

UNIVERSITY OF ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE



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CALENDAR
OF
STATE PAPERS,
DOMESTIC SERIES.

OF THE REIGN OF
ANNE,
PRESERVED IN THE
PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

VOLUME I.
1702-1703.

EDITED BY
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OF THE INNER TEMPLE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

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CORRIGENDA.

- Page. 48, second paragraph, "The Commissioners" of Trade and Plantations. More usually called "The Council" &c. Sometimes they appear as "The Committee of Trade and Plantations."
- „ 72, sixth entry, *for* "Nortra Senhora" &c. *read* "Nostra Senhora" &c.
- „ 136 and 369-70. The note of Commissions for Chelsea Hospital is, by mistake, entered both in the Calendar and the Tables.
- „ 144-5 and 504. Grant to Anthony Rowe. Same Error as foregoing.
- „ 308, line 6, *for* "Evens" *read* "Evans."
- „ 354, 8 lines from end, *for* "Lossmore" *read* "Lessmore."
- „ 372, line 13, *for* "Partick" *read* "Patrick."
- „ 377, line 18, *for* "Theoder" *read* "Theodor."
- „ 528, line 2, *for* "(1702)" *read* "(1703)." The document should be dated about May, 1703.

PREFACE.

The documents calendared in this volume commence in March, 1702, at the accession of Queen Anne, and carry the story of her reign down to the end of May, 1703. Whilst the volume was in preparation, the Advisory Committee, which was recently appointed by the Master of the Rolls, in the course of its investigations considered the subject of the Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, for the reign of Queen Anne; and, as a result of their deliberations, I was requested to divide the documents into two classes, and to publish the first class in a Calendar in chronological order, as I had previously done in other Calendars; but to reserve the second class, summarise their contents in Tables, and place those Tables at the end of each year. The Deputy Keeper of the Records gave me directions as to which documents should be placed in the Calendar, and which should go into Tables; and I have to acknowledge his great kindness and valuable help in carrying out the change. It involved re-setting a number of pages which had been passed for press; but I am convinced that the new method of calendaring—which is, indeed, not new, but was adopted in the Calendar of Home Office papers of the reign of George III—is preferable to the old. It will make this volume more handy and useful to students than it would have been had the method of placing everything according to its date been followed.

The documents which have been, or will be, placed in the Calendar proper are to be found in the Public Record Office under the following names and numbers:—

S.P. Dom., Anne, 1–37; *S.P. Scotland (Correspondence)*, Series II, 1–6, &c.; *S.P. Scotland, Letter Books* 1–2; *S.P. Ireland*, 363–370; *S.P. Channel Islands*, 2, &c.; *S.P. Dom., Military*, 3–5, 34, 41, 45; *S.P. Dom., Naval*, 6–13, 58, 67–8, 117–122, 138, 139; *S.P. Dom., Entry Books* 101–105, 106, 107–9,

110-115, 146-147, 204, 206-208, 209-219 ; *S.P. Dom., Various*, 1, 7, 13, 21. A few informal State letters have been entered in *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 350*, *S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book 18*, &c. and in *S.P. Ireland, King's Letter Book 3*, &c. (which are mostly given up to formal documents), and these are also placed in the Calendar.

The documents or entries which are, or will be, placed in the Tables are to be found under the following names and numbers :—

S.P. Dom., Naval, 111-115 (*Lists of ships*) ; *S.P. Dom., Entry Books 74-76, 77-79a, 150-151, 162-173, 167-168, 170-173, 174-175, 237-249, 348-354, 355-359, 387-407* ; *S.P. Scotland, Warrant Books 18-29* ; *S.P. Ireland, King's Letter Books, 2, 3, &c.* ; *S.P. Signet Office, 14-15, &c.* ; *S.P. Signet Office, 123.*

The prefatory notes at the heads of the Tables will give the reader further information as to the contents of each Table. I must add, however, that at the outset of the Calendar a few of the entries, especially those from the Scottish and Irish books which, according to the above classification, should be placed in the Tables, have been given *in extenso* in the Calendar. This has been done, firstly, to show the reader what manner of documents of the period under review are compressed into the narrow limits of the Tables, and, secondly, in cases where a letter, which is really a document of State correspondence, has found its way into a book for the most part devoted to formal grants and warrants. Thus in *S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book 18*, in *S.P. Ireland, Entry Book 3*, and in *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 350*, there are to be found, as I have shewn above, here and there, interspersed among formalities, political letters of great interest. In such cases, my rule of division gives way, and the documents are placed in the body of the Calendar.

It will be seen that the Tables contain only entries from the Entry Books with the exception of the "Lists of Ships" Table. This is from *S.P. Dom., Naval 111*, which contains a number of minute reports sent by the

Lord High Admiral's Advisory Council to the Secretary of State weekly during part of the period of this volume. Until a short time ago, the Entry Books were set apart in classes according to the various matters with which they dealt; but lately all these Entry Books have been collected into one great series (of 448 volumes), and the student has now to dip into this series according to the subjects on which he desires information. For the Secretaries of States' letters, he must go, as he will find from this Calendar, to Vols. 104, 105 &c., or to Vols. 204, 205 &c.; for the *Caveats* to Vols. 74, 75, and for Commissions in the Army to Vols. 168, 169 &c., and so on. The arrangement of dividing the Calendar into two parts—the Calendar proper, and the Tables—will be maintained in the future; and I have therefore thought it right to explain it at some length. Though I abandoned the chronological system with reluctance, I feel sure that the change was a good one. As the *List of State Papers, Domestic*, was under revision at the time of the preparation of this volume, my task of collecting everything that had to be collected would have been difficult had not two of the permanent officers, Mr. Lyle and Mr. Johnson, given me their help. I owe much to both of them.

Owing to various reasons, I have decided not to write an historical preface to this volume. In the first place, it deals with fifteen months of our history which are very well known. In the second, the volume is already bulky, and is swollen by a large Index of over 100 pages. Lastly, I think it better to defer such a preface until the second volume (already far advanced) is published: when opportunity will be given to review the course of events between the accession of Queen Anne and the battle of Blenheim. For a general table of contents of the volume, I refer readers to the Index under the heads "Nottingham" and "Hedges." I need only say here that this volume, dealing as it does with public affairs and administration at the moment of the outbreak of a great war, cannot but be of deep interest to many readers at the present time. In March 1702, England was in a position not unlike that in which she suddenly found herself in 1914.

She was about to engage in a struggle against a powerful Continental State, and in the course of that struggle was drawn into combination with several other States on the Continent, each with different interests of their own, but all interested in the maintenance of what Queen Anne called "The Balance of Europe." There are, of course, many points of difference between the cause for which England went reluctantly to war in 1702 and the cause for which she drew her sword in 1914. These similarities and differences will, however, readily appear to the readers of this volume, and will no doubt be emphasised by them when they come to make public use of its contents. It is not the part of an Editor to deal with them. The historian sits in the stalls of the theatre whilst the drama of history is unfolded before him, and records his experiences and conclusions. The annalist may more justly be compared to the humble scene-shifter in the wings, who, in the intervals between his mechanical tasks, pauses now and then for a moment to look out from his corner upon the stage. His only advantage—if such it be—is that he sometimes sees the actors and actresses when the lime-light is not upon them.

I have complied with the directions of the Master of the Rolls by noting unusual phrases, peculiarities of expression &c., where they occur.

R. P. MAHAFFY.

*Chancery Lane,
November, 1915.*

CALENDAR
OF
STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC.
ANNE.

1702.

[8 March.
St. James'.]

CORONATION OATH taken by QUEEN ANNE as Queen of
Scotland.

“We faithfully promise and swear by this our solemn oath in presence of the Eternal God that during the whole course of our life we will serve the same Eternal God to the uttermost of our power, according as He has required in His most Holy word revealed and contained in the Old and New Testaments, and, according to the same word, shall maintain the true religion of Christ Jesus, the preaching of His Holy Word and the due and right ministration of the Sacraments now received and preached within the realm of Scotland, and shall abolish and gainstand all false religion contrary to the same; and shall rule the people committed to our charge according to the will and command of God revealed in his aforesaid word, and according to the lovable laws and constitutions received in this realm noways repugnant to the said word of the eternal God, and shall procure to the uttermost of our power to the whole Kirk of God, and whole Christian people, true and perfect peace in all time coming; That we shall preserve and keep inviolate the rights and rents with all just privileges of the Crown of Scotland, neither shall we transfer nor alienate the same; That we shall forbid and repress in all estates and degrees, reif, oppression and all kind of wrong; and we shall command and procure that justice and equity in all judgments be kept to all persons without exception, as the Lord and father of all mercies shall be merciful to us. And we shall be careful to root out all hereticks and enemies to the true worship of God that shall be convict by the true Kirk of God of the aforesaid crimes out of our Lands and Empire of Scotland. And we faithfully affirm the things above written by our Solemn Oath.”

P. 23, *followed by*

Declaration of Prince George of Denmark and certain Privy Councillors of Scotland.

We the undersigned, being summoned by the Queen to be present at the taking of the Coronation Oath, conform to the

1702.

settlement of the Crown of Scotland, witness that her Majesty did in our presence take and sign the above oath.

Six lines : *Signed* at the Palace of St. James', 8 March, 1701-2, by Prince George of Denmark, the Dukes of Queensberry and Argyle, the Marquis of Lothian, the Earls of Seafield and Hindford, Secretaries of State, the Earls of Mar, Morton and Eglinton, and Viscount Teviot.

In all pp. 1½. *Overwritten* with Royal Sign Manual (*copy*). *S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book* 18, pp. 92 and 93.

8 March.
St. James'.

The QUEEN to the PRIVY COUNCIL of Scotland.

Announces the death of King William and her own accession. *Proceeds* :—We, having heard the claim of right and grievances, have taken and signed the Coronation Oath in presence of several of the Privy Council whom we called together for that end. We authorise you to continue to meet and act as our Privy Council, as you did in the reign of King William III, until you receive a new commission therefor under our hand. We also authorise and require you with the proper care and solemnity to publish our enclosed Proclamation ordering all our officers of state, councillors, magistrates &c. to continue in their offices until new commissions under our hand can be sent down to them. On this occasion we give you and all our people assurance of our firm resolution always to protect their religion, laws and liberties, and also "the establishment Government (*sic*) of the Church," and that we will do everything possible for their happiness and prosperity. In return for our protection we shall expect your loyal service, as you gave it to King William.

P. ¾. *Overwritten* as foregoing and countersigned (*copy*) by Secretary Seafield. *Ibid*, pp. 93, 94. *Enclosing* :—

Proclamation of Queen Anne.

Announces King William's death. Authorises all Scottish officers, civil and military, to continue to act under their commissions from the late King till new commissions can be prepared and sent down to them.

P. ½. *Ibid*, p. 95.

Same.

ROYAL WARRANT for the EARL OF MARCHMONT.

King William by his commission, authorised Patrick, Earl of Marchmont, to represent him in the present Assembly of the Church of Scotland. The Queen, anxious to favour the Assembly, and convinced of the sufficiency of the Earl of Marchmont, ordains a new commission to be passed under the Great Seal of Scotland continuing him in that place and authority under her Majesty. Full powers to be inserted in the grant. The Queen desires all ministers and elders of the said Assembly and Church, with all others her Majesty's good subjects, to obey the Earl of Marchmont as her High Commissioner. This commission to be in force during the ensuing session or till recalled and discharged. The commission to be extended in the most ample and best form, and to pass the Great Seal *per saltum* without passing any other seal or register. This shall warrant the

1702.

directors of her Majesty's Chancellery to draft the letter and the appender of the Seal to append it.

P. 1. *Overwritten* and countersigned as foregoing, with docquet at foot.

Pp. 1½. *S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book* 18, pp. 95-7.

9 March.
Whitehall.

MANCHESTER to the MAYOR OF CANTERBURY.

You and others [*named*] have done well in stopping Charles Trant, an Englishman, and also an alleged servant of the Venetian ambassador here from going to France. Liberate the servant, after taking his name, and send up Trant by the messenger who bears this, and has my warrant to receive him.

P. 1. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 101, p. 189.

10 March.
Whitehall.

SAME to MR. METHUEN.

Announces the King's death. Steps are being taken to continue all things on the same footing as the King put them, and will no doubt succeed both at home and abroad. *Proceeds* :— Enclosed is the Queen's letter of notification of the King's death to the King of Portugal; and a copy is also sent. Deliver it as soon as it comes to your hands to the Secretary of State, to be presented to the King. We shall send new letters of credence and instructions by the next post, to the Groyne [Coruña], which leaves this day fortnight. In the meanwhile, act as formerly, and take care that the Consul at Lisbon does so likewise, that the merchants may suffer no inconvenience. You shall put yourself and servants into the strictest mourning, for which allowance will be made to you in your next bill of extraordinaries.

You see plainly by the Queen's Declaration and the addresses of both Houses of Parliament that it is their resolution "to maintain the alliances made for abating the exorbitant power of France." The King's death will make no difference in this matter: of which you will make the ministers of that Court as sensible as you can.

Pp. 1½. *Copy. Signed. Endorsed*: "Notification to the Ministers of King William's death."

S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 1.

Same.

SAME to the MAYOR OF DOVER.

From whom did the Portuguese envoy's servant who, you say, went over to France on Sunday morning, have his pass? Pray send me the pass if you can come at it. Observe my directions as to stopping all who wish to leave, and watching all who land from France or French Flanders.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 101, p. 188.

Same.

VERNON to CHIEF JUSTICE HOLT.

The Queen has ordered the Council to meet at 10 a.m. to-morrow at St. James', when her Majesty would have your Lordship be present and prepared to give your opinion on the Bill of Rights and the last Act for enlarging the Succession,

1702.

whether there be anything in those Acts that her Majesty is required to perform at her first coming to the House of Lords.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 102, p. 337.

Also notes of the like letters to the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General. *Ibid.*

10 March.
Whitehall.

MANCHESTER to the LORDS JUSTICES of Ireland.

I have yours of the 4th and 6th and suppose that the petition enclosed therein of Col. Gustavus Hamilton should now be presented to the Queen. The other papers of Capt. Spraggs, Lord Mountjoy &c., which you mention are not come to hand. You will have letters from the Privy Council on the King's death.

P. ½. *S.P. Ireland*, *Entry Book* 2, p. 471.

10 March.
St. James'.

ROYAL WARRANT to SAME.

By orders of 19 February last you were directed to cause our several regiments of foot in Ireland to be at once recruited to 12 companies of two sergeants, three corporals, two drummers and 50 private soldiers, the servants included in each company. Four regiments of foot from Ireland, to be appointed by Major-General Thomas Erle, are to be put on board the fleet for this summer's expedition. For the better and more speedy recruiting of those regiments you are to cause 40s. a man to be issued out of the revenue of Ireland to the respective colonels of the said four regiments for so many privates (the servants excluded) as by the said orders they are to raise for recruiting their regiments to the above-named strength. At their embarkation you shall cause them to be cleared all the arrears then due to them.

P. ¾. *S.P. Signet Office* 14, p. 436.

11 March.
Whitehall.

MANCHESTER to the MAYOR OF CANTERBURY.

Plummer, Percivall and Brown, whom you have stopped on their way abroad, are to be set at liberty, and Plummer and Percival are to have back their letters. Permit them to return here, but not to go towards France. Detain Trant till a messenger arrives to take him, and continue to prevent persons going to France till further order.

P. 1. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 101, p. 190.

12 March.
Whitehall.

MANCHESTER'S LETTERS.

(1) To the Mayor and Recorder of Canterbury.

I disapprove your arrest of several servants of public ministers. It must not be done again in the case of any person who has a pass from a minister [resident at the English Court]. If Mr. Percivall, the Savoy envoy's steward, is still in Canterbury give him the enclosed letter. If he is gone return it to me. Do not open letters found on persons going to France; but, if you have cause to suspect them, send them to me "to prevent the clamours that are made for what is newly passed."

P. 1. *Ibid.*, p. 191.

1702.

12 March.
Whitehall.

(2) To Mr. Entwisle.

Concerning Mary Hamilton's affidavit.

P. 4. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 101, p. 192.13 March.
Cockpit,
Treasury
Chambers.WARRANT by the LORDS COMMISSIONERS of the TREASURY to
CHARLES, LORD [MARQUIS OF] HALIFAX, Auditor of the
Receipt of Exchequer.

By virtue of her Majesty's letters under the Privy Seal of 13 March, these are to pray you &c. to draw an order to pay to the Paymaster General of her Majesty's Land forces, or his assigns, 1,000,000*l.* by way of imprest upon account for the pay of such of her said forces as are committed to his care and for the contingent charges thereof according to the establishment and pursuant to such orders or warrants as shall be signed by her Majesty in this behalf. The same to be satisfied out of such moneys in the Receipt of the Exchequer as are applicable thereto.

P. 3. *Signed* by Carlisle, H. Boyle and Richard Hill. *Endorsed* generally, and "Warrant. Entered," and with date of Auditor's order.* 14 March, 1701[2]. *S.P. Dom.*, *Anne* 1, 2.

13 March.

ROYAL WARRANT to the LORDS JUSTICES of Ireland.

We have ordered two regiments of foot to be at once raised in Ireland for active service, which are to consist of twelve companies (strength given as in the warrant of 10 March, 1702, above, p. 4), and are to be commanded by Col. Richard Coote and Col. Thos. Meredyth; and we have ordered 40*s.* levy money to be paid to each man. Give orders for paying 1,100*l.* to each of their colonels for levy money for his regiment, and cause 777*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* to be paid to those who provide shipping and provisions for the transport of the three troops of the Earl of Arran's regiment of horse and the two troops of dragoons from Ireland to England, or so much thereof as shall be necessary for that purpose.

P. 3. *S.P. Signet Office* 14, pp. 436-7.14 March.
Westminster.

SAME to the COMMISSIONERS of the PRIVY SEAL.

Directing them to cause letters under the Privy Seal to be addressed to the Keeper of the Great Seal, ordering him to cause letters to be made forth patents under the Great Seal as follows:—

Form follows, commissioning John, Earl of Marlborough Captain-General of all the troops and land forces which are or shall be allowed by Act of Parliament to be kept on foot, either at home or serving with the Allies abroad. He is authorised

* After the Auditor of the Receipt got this ordinary Treasury money warrant he himself made an order authorising the Teller to issue the money. The date endorsed on the back of these warrants is the date of such order. Charles, Earl of Carlisle, the Hon. Henry Boyle, Sir Stephen Fox, Richard Hill and Thomas Pelham were at this date Commissioners of the Treasury (commission dated 30 Dec., 1701). On May 8, 1702, the Treasury was taken out of commission and Sidney, Lord Godolphin appointed Lord High Treasurer.

1702.

to exercise the troops, cause them to be weaponed, have musters taken as often as he thinks fit, divide the army into parties, regiments &c., as he thinks fit, resist invasion, and repress rebellion; to fight with, kill &c., and at his discretion, to pardon all enemies and rebels; to hold military or martial courts at his discretion in pursuance of the Act of King William III,* and to exercise and execute martial law accordingly. (*Details.*) The office to be held during pleasure. Clause enjoining obedience on all subordinate officers. Usual clause of warranty.

Pp. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$. *Draft. Signed, John Nicholas. Endorsed. S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 3.*

17 March. MANCHESTER to SEAFIELD.

Whitehall.

I send copies of letters from the Lord High Admiral and Captain Cleveland, and will discuss them with you to-morrow morning if you will allow me.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 192.*

17 March. The QUEEN to the PROVOST and SENIOR FELLOWS of TRINITY
St. James'. COLLEGE, near Dublin.

The College statutes forbid any Fellow to be absent from the College for above 63 days in the year without our dispensation. Dr. Owen Lloyd, Senior Fellow and Professor of Divinity, asks leave of absence from now till 1 December next for his health's sake. Granted. He is excused from residence and from all duties as Fellow or Professor during that time, and shall during his absence have all the profits and privileges due to him as Fellow and Professor, and shall be in no way prejudiced by his absence, "whereof we have thought fit hereby to give you notice that due obedience be paid to our pleasure herein accordingly."

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Signet Office 14, p. 438.*

Also note of same. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 163, p. 146.

18 March. MANCHESTER'S LETTERS.

Whitehall.

1. To the Lord High Admiral.

Lord Secretary Seafield will call on you to discuss the stopping in Scotland by the Council there of two regiments which were shipped off from thence. They were stopped out of a desire for the safety of that Kingdom. P. 1. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 204, p. 313.*

2. To Same.

Queen's command:—Order the commander transporting Colonel Row's and Colonel Ferguson's regiments [those mentioned in the foregoing] to follow the directions of the Council of Scotland. P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid, p. 314.*

3. To Seafield.

I have to send the Queen's orders to the Lord High Admiral to order the commander of the ships, which carry Col. Row's and Col. Ferguson's regiments, to follow such orders as he shall receive

* 13 and 14 W. and M., c. 2.

1702.

from the Council of Scotland for landing the men or sailing with them to Holland, as they shall think proper. I have just written to the Lord High Admiral to that purpose.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 101, p. 188.

19 March.
Whitehall.

4. To the Mayor or Chief Magistrate of Rye.

As the Queen has been pleased to order the post towards France and Flanders to be opened again, I give you notice of it that you may not longer stop the French boat of which you wrote on the 12th or any vessels bound to those parts. Continue to be careful to examine such persons coming in from France and Flanders, or going thither, as you have reason to suspect, and give me notice of it.

P. ½. *Ibid.*, p. 193.

5-8. Similar letters to the Mayors of Folkestone, Dover, Romney and Hastings. The letter to the Mayor of Dover mentions the packet-boats, which are to be allowed to go.

In all pp. 2. *Ibid.*, pp. 193-5.

9. Similar letter to the Postmaster General. He may direct the packets to France and Flanders to sail as usual.

Four lines. *Ibid.*, p. 195.

19 March.
St. James'.

ROYAL WARRANT to the CHANCELLOR and PRIVY COUNCIL of Scotland.

We have had under our consideration the 17th Act of the 6th Session of the current Parliament [of Scotland], which enacts that if the House is under adjournment at the time of the late King's death, his death should not dissolve it; but that it should meet in 20 days from that time and sit for six months, unless dissolved or adjourned sooner by his successor, according to the Declaration of Estates dated 11 April, 1689. According to that Declaration, the right to the Imperial Crown of Scotland is now devolved on us, and we are resolved that the Parliament shall meet as soon as possible, since we repose full trust in their zeal and loyalty to us and the constitution of the Government, which they proved in the time of King William III. Having many important affairs to settle which we cannot possibly adjust in so short a time, we require you to adjourn the House from 14 April next, to which it was last adjourned, to 26 May, when all the members shall attend at Edinburgh in the usual way. We are fully resolved that our Parliament shall meet on that day without further delay.

P. 1. *S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book* 18, pp. 97-8.*

Same.

The QUEEN to the SAME.

Your letter gives us a very satisfactory account of your proceedings. We thank you for your expressions of loyalty, and expect your care, at the present juncture, in all things which concern the peace and security of our ancient Kingdom.

* Unless otherwise stated, these Scottish Warrants are overwritten with the Royal Sign Manual and countersigned by a Secretary of State for Scotland as mentioned above, pp. 2, 3.

1702.

We are very sensible of the loss which these Kingdoms have sustained by the death of King William, "who, under God, was their deliverer from Popery and arbitrary power." We thank you for your loyalty to his memory; "and we shall ever think that those who have been faithful to him will continue to be so to us, being that it is our Royal resolution and firm intention to maintain the Protestant interest, and to govern our people according to their laws and to protect them in all their concerns, civil and ecclesiastick." We think it necessary that all persons in public trust, whether civil or military, should take the oaths of allegiance and assurance as you and the other Lords of the Privy Council here have done. We leave the time of their doing it to your appointment.

We have ordered the Lord High Admiral of England to direct the commander of the frigates, which have on board the regiments of Cols. Row and Ferguson to obey your orders either for their debarquing or sailing to Holland; but unless you find it absolutely necessary that they continue in Scotland, we expect that you will not detain them, seeing they are a part of those troops designed for the assistance of our Allies abroad. But we empower you to act in this matter as you think best for our service.

We intend as soon as possible to take the affairs of Scotland in hand, and to despatch the Duke of Queensberry as Commissioner there and all our other [Scottish] servants who are here. Give directions to all the Privy Council and our other servants to attend our service there.

Pp. 1½. *S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book* 18, pp. 99–100.

20 March.
Whitehall.

VERNON to the COMMISSIONERS OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS.

Queen's command:—To send you enclosed extract of a letter from Mr. Robinson, her Majesty's Resident in Sweden, together with a project of a convention between England and Sweden for regulating commerce during a war. You are to consider it and report on its conveniency and practicability.

P. ¼. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 102, p. 337.

Also note that the extract and project were entered in the Book of public Acts.

20 March.
Cockpit,
Treasury
Chambers.

WARRANT by the LORDS COMMISSIONERS of the TREASURY to the AUDITOR of the EXCHEQUER.*

To pay to Sir Thomas Littleton, Treasurer of the Navy, or his successor, any sums not exceeding 1,000,000*l.* in the whole by way of imprest and upon account for the use and service of the Navy and the victualling thereof, to be paid out of moneys in the Exchequer applicable thereto.

P. ½. *Signed* by Fox, Boyle, Hill and Pelham. *Under-written* "Intr." *Endd.* "Warrt. Treasurer Navy, 1,000,000*l.* Ent. Ordd.* 21st March, 1701[2]. Intr." *S.P. Anne* 1, 4.

* See the note to the Warrant above, page 5, to which this is similar in form. Hereinafter the date of these orders endorsed on these Warrants is simply calendared as "Date of Order" at the end of each Warrant.

1702.

21 March.
Whitehall.

VERNON'S LETTERS.

1. To the Lord Mayor of York.

Acknowledges news of the proclamation of the Queen at York. *Six lines. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 102, p. 338.*

2. To the High Sheriff of York.

Similar to foregoing. Seven lines. Ibid.

23 March.
Whitehall.

SAME.

1. To the Lord High Admiral.

Queen's command :—To send you the address of the House of Commons relating to the several abuses in the Victualling Office. You are to give the necessary orders for remedying the same for the future.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid*, p. 339. *Enclosing the resolution as follows :—*

18 March, 1701(2). *Resolved :—*

That it appears to this House that there hath been a great abuse committed in her Majesty's Brew-House at St. Katherine's by drawing off the first worts to the defrauding of her Majesty and prejudice of the seamen.

That the pretence of taking perquisites in her Majesty's Office of Victualling tends much to the prejudice of the service.

Ordered :—That these resolutions be laid by way of address before her Majesty by such members of the House as are of the Privy Council.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid*.

2. To Same.

Queen's command :—To send you an advice received showing the intention of the French to erect a fortification in Newfoundland. You are to consider it, that care may be taken for the security of the Queen's subjects in those parts.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid*, p. 340. *Enclosing :—*

Deposition of John Fallais, of the Island of Guernsey, taken 9 March, 170 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Sworn, he said :—Was at Brest about three months since. Nine three-deck ships and sixteen other men-of-war, of from thirty to sixty guns, were then fitting out there, but on what errand he knows not. On 2 March last deponent was at St. Malo's, and forty-five ships of from twelve to forty guns were fitting out there for Chapeau Rouge in Newfoundland. Twenty-five of these vessels were in the road, and almost ready to sail, and every ship was to carry stones for building a fortification at Chapeau Rouge to mount upwards of 100 guns. With copy of Fallais' mark, taken at Poole before Hill Williams, Deputy-Mayor, and Moses Durell, Sheriff.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Ibid*, pp. 340-1.

3. To the Duke of Ormond.

The Queen desires to speak with your Grace at the "Cabinet Council" which is appointed to meet on Wednesday next at

1702.

5 p.m. at St. James', in relation to the expedition intended by the land forces that are to be put on board the fleet.

P. 1. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 206-7, p. 20. Also *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 102, p. 341.

24 March. ROYAL WARRANT to the LORDS JUSTICES OF IRELAND.

St. James'.

By order in Council of 18 December last, it was ordered that 3,000 snaphaunce muskets and 1,000 large pikes should be delivered out of the stores of the Ordnance here for the supply of magazines in Ireland. The cost of these, and the freight thereof, will amount to 3,316*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* This sum is to be paid out of the Irish Revenue. When you receive the arms, give the necessary directions for making this payment (and also a sum for remittance and exchange on the same) to the Treasurer of our Ordnance here.

P. 1. *S.P. Signet Office* 14, pp. 438-9.

25 March. WARRANT of the LORDS COMMISSIONERS of the TREASURY to the AUDITOR of the EXCHEQUER.

Cockpit,
Treasury
Chambers.

By virtue of the "general letters of Privy Seal" of 13 March, and in pursuance of a Sign Manual warrant of 24 March, we require you to draw an order for paying to William, Lord Bishop of Worcester, Lord Almoner, or his assigns, 300*l.* without account or other charge for the charges of 38 poor men and 38 poor women, for money, shirts, stockings, victuals and all other expenses whatsoever relating to the Maundy, to be paid out of any sums in receipt of the Exchequer applicable to the uses of the civil Government.

P. 1. *Signed* by Fox, Boyle and Hill. *Underwritten* "Intr." *Endd.* generally and with date of order, 27 March. Also *Endd.* "Warrant," "Entered" and "Intr." *S.P. Dom., Anne* 1, 6.

25 March. ROYAL WARRANT to the CHANCELLOR and COMMISSIONERS of the TREASURY OF SCOTLAND.

St. James'.

We understand that after the dissolution of the General Assemblies in the time of King William, 400*l.* was always allowed by him for assisting the ministry to defray the charge of their public meetings and judicatures and their other concerns in common. Pay that sum to the Moderator of the Commission, either out of the readiest of the Bishop's rents or, failing that, out of the revenue most readily available, to be spent by him as the Commission shall order, and for which he and the Commission shall account to the next Assembly.

P. 1. *S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book* 18, pp. 100, 101.

26 March. MINUTES of the COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL.

To write to the Earl of Marlborough that four regiments be sent from Holland to go on board the fleet, to be replaced by new raised regiments.

Two companies to be added to the Fusiliers and that regiment to be recruited to the numbers of the other regiments.

1702.

The 200 dragoons are proposed to be taken out of Floyd's regiment, which makes up that number without being recruited.

It is proposed that five regiments be sent from Ireland aboard the fleet, that the Queen's directions for this purpose be signified to the Lord Lieutenant, and that they be provided with tents from the Office of Ordnance here.

Three regiments more to be provided with tents, and 600 saddles and bridles for dragoons to be furnished by the Ordnance.

A list of the train is already before the Office of Ordnance.

100 horses for the train to be provided by the Ordnance.

Shipping for the train horses for six months, *per mensem* [sic].

Sixteen engineers to be provided by the Ordnance.

Two thousand spare muskets to be added to the train. Regiments all to have muskets, and their proportion of pikes to be carried.

P. 1. *Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 7.*

26 March.
Whitehall.

VERNON to the EARL OF ROMNEY.

The Queen orders me to send you the enclosed demands of the Duke of Ormond for a sea expedition. You are to consider them. Let the Queen know what the Office of Ordnance has in store of these demands, what sum of money will be necessary for providing the rest and in what time the whole can be got ready, "the service requiring the greatest dispatch."

I send two papers sent in by the Duke. Please return them as I have had no time to have copies made.

The Queen expects your report to be laid before her at the Cabinet Council on Sunday next.

P. 3. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 206-7, p. 20; accompanied by:—*

The Duke of Ormond's demands for the Office of Ordnance for the sea expedition.

1. A train of artillery as is specified in a paper already delivered to the Office of Ordnance, a copy whereof is annexed.*

2. Officers, ministers and attendants for the train as proposed in a paper, No. 6.

3. Sixteen engineers to attend the train.

4. One hundred horses, with harness, for use of the train.

5. Shipping and provisions for the train and horses belonging to it for six months.

6. Tents for eight complete regiments of foot, according to the new establishment.

7. Each soldier in these regiments is to have a musket, besides the usual proportion of pikes. Four more regiments which are to come from Holland are to be provided with muskets and pikes in the like manner.

8. 2,000 more muskets, making in all 4,000 spare muskets.

9. 600 saddles and bridles for dragoons.

P. 3. *Ibid, p. 21.*

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26 March.
Whitehall.

VERNON'S LETTERS.

1. To the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Queen designs five entire regiments, according to the new establishment, to be drawn out of Ireland to be put on board the fleet this summer. Her Majesty desires you to give the necessary orders for completing these regiments and preparing them for embarking at once.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 206-7*, p. 22.

2. To the Commissioners of Transport.*

The Queen directs you to prepare an estimate for shipping 285 horses, with hay and oats, for three months, and for the cost of monthly supplies in case they remain out longer. The estimate is to be ready to be laid before her Majesty by Sunday next.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Ibid.*

3. To the Lord High Admiral.

Sends petition of Captain John Hooper for consideration and report. *Further pleasure.*†

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 102*, p. 348. *Enclosing* :—

Petition of Hooper to the Queen, shewing that :—

Petitioner served King William as Captain of the Penzance.

In June, 1696, on the complaint of Robert Haistwell he was suspended without a hearing by the Board of Admiralty, and in the following August was dismissed for discharging men for bribes upon the single testimony of his lieutenant, who was then actually dismissed the service for notorious neglect of duty.

Petitioner, now as then, utterly denies this charge, and hopes that, as his accuser is the only witness against him and is under the same sentence of the then Board, he may have no more credit than the Petitioner.

Petitioner has been dismissed from the Navy near six years, which would have in part, he hopes, expiated any offence which might have been proved against him.

Prays for remission of his sentence that he may be employed in the service.

P. $1\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.*, pp. 348-9.

Same.

MANCHESTER to the LORDS JUSTICES OF IRELAND.

Yours of the 19th came here to-day by Nuting.

The Queen is well pleased with what you have done and with your loyalty and affection to her service. Your address is ordered to be printed in the *Gazette*. I have yours mentioning that Captain Alexander Stuart of Colonel Cunningham's regiment of dragoons is dead and recommending Captain Henry Wood

* Called in the MS. "of Transport," "of Transports," "of Transportation" and "for Transportation."

† Throughout the Calendar I use this abbreviation for "whereon her Majesty will express her further pleasure," which is the usual and formal ending to references of petitions.—*Ed.*

1702.

to succeed him. I will hand this to the Lord Lieutenant, through whose hands such things must pass. The "address of the City of Dublin, and the University there,"* I have received, and will lay before the Queen.

Pp. 14. *S.P. Ireland, Entry Book 2*, pp. 472-3.

26 March.
Whitehall.

SEAFIELD to the REV. DAVID WILLIAMSON, Moderator of the General Assembly of the CHURCH of SCOTLAND.

The Queen received the letters from the General Assembly which were directed to the late King, and notes with satisfaction their gratitude for the late King's favour and protection. The Queen graciously received the address from the Commission appointed by the last Assembly. Inform the Commission (now adjourned) of this when it re-assembles; and assure them of the Queen's determination to maintain the present government of the Church and give all due encouragement to the ministers in the exercise thereof.

P. 12. *S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book 18*, p. 102.

27 March. TREASURY WARRANTS.†

1. To draw an order for paying to Thomas Austin, late Receiver of Taxes in the counties of Chester and North Wales (and now Receiver of same for Hampshire) 776*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* over-paid by him in respect of the second 2*s.* aid for the County of Chester in 1700. The same sum to be at once repaid into the Receipt of Exchequer on his account of the said aid for the counties of North Wales. *Details.*

P. 23. *Signed* by Carlisle, Boyle, Hill and Pelham. *Endd.* Date of order 9 April. *S.P. Dom., Anne 1*, 8.

2. Same for paying John, Earl of Marlborough, or his assigns, 2,600*l.* without account; 1,300*l.* for arrears of his salary of 100*l.* a week as Ambassador to the States General to 26 Dec. last, and the rest "in advance" for his salary in that post. *Details* as to fund from which the payments are to come.

P. 24. *Signed* as foregoing. *Endd.* Date of order 2 April. *Ibid*, 9.

28 March.
Transport
Office.

The COMMISSIONERS of TRANSPORT to SECRETARY VERNON.

In obedience to her Majesty's commands they send the enclosed.

P. 14. *Signed* by Samuel Atkinson and Nicholas Roope. *S.P. Dom., Naval 117*, 6. *Enclosing* :—

A. *Estimate for transport of Horses.*

Gives the charge of shipping and necessary provisions for transport of 285 horses for 90 days, and what the same will further amount to per month, viz:—for three months.

* The phrase is ambiguous as to whether there were separate addresses from the City and University or not.

† All these Warrants follow the form set out above, pp. 5 and 8, and are, unless otherwise stated, addressed from the Cockpit, Treasury Chambers, to Lord Halifax, Auditor of the Receipt of Exchequer. See as to endorsements the notes above, pp. 5 and 8. The details of the endorsements are not hereinafter given except the date of the auditor's order.

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15*lb.* weight of hay a day is allowed for each horse. This will amount in all to 213 load, 13½*cwt.* As it must be pressed it will cost about 3*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* per load or 748*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*
 Ropes to bind the hay.. .. . 20*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*
 Oats.—One peck a day each horse is 801 quarters, 18 pecks, at 14*s.* per quarter, or 561*l.* 1*s.* 10½*d.*
 Dry cask for the oats, 200½ tuns, at 20*s.* a tun. 200*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*
 Water cask, 2½ tuns to each horse. These must be new and iron bound and will cost 50*s.* a tun 1,781*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*
 285 stalls floored with plank and the horses slung, will cost 30*s.* per horse at least, or.. 427*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*
 Shipping.—For the horses and their supplies 2,280 tons of shipping will be needed. This will cost at 14*s.* a tun* a month 4,788*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*
 Incident charges 40*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*
 Also, estimate of what the same service will cost for one month.
 P. ¾. Dated, Transport Office, 28 March, 1702. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 117, 6A.

28 March.
 Whitehall.

MANCHESTER to BARON HATSELL.

Queen's command :—To send you the enclosed petition. You are to report to the Queen how the fact appeared to you upon the trial, and how far you judge the petitioner's husband an object of the Queen's mercy. *Further pleasure.*

If you will send your report to me I will take care to lay it before the Queen.

P. ¼. Followed by :—

Petition to the Queen of Mary, wife of Luke Mathews.

Luke Mathews is now under sentence of death at Chelmsford jail, and petitioner shews that :—

Her husband six months ago listed himself in Captain Venter's company. Three days later he and others made their escape out of a boat that was carrying them and others down the river to embark for Holland.

He was taken and committed to Newgate and lay there till last week, when he was sent to Chelmsford. There he and two others who escaped with him were indicted for robbing the boat of a pair of pistols and an old brass-mounted sword. Of this they were found guilty and five or six more acquitted. Petitioner has three small children and is with child, and prays for pardon of her husband, who would serve at sea.

P. ½. In all p. ¾. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 196.

Same.

VERNON to the DUKE OF ORMOND.

By the Queen's command, summoning him to a Cabinet Council to be held at St. James' at 6 p.m. on 29 March in relation to the expedition of the land forces that are to go on board the fleet.

* The word is so spelt throughout whether used as a weight or a large cask.

1702.

Five lines. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 206-7, p. 23. Also S.P. Dom., Entry Book 102, p. 341.

28 March. ROYAL WARRANT to the CHANCELLOR and PRIVY COUNCIL of
St. James'. SCOTLAND.

We hear that Allaster McDonald has been thrice tried before the Commission of Justiciary of the Northern district for robbery, and that, after the two first trials, he was reprieved by you and that you had voted to commute his sentence; but that in the meantime he has been again tried before the Commission on a similar charge and sentenced to die on April 3. Several of the Commissioners differed on the matter, and have so reported to you, and some of the Privy Council of Scotland who are here think McDonald may be reprieved till the proceedings of the aforesaid trial are before you. Reprieve him till 10 June next, and investigate the trial and proceedings, and report to us thereon. Meantime stop the execution of the sentence.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book 18, pp. 102-3.*

30 March. VERNON to the POSTMASTERS GENERAL.

Whitehall.

To send enclosed to-night to Mr. Edisbury at Harwich.

Three lines. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 102, p. 342. Enclosing:—

Vernon to Mr. Edisbury.

I have received an account of a dangerous person who is coming from Holland into England on some ill design. His name is Bernardo Tyrconnell, a Dominican friar, but without doubt he will take some other upon him. "He is a little lean man, hollow eyed, a Roman nose, in a light grey or pearl coloured cloth coat with steel buttons." If he comes your way, he must be secured, and strictly searched for papers. Let me know if you get him, that I may send down a messenger to bring him up.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid, pp. 342-3.*

31 March. SAME to CAPTAIN NASH.

Whitehall.

I have an account of a priest that is coming over from Holland, and I believe, upon some design against the Government. It is likely he may come your way in one of the passage boats: so I have sent down a messenger with a warrant to apprehend him, whom you must assist as well as you can.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid, p. 343.*

31 March. NOTE for the DIVIDEND for MARCH, 1702.

This is a list apparently kept for the purpose of calculating the fees due to different persons on grants passing the Seals. The list is preserved for each month, and shews the recipients of grants or warrants. On the left and right of their names are two rows of figures, the right column shewing (apparently) the fees due to the Secretary of State, and the left the fees due to Lord Privy Seal. The first of these lists is given below as a*

* See the Note for the Dividend of December, 1702 (below at 31 Dec., 1702), from which I infer this.

1702.

specimen, and the others are calendared shortly, the grants or items of general interest alone being noted. The sums in the left column in the original are in this transcript placed first after the name &c.

Mr. Young, Deanery	0l. 6s. 8d.	1l. 6s. 8d.
Lords of the Treasury, dormant warrant	13s. 4d.	2l. 13s. 4d.
Warrants to be issued on Sign		
Manuals	rem[anent].	rem[anent].
Earl of Ranelagh, warrant ..	0l. 6s. 8d.	1l. 6s. 8d.
Earl of Marlborough, Commission	0l. 6s. 8d.	1l. 6s. 8d.
Loans on the Malt, warrant ..	rem[anent].	rem[anent].
Treasurer of the Navy, warrant	0l. 0s. 0d.	pro Regina
Treasurer of the Ordnance, warrant	same.	same.
Mayor, Jurats &c. of Dover, grant. Two perpetuities) .	Two perpet.	8l. 13s. 4d.
Mr. Martyn, Prebendary ..	0l. 6s. 8d.	1l. 6s. 8d.
Master of the Wardrobe, warrant	0l. 6s. 8d.	1l. 6s. 8d.
Paymaster of the Works, warrant	0l. 0s. 0d.	pro Regina.
Col. Dudley, Commission; two sk(ins) and reverse) ..	0l. 13s. 4d.	3l. 0s. 0d.
Same. Same. ..	0l. 13s. 4d.	3l. 0s. 0d.
Earl of Northampton, grant [in] perpetuity]	rem[anent].	rem[anent].

Totals 3l. 13s. 4d. 24l. 0s. 0d.

P. 1. *Endd.* "Note for the Divident, March, 1702." *S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 10.*

31 March.
Whitehall.

VERNON to the COMMISSIONERS of the TREASURY.

The Queen having the charge of the sea expedition under consideration, desires me to send the several particulars proposed by the Duke of Ormond and the Earl of Romney for which provision should be made. These are :—

Payment of general officers and contingent charge thereon.

Shipping for 425 horses and provision for these whilst on board.

Sea victuals for 230 dragoons and for general officers and their servants, and for the officers and attendants of the train of artillery.

The Queen desires you to consider these particulars and report your opinion as to how far they may be supplied out of the money given by Parliament for the service of this year, and what will still remain to be furnished if any other means can be found for it.

The Earl of Romney has represented that 10,000*l.* must necessarily be furnished to the Office of Ordnance within a week in order to enable them to furnish such particulars for the expedition as are not in their stores. The Queen wishes you to consider how this sum may be supplied.

1702.

P.S.—The Duke of Ormond's demands are enclosed. I have not the Earl of Romney's list yet, but I think the number of officers and attendants of the train for whom he desires sea provisions is 157.

P. 1. Entry. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 206-7, pp. 23-4. Enclosing :—

The Duke of Ormond's Memorial to Vernon concerning the sea expedition. per year.

<i>General</i>	730 <i>l.</i>	0 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>
<i>Four Aides-de-camp</i>	1,460 <i>l.</i>	0 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>
<i>Two Major-Generals</i>	365 <i>l.</i>	0 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>
<i>Two Aides-de-camp</i>	2,190 <i>l.</i>	0 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>
<i>Four Brigadiers</i>	730 <i>l.</i>	0 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>
<i>Four Majors of Brigade</i>	365 <i>l.</i>	0 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>
<i>Quartermaster-General</i>	365 <i>l.</i>	0 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>
<i>Adjutant-General</i>	182 <i>l.</i>	10 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>
<i>Judge Advocate</i>	100 <i>l.</i>	7 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>
<i>Deputy Paymaster</i>	182 <i>l.</i>	10 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>
<i>Secretary to the General</i>	109 <i>l.</i>	10 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>
<i>Chaplain do. do.</i>	182 <i>l.</i>	10 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>
<i>Physician</i>	182 <i>l.</i>	10 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>
<i>Surgeon</i>	365 <i>l.</i>	0 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>
<i>Provost Marshal and six men</i>	54 <i>l.</i>	15 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>
<i>Wagon Master</i>	6,000 <i>l.</i>	0 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>
<i>Contingencies</i>			
<i>List of what horses will be necessary for the General Officers &c. for the sea expedition.</i>			
<i>General and four Aides-de-camp</i>	12		
<i>Two Major-Generals and two Aides</i>	8		
<i>Four Brigadiers and four Majors of Brigade</i>	12		
<i>Quartermaster-General</i>	2		
<i>Adjutant-General</i>	2		
<i>Provost Marshal and six men</i>	7		
<i>Twelve Colonels, 12 Majors and 12 Adjutants</i>	36		
<i>Horses for the artillery</i>	100		
<i>Horses for the dragoons</i>	235		
<i>Total</i>	414		

Victualling at sea 235 dragoons at [blank] per day for three months.

Pp. 1½. Ibid, pp. 24-5.

31 March.
Whitehall.

VERNON to the LORD HIGH ADMIRAL.

The Earl of Marlborough writes (on 27 March) that the 21 Dutch ships of the line will be ready by the 20th April, as well as their eight battalions.

A Committee of the Lords of the Council has been appointed to meet at this office at 10 a.m. to-morrow and desire your Lordship to be with them.

P. ½. Ibid, p. 26.

1702.
March.
St. James'.

ROYAL WARRANT to the LORD LIEUTENANT and LORDS JUSTICES of IRELAND.

On 28 March we ordered a fifth regiment, such as Major-General Thomas Earle should appoint, to be made ready to embark in the same condition as the four regiments already ordered. Take steps to pay the colonel of the new regiment 40 shillings a man for so many men (excluding servants) as are, by our late orders on the matter, directed to be added to each regiment. Cause the new regiment to be paid all its arrears on embarkation, and see that it is treated in all ways as the other four regiments.*

P. ½. *S.P. Signet Office* 14, p. 441.

Same.

SAME to [the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND].

We have made choice of the Earl of Mount-Alexander, Major-General Thomas Earle, and Thomas Keightly, a Privy Councillor and Commissioner of Revenue, to manage the affairs of Ireland during the absence of you, the Lieutenant. Pass a commission under the Great Seal of Ireland making them Lords Justices accordingly during pleasure. They shall act according to the terms of the letters and to any written and signed instructions which you, the Lieutenant, may think fit to give them. Your authority as Lord Lieutenant is to continue undiminished. You shall insert a clause in the letters of appointment prescribing that they shall not affect the letters appointing you Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, dated 28 Dec., 1700, and also a clause determining the commission given by King William III to you, [*sic*] Narcissus, Archbishop of Dublin, and Henry, Earl of Drogheda. You shall issue a commission under the Great Seal of Ireland [to the present Lords Justices ?] to administer the usual oath to the new Lords Justices.

Pp. 1½. *Undated, but noted, "Ent[ered] 31."* *Ibid*, pp. 439-40.

APRIL, 1702.

1 Ap.

TREASURY WARRANTS.†

To draw an order to pay 30,000*l.* to Ralph, Earl of Montague, Master of the Queen's Great Wardrobe, or his assigns, portion of 100,000*l.* directed by letters of Privy Seal to be issued to him for the Great Wardrobe.

P. ½. *Signed by Fox, Boyle and Hill. Endd. Date of order, 2 April. S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 11.*

Same for 5,000*l.* by way of imprest on account to William Roberts, Esq., paymaster of the works in Windsor Castle, or his assigns.

P. ¾. *Signed by Fox, Boyle and Hill. Endd. Date of order, 9 April. Ibid, 12.*

* See above at 13 March, 1702.

† See the notes above at pp. 5, 8, 13. These and the following Warrants direct the payment to be made from the funds in the Exchequer applicable to the uses of the civil government.

1702.

Same to pay to themselves as Commissioners of the Treasury (*i.e.* to the Earl of Carlisle, Sir Stephen Fox, Kt., Henry Boyle, Esq., Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, Richard Hill, and Thomas Pelham, Esqs.), or their assigns, 2,000*l.*, being one quarter of their salary of 8,000*l.* due Lady Day, 1702.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed by Fox, Boyle and Hill, Endd. Date of order, 1 April. S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 13.*

1 Ap.
Whitehall.

VERNON to the DUKE OF ORMOND.

Queen's command :—To attend the Cabinet Council at 6 p.m. this evening at St. James'. Subject—The expedition.

Five lines; in same form on above, pp. 9–10.

S.P. Dom., Entry Book 206–7, p. 26. Also S.P. Dom., Entry Book 102, pp. 343–4.

2 Ap.
Whitehall.

MANCHESTER to SIR CHARLES HEDGES.

Several papers have been laid before the Queen relating to Robert Colover, who is under condemnation for piracy. I send them so that you may report on the case in order that the Queen may consider whether she may grant Colover a pardon as desired. Despatch is necessary, because, as is alleged, the holding of an Admiralty Sessions for the trial of other pirates depends on the declaration of her Majesty's pleasure in this matter.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 197.*

Same.

VERNON'S LETTERS.

1. To the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

The Queen commands that, as it is thought necessary to provide shipping for the transport of 420 horses, and about 400 men to use them, you will give the necessary orders to the Commissioners of Transports for the shipping and for provisions for these men and horses. The Queen desires to know in what time the shipping can be got ready, what the charge of the whole will amount to for three months or longer, and what will be the further charge per month.

As it is also necessary that an extraordinary provision of sea victuals be made for about 600 men that will be employed this summer at sea, above the number that are already taken care of, the Queen desires you to direct the Commissioners of Victualling to furnish the necessary supplies accordingly.

P. 1. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 206–7, pp. 26–7.*

2. To the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Queen's command :—The five regiments prepared in Ireland for service are to embark at Kinsale on board such ships as shall be sent from hence for them. You are to give orders for the regiments to march towards Kinsale as soon as they are ready. The Queen desires to know how nearly complete those regiments are, and when they will be ready to embark.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid, p. 27.*

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2 Ap.
Whitehall.

MANCHESTER to the MASTER of the ORDNANCE.

A representation from the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations has been laid before the Queen in which they submit that, for the complete arming of the militia of Virginia, which is now very necessary, 3,000 cases of pistols, 3,500 carabines for the horse, 500 firelocks for the foot, and 5,000 swords are necessary, besides 100 barrels of powder and ball in proportion. You are to consider and report how soon these may be provided, and at what cost. The charge will be borne, as is usual, by the colony, and I desire you to let me know whether Virginia is in debt to the Office of Ordnance on the like account, and whether you think there should be a storekeeper in Virginia to receive the arms, and deliver them out as ordered by the Governor.

The same Commissioners represent that 100 firelocks with 10 barrels of powder and ball must be sent to Newfoundland. You are to report how soon these can be ready, and what powder and ball are necessary for the cannon and mortars at Newfoundland; so that such stores may go there with these small arms &c.

Pp. 1½. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 101, pp. 201-2.

2 Ap.
St. James'.

The QUEEN to the LORD LIEUTENANT and LORDS JUSTICES or CHIEF GOVERNOR of IRELAND.

An Act for punishing mutiny in England passed in the present Parliament provides that its own provisions should apply to any forces then or afterwards on foot whether in Ireland or elsewhere.

The Act also empowered us, or the General commanding our Forces, to commission certain officers [*details*] to assemble courts-martial for trying mutineers and deserters. Grant commissions from time to time to any such officers to assemble such courts-martial as need requires, and to proceed to try, sentence and inflict punishment on offenders as prescribed by the Act "and according to the rules and methods of military discipline."

P. ¾. *S.P. Signet Office* 14, p. 443.

3 Ap.
Whitehall.

VERNON'S LETTERS.

1. To the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

I send your Excellency the description of an Irish friar, which I received from my Lord Marlborough. I have taken steps to apprehend him if he lands at Harwich, or comes up the river, but as it is represented that he intends for Ireland, to raise disturbances there, pray send directions to seize him there, either at landing or wherever he can be found.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 102, p. 344. *Enclosing* :—

Description.

Father Bernardo Tyrconnell, a Dominican friar, went the first inst. (April) from Brussels for Ghent, in order to go from thence to Holland or Zealand, and to embark for London, where he is to apply himself to the Spanish Consul. He carries with him 800 guineas, and the Spanish Consul is

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to supply him with anything else up to 12,000 guineas. He is to meet in London with a French refugee, named M. de Salent, who has actually two sisters in France that receive a pension from the most Christian King for having changed their religion. This M. de Salent or Salint is, it seems, engaged with Father Tyrconnell to form a faction in Ireland in favour of the pretended Prince of Wales, and to bring him into the Kingdom during the commotion. He is a little lean man (&c., as above, p. 15).

P. 1. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 102, p. 345.*

4 Ap.
Whitehall.

2. To the Recorder of London.

The Queen has appointed a Cabinet Council to meet at St. James' to-morrow evening, at which you may have an opportunity to give her Majesty an account of the last sessions.
Six lines. Ibid, p. 346.

3. To Sir Henry Dutton Colt.

The Queen has been informed that the directions given in her late proclamation for due observance of the Sabbath have not been respected, but that "there was last Sunday a great resort in coffee and chocolate houses and other public houses, even in the time of Divine Service." Command to you and other Justices of the Peace, to see the law in this matter put into execution, and to give orders to the constables accordingly.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid, pp. 346-7.*

Also note of the like letters to James Dewey, Richard Ryder, Thomas Railton, John Tulley, William Stone, — Negus, — Gratwick, — Leneve, and John Chamberlain, Esqs., and Dr. Harvey. Ibid, p. 347.

5 Ap.
Admiralty
Office.

REPORT of the LORD HIGH ADMIRAL (the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery) on the petition of Henry Killebrew, Esq.

This petition sets out that Killebrew was discharged from the command of the fleet on 6 Nov., 1693, and has ever since been out of employment, without any allowance for his support on shore till, in January, 1699 [1700], the late King allowed him half-pay as Admiral of the Blue to commence from 1 Oct., 1697. But as the year before his last command in the fleet he was allowed the whole pay of Admiral of the Blue for the time he was on shore, and as other flag officers have since been in like manner allowed the full of their pay, he prays for an order for full pay "on the ordinary of the Navy" as Admiral of the Blue, from 6 Nov., 1693 (the date when he was discharged from being a joint Admiral of the Fleet), to 30 Sept., 1697, the day preceding his allowance, and that his present allowance may be increased to the whole pay of an Admiral. I have considered this petition and report:—

(1) By Order in Council, dated 22 Feb., 1693-4, the late King established an allowance of half-pay on all flag officers, commanders of ships, and other officers, whilst they were ashore in

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time of peace. These allowances were settled on the ordinary estimate of the Navy.

(2) As alleged in the petition, the King ordered an allowance of half-pay to "Mr. Killegrew," as Admiral of the Blue from 1 Oct., 1697, the commencement of the peace with France.

(3) On a representation from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the King, on 18 April, 1700, established an allowance of pay to officers serving at sea, and to others out of employment on shore, instead of the double pay at sea and half-pay on shore settled by the aforementioned Order in Council of 22 Feb., 1693-4.

(4) Those allowances were made and still continue to Mr. Killegrew.

Both these establishments restrain the said allowances to such flag officers and others as shall be out of employment in time of peace only, and the said allowances are particularly ascertained therein. I cannot therefore advise the Queen to gratify Mr. Killegrew's request, which is contrary to the establishment, and would be used as a precedent to ground other demands. The late King, notwithstanding the establishments, did order allowance of full pay as a Rear-Admiral to the Marquis of Carmarthen whilst out of employment on shore. He had served in this post in the fleet. War being now declared with France and Spain, the allowance to Killegrew cannot be continued unless the Queen, following the late King's practice, settles some pension on him.

Pp. 3½. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 6, p. 50.*

6 Ap.
Whitehall.

VERNON to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Corrects his last to same of April 2 (*above*, p. 19). The five regiments are to embark at Cork, not Kinsale, and the orders for their march are to be varied accordingly.

P. ½. *Entry. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 206-7, p. 28. Also in S.P. Dom., Entry Book 102, p. 347.*

6 Ap.
St. James'.

ROYAL WARRANT to the EARL OF ROMNEY as Master General of the Ordnance.

We think it right that a train of artillery should forthwith be prepared to go with the land forces embarking under the command of the Duke of Ormond, and that several bomb-vessels should be fitted out to attend our fleet for the summer's service. Cause a train of artillery, consisting of such brass ordnance, mortars, shot, shells, ammunition &c., as are mentioned in a schedule hereto to be forthwith prepared and fitted out for sea accordingly; and cause the stores mentioned in another schedule hereto to be provided for the service of the bomb-vessels. The officers, gunners, &c. for the train and bomb-vessels shall be established in pay according to the annexed lists. The officers of the train shall be paid out of the Treasury of the Ordnance, and those of the bomb-vessels out of the money appropriated for sea service. The officers and men to be paid as from

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1 April. You are empowered to add to or take from (from time to time) the "natures" of Ordnance, proportion of stores and numbers of men attending the said train of artillery and vessels.

Pp. 1½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 171, pp. 15, 16. *Followed by* :—

Schedule I. A list of the officers, ministers and other attendants appointed to attend the "descent train" ordered to sea with the Duke of Ormond.

Gives sums paid per day and year to the officers going with the train. They are a colonel, major, adjutant, 16 engineers, a paymaster, commissary of stores, his clerk, nine conductors of stores, a surgeon and his mate and four pontoon men.

Gives details as to how a company of gunners is made up—a captain, first and second lieutenants, two gentlemen of the Ordnance &c., and pay to each person. *Gives* also details as to how a company of miners is made up, and pay to each person.

Pp. 1¼. *Ibid*, pp. 17, 18.

Schedule II. A list of officers, ministers and other attendants appointed to attend the bomb-vessels ordered to sea.

Gives daily and yearly pay given to two fire-masters, sixteen fire-workers, thirty-two bombardiers, a commissary and paymaster, his assistant, nine conductors of the stores, a master carpenter, his mate and fifteen carpenters.

P. ½. *Ibid*, p. 19.

Schedule III. (a) List of mortars, powder, granado shells, carcasses &c. to be forthwith issued out of the stores in the Office of Ordnance for fitting out eight bomb-vessels now going to sea.

This is an elaborate list of artillery ammunition, and other stores :—Fixed shells, unfixed do., round carcasses, corne powder, tampeons, bavins, hurdles, match, hides, charcoal, bedding, soap &c. In the case of each item the number or quantity to be sent out is specified.

(b) List of ordnance, mortars, powder, shot and other stores forthwith to be issued out of the Office of Ordnance for the forces now going to sea.

The title of this list shews its contents. These comprise all things necessary for artillery—the guns themselves, their carriages, spare parts, round shot, granado shells, ladles. Further lists follow of lanterns, buckets, Muscovy lights, grease, hammers, canvas, candles, tarpaulin and many other stores for an army in the field.*

Pp. 6. *Ibid*, pp. 20–5.

* To set out these lists in detail would take much space. They are very full and most instructive as to the thousand and one paraphernalia of a field force in Queen Anne's day ; but their interest is for specialists, and I therefore confine myself to a general account of their contents, which will indicate to the reader the nature of the details.

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7 Ap.
Whitehall.

VERNON'S LETTERS.

1. To Baron Hatsell.

Queen's command :—To send you the petition of Philip Devon, condemned at the last Surrey Assizes. Report how the fact appeared to you on the trial, that the Queen may consider the question of pardon.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 102, p. 350.

A note adds that the petition sets out that the petitioner was under 17 and had been but a short time in such bad company. The Minister and Churchwardens of St. Martin, Vintry, London, underwrote it with a certificate that petitioner had faithfully served his master, John Dobbins, waterman, and had not, so far as they know; committed any crime before.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Ibid.*

2. To the Lord Almoner.

Sends enclosed petition. The Queen desires that all further petitions asking charity should go before the Lord Almoner for his examination and report.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.*, pp. 350–1. *Enclosing* :—

Petition of Baron de Neuville to the Queen, shewing that :—

Petitioner had a small pension on the Privy Purse, which was granted by the late Queen in consideration of his being a refugee and of his son being a page of honour. The pension has stopped owing to the late King's death. Prays for the Queen's charity. Cannot support his family.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *In French. Ibid.*, p. 351.

3. To Baron Tracy.

Queen's command :—To send you the enclosed petition of John Banfill, lately condemned at Exeter Assizes.

Report &c. (as above letter to Baron Hatsell).

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.*

A note adds that Banfill's petition says that he was condemned of felony on very slender evidence, and is a young man with a wife and several small children, who must perish if his sentence is executed.

He is anxious to list himself in the service of the Queen by sea or land. This is his first offence.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.*, p. 352.

Same.

MANCHESTER to the MAYOR OF RYE.

I had yours of the 5th saying you had stopped James Deering, of Bartholomew Lane, London, who was going over to France with the papers which you have sent me. Your action is approved, and you are to liberate Deering, that he may come here and be examined, which his employer has promised he shall do. Do not permit him, when liberated, to go to France.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 101, p. 197.

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7 Ap.

PEMBROKE* to CAPTAIN BEAUMONT, commanding the ships in the Downs.

The French may make some attempt on Holland or Zeland with their ships of war and land forces. You are therefore, by the Queen's command, to see that the ships in the margin† are in constant readiness to go over and serve on the coast of Holland. If you hear from the States General of the United Provinces or from the States of Zeland that any ships of war are designed from Dunkerque or any parts of France to make any attempt on Holland or Zeland, and if they ask you to go over there with your command, you shall go over and proceed as they desire from time to time until further order, "it being hoped that the ships of the States General will be as soon ready to be employed on this service." Use all endeavours to protect them from any insults or attempts. As ships join you from time to time in the Downs, keep them constantly ready for the above-mentioned service and give me an account of your proceedings therein.

Pp. 1½. *Copy. Certified by Josiah Burchett. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 117, 7.*

8 Ap.

TREASURY WARRANT.

To draw an order to pay any sum not exceeding 40,000*l.* to Thomas Lloyd, Paymaster of her Majesty's Works.

P. ½. *Signed by Carlisle, Boyle, Fox, Hill and Pelham. Endd. Date of order, 9 Ap. S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 14.*

8 Ap.

Whitehall.

VERNON'S LETTERS.

1. To Pembroke.

The Committee of Council that met here this morning have appointed to meet here again at 7 p.m. to-morrow. They think it absolutely necessary to speak with your Lordship, and some of the flag officers and Commissioners of the Navy, in relation to the charge of the sea expedition. They desire your Lordship's presence and that you will send Mr. Churchill, Mr. Sargesson and Mr. Lyddall; also Sir G. Rooke if he is then in town.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 206-7, p. 28.*

2. To the Duke of Ormond.

Desires his presence at the meeting mentioned in the foregoing.

Four lines. Ibid, p. 29.

9 Ap.

Whitehall.

VERNON'S LETTERS.

1. To Baron Hatsell.

Similar to the foregoing references to him (*above*, p. 24) and in regard to the sentence passed on John Sanders. P. ½.

* The Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Lord High Admiral of England: hereinafter referred to as "Pembroke."

† These are the *Resolution* (3rd), *Hampshire*, *Litchfield*, *Medway* and *Dover* (4th), *Mermayde* and *Rye* (5th) and *Swan* and *Flamborough* (6th).

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A note adds:—The petition shows that Sanders was condemned at the last Surrey Assizes held in the borough of Southwark for robbing on the highway to the value of a guinea. Petitioner is about 23 and likely in person. No previous convictions. Willing to serve by land or sea, or in any of her Majesty's plantations.

In all p. ½. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 102, p. 352.

2. To Josiah Burchett.

I have received my Lord Admiral's of the 6th relating to a licence to be obtained to cut masts and "boltsprits" to be furnished from New England for the Navy. I find it necessary to have a copy of the contract. Please procure me one from the Navy Board.

P. ½. Ibid, p. 353.

3. To the Commissioners of Transports.

Please send me an account of what orders you have received to provide shipping for bringing five regiments of foot from Ireland, and when the ships will be ready to sail. I understand my Lord Admiral has appointed a convoy at Spithead to go with these ships. The service requires despatch.

P. ¼. Entry. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 206-7, p. 29.

10 Ap.
Whitehall.

MANCHESTER to the LORD ALMONER.

Sends petitions of Ann Holding and Mary Lewis for consideration and report whether the petitioners are real objects of the Queen's compassion and bounty.

P. ¼. Followed by:—

Note of petitions. Ann Holding is the widow of Captain William Holding, formerly commander of the *London*, who served King Charles II several years as a sea commander. Several sums were due to him at his death "on account of his half pay, out of the Exchequer, on the firehearth." She has received nothing and is left with a family of children.

Mary Lewis' husband was a seafaring man and was blown up in the *Carlisle*, leaving her with three small children.

In all p. ¾. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 198.

10 Ap.
Transport
Office.

The COMMISSIONERS of TRANSPORTS to [VERNON].

As to the ships for bringing five regiments of foot from Ireland, we have to report: We have already given the Lord High Admiral an account of what ships we had ready to the quantity of 2,500 [tons] to meet any occasion. We understand he has ordered the Commissioners for Victualling the Navy to put provisions on board them at once for 3,000 men. When this is done we will order the ships to Spithead immediately.

P. ½. Signed by Atkinson and Roope. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 117, 8.

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10 Ap.
Whitehall.

VERNON to PEMBROKE.

I send enclosed advice concerning four French privateers seen by a Danish ship 10 or 11 days ago on the Dogger Bank. One of the members for Hull put it into my hands.

A note adds :—The enclosure was a letter of William Hydes, of Hull, to William Maister, M.P., saying that a Dane reported that he had been boarded by the French privateers seen on the Dogger Bank. They took some deals from him. Dated 9 April.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 102, pp. 353-4.*

11 Ap.
Whitehall.

MANCHESTER to the MAYOR OF DOVER.

I had yours, wherein you say you stopped four soldiers, who had deserted from the English regiments in Flanders, and put them on board ship to be brought here. Your conduct is approved, and do the same in the case of other deserters who may come from Flanders, giving me notice of it, and of the regiments to which the men belonged. I hope we shall find a way to reimburse you. Please send me the names of the four men.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, pp. 198-9.*

12 Ap.

TREASURY WARRANT.

To draw an order to pay 10,000*l.* to Mr. Charles Shales, the Queen's goldsmith, or his assigns, for jewels and other things to be provided by him for the Queen's coronation.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Signed by Fox, Boyle, Hill and Pelham. *Endd.* Date of order, 14 April. *S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 15.*

13 Ap.
Whitehall.

VERNON'S LETTERS.

1. To the Commissioners of Victualling.

Pray let me know whether the victuals ordered by the Lord High Admiral for 3,000 land troops are on board the transport ships, and, if not, how soon they will be so.

Four lines. *Entry. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 206-7, p. 29. Also S.P. Dom., Entry Book 102, p. 354.*

2. To Baron Hatsell.

Queen's command :—To send you the enclosed petition of Thomas Watercorn, convicted at the last Surrey Assizes. Report on Wednesday next, when the judges are ordered to attend and give an account of their circuits, how the fact appeared at the trial, so that the Queen may consider a pardon. Execution to be deferred till the report is made.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 102, pp. 354-5.*

Also note.—The petition states that petitioner was convicted for robbery of a hat, cane, periwig, and 18*d.* in money. No previous offences. Seduced by ill company. Prays for a reprieve that he may serve the Queen in any part of the world.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid, p. 355.*

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3. To Mr. Justice Powis.

Similar to foregoing in relation to George Taylor convicted at the last York Assizes.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 102, p. 355.

Also note.—The petition of Elizabeth Taylor, wife of George Taylor, sets out that one Letherland who lodged in her and her husband's house was apprehended for coining, and her husband was tried with him at the last York Assizes, and convicted as his confederate for having an edger and coining press in his custody. As to the edger it was proved to have been in Letherland's custody, and the instrument called a coining press had lain openly in a back kitchen for two years in sight of servants &c., and was not believed to be a coining press by Mr. Harris of the Mint, who went down to see it after the arrest. Petitioner's husband has a good character, and knows nothing of coiners. The petitioner and her children must perish if he suffers death. *Prays* for pardon and reprieve. A certificate of near 100 neighbours was attached speaking highly of Taylor as a friend and neighbour.

Pp. $1\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid*, pp. 356–7.

4. To Baron Hatsell.

Similar to the last letter to him (p. 27) ; in relation to Edward Hawkins, convicted at the last Essex Assizes.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid*, pp. 357–8.

Note.—The petition shows that petitioner, who was lately under the command of Captain Waters, was condemned for making his escape from an officer who wanted to send him to Flanders. No previous convictions. Asks for a reprieve "though banished to the furthestmost part of the world."

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid*, p. 358.

5. To Lord Chief Justice Trevor.

Similar to foregoing letter to Baron Hatsell and on behalf of Wm. Mapledoram, condemned at the last Assizes at Taunton.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Ibid*, pp. 358–9.

Also note that, according to his mother's petition, Mapledoram was convicted of felony and burglary. Good character. First conviction. Has been respited by the Lord Chief Justice Trevor till the 21st of April. *Prays* for pardon. Is young and willing to serve anywhere.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Ibid*, p. 359.

6. To Pembroke.

The Queen approves of the payment of Mr. Dummer during the time of his suspension, for which he has lately petitioned. Give order accordingly.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid*.

Also report of the Lord High Admiral on Dummer's petition. He has considered it and has referred it to the Attorney General, who advises that, as Dummer was only suspended and not

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removed, his salary accrued during the period of suspension. Has no objection to the salary being paid.

P. 1. *Dated* 2 March, 170 $\frac{1}{2}$, Admiralty Office. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 102, p. 360.

14 Ap.
Whitehall.

MANCHESTER to PEMBROKE.

I send, by the Queen's command, a petition of the Royal African Co. It prays that the Admiral in America may be advised to procure them satisfaction for a ship of theirs laden with negroes which, when it put into Havana for provisions, was seized and disposed of by the Governor. The Queen desires you to give the Admiral in those seas such directions as you think fit for procuring satisfaction for the merchants from the said Governor.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 101, p. 199. *Also entered S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 204, p. 315.

14 Ap.
Vicuallling
Office.

The COMMISSIONERS of VICTUALLING to [VERNON].

We only got orders on the 9th to victual the ships for 3,000 land soldiers. This was at once commenced and has since been proceeding. We think it will be finished in five or six days more.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Signed* Simon Mayne; John Burrington; Thos. Colby; H. Vincent; H. Wright. *Endd. S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 117, 9.

15 Ap.
Whitehall.

VERNON to PEMBROKE.

An account was given this evening "in the Cabinet Council" of the proposition made by Count Wratislaw. The Queen has directed "the Lords of the Cabinet Council" to meet and to consider of an answer to be returned to him. Their Lordships are to meet here to-morrow evening at six. They desire your presence, and that you will order such of the flag officers as you think fit to attend.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Entry. S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 206-7, p. 30.

16 Ap.
Whitehall.

MANCHESTER to the EARL OF STAMFORD.

The Queen is inclined to grant the enclosed petition of Mrs. Mary Fanshaw, and I am to send it for your report before she does so.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 101, p. 200.

Same.

VERNON'S LETTERS.

1. To John Martin, Esq., Lieutenant-Bailiff of Guernsey.

The Queen has considered the letter from you and the jurats of Guernsey concerning Paul le Guan [or Guen], whom you have apprehended. If he has committed any crime triable by the laws of the island, you may prosecute him. If not, you are to send him back to France and enjoin him at his peril not to return.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 102, p. 361.

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2. To Bernard Ellis, Esq., the Lieutenant Governor of Guernsey.
Acknowledges report of the Queen's proclamation there.
P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 102, p. 361.*

16 Ap.
Admiralty
Office.

PEMBROKE to VERNON.

I hear that the two largest packet-boats lately employed between England and the Groyne are laid up at Falmouth. Pray move the Queen to order the Commissioners for the Post Office to hand them over for use of the Navy until they have opportunity to employ them as formerly.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 51.*

17 Ap.

TREASURY WARRANT.

To draw an order to pay 10,000*l.* to Sir Benjamin Bathurst or his assigns on account for the provisions of her Majesty's Coronation dinner and other uses of the Household.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed by Fox, Hill and Pelham. Endd. Date of order, 18 April. S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 16.*

17 Ap.
St. James'.

WARRANT under the SIGN MANUAL.

To the Commissioners of the Treasury to cause payment of any sum not exceeding 10,000*l.* to Isaac Newton, Esq., Master and Worker of the Mint, on account for the use of the Mint. To be paid out of any receipts of the coinage duty in the Exchequer.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Overwritten with sign manual and countersigned by Fox, Hill and Pelham. Endd. Ibid, 17.*

Also Treasury Warrant in execution of the above.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Dated 18 April, 1702. Signed by Fox, Hill and Pelham. Endd. Date of order, 18 April. Ibid, 18.*

17 Ap.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to ROBERT YARD.

Sends, by the Lord Admiral's orders, copies of letters received from the West Indies, giving accounts of the proceedings of the French ships there.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *(Signed.) Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 52. Enclosing :—*

A. *Captain Richard Kirkby to [Burchett].*

The Kinsale arrived here on 9 February, but the Government were apprehensive of the motions of the French fleet here and asked for my stay here till we had ascertained them. On Thursday afternoon last, a sloop from Jamaica arrived, having seen them on the 13th with four flags heading W.N.W. seven or eight leagues to leeward from Guardeloupa. Since that I have taken the men from the sick quarters who were unsuspected of infection (I had 60 ashore sick). I must leave about nine behind, being about to sail to join Admiral Benbow. Letters by the said sloop report the Spanish flota at Vera Cruce, having taken their money and plate ashore, and refuse the conduct of the French.

Admiral Benbow is at Jamaica with 12 sail and the Governor is there before this, having past Nevis in the Bristol with

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ten sail more beside the fireships, storeships and bomb above three weeks ago. The Kinsale is cruising to windward. The supercargo of the Blessing sloop has just arrived. He confirms the report of the French sailing to leeward on the news of 45 sail being at the Isle of Ash. He could not tell what they were, but says the French first designed upon this place, but that, getting news that we were very populous and preparing for our defence, they changed their minds and went to attack the Leeward Islands; and later, when they heard of the news from the Isle of Ash, sailed for that place on the 11th. This sloop was taken by one of their frigates about five leagues of [off] the island, and detained at Port St. Piers till the day before they sailed.

Pp. 1½. Copy. From the *Ruby*, Carlisle Bay, Barbados, Feb. 21, 170½. *S.P. Dom.*, Naval 6, 52A.

B. Captain George Maugham to [Same].

On 7th Nov. we parted from the York in a very violent storm which lasted 21 days. We came through it safely and reached Nevis. I there found the Bristol Experiment, Seahorse hulk, a bomb, ketch and two sloops, all which sailed for Jamaica next day. The Benjamin and two store ships have since come. We have landed our soldiers without loss. All are well and the islands very healthful. We hear that there are 28 French men-of-war at Martinico, from 44 to 104 guns. It is also reported that the ship of 104 guns struck going in and carried away most of her false keel, and that her gun deck is much settled and it will take a considerable time to secure it and that the fleet is very sickly. There being no good water here, I have been down to St. Christopher's to water, and am ready to sail to-night for Barbados.

P.S.—The Strumbelo fireship has just arrived. The Maidstone is at Antego.

P. ¾. Copy. From the Kinsale at Nevis, Jan. 27, 170½. *Ibid*, 52B.

18 Ap.
Whitehall.

VERNON'S LETTERS.

1. To Josiah Burchett.

I spoke lately with the Lord High Admiral about the *Baltic Merchant*, which is to carry my son's goods and equipage to Copenhagen. The ship is staid by contrary winds in Margate Road, and the master, having heard of French privateers at sea, does not know whether he should go on when the weather favours. The Lord Admiral kindly offered me a convoy. Pray let me know if one may be obtained, that I may inform the master what he can expect.

P. ¾. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 102, p. 362.

2. To the Attorney General.

Before King William's death directions were given for a warrant to be prepared by the Chancellor of the Duchy of

1702.

Lancaster for passing a grant to Lord Rivers of the office of Constable of Liverpool Castle and also of the office of butler, with the duty of prizage of the said County Palatine, for 99 years; but, owing to his late Majesty's illness, the warrant was never signed. Lord Rivers has applied to the Queen for its signature. Queen's command:—To consider the same and report what is fit for the Queen to do. *Further pleasure.*

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *Ibid*, p. 365.

3. To the Commissioners of Victualling.

Referring to yours of the 14th:—Are the provisions for the 3,000 men yet on board the transport vessels? If this be actually done, let me know, that I may inform the Queen.

Six lines. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 206-7, p. 30.

20 Ap.
Victualling
Office.

The COMMISSIONERS of VICTUALLING to [VERNON].

Yours of the 18th. The provisions are not yet all on board the transports for 3,000 men. There were not enough men on board the ships to receive them as fast as we sent them. We told this to the Commissioners of Transports, as our accompanying letter shows. We have done all that can be done to expedite this work.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed* by Mayne, Burrington, Vincent and Wright. *S.P. Dom., Naval 117, 10. Enclosing:—*

A. *The Commissioners of Victualling to the Commissioners of Transports.*

In substance as stated in the covering letter. Deals with the difficulty of loading the provisions.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Copy*, verified by Cha. Michel. *Dated*, Victualling Office, 17 April, 1702. *Ibid*, 10A.

20 Ap.
Whitehall.

MANCHESTER'S LETTERS.

1. To the Commissioners of the Privy Seal.

The Queen desires you without further delay to affix the Privy Seal to the patent appointing Mr. Erle Consul at Lisbon.

P. $\frac{1}{6}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 200.*

2. To the Mayor of Dover.

Yours of the 18th in the matter of nine deserters. You are to keep the six men whom you retain in your hands, and any other deserters who shall fall into them, till you receive orders, which shall be sent from time to time. Care will be taken to pay your charges.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid*, p. 201.

Same.

VERNON'S LETTERS.

1. To Josiah Burchett.

The *Baltic Merchant* is still at Margate. It would be a great favour if the Lord High Admiral would allow a convoy to protect

1702.

my son from privateers (*see above at 18 April, 1702*). "A young envoy will be broke, if he loses his servants and equipage."

P. ½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 102, p. 363.*

2. To Josiah Burchett.

I saw the Lord Admiral this evening, who said he would direct the ship intended for Scotland to convoy the *Baltic Merchant*. Pray remind him of it. The *Baltic Merchant* will lie in the Downs to be more ready for the convoy or, if not, will be at Margate.

P. ½. *Ibid, p. 366.*

3. To Pembroke.

The Queen having read your report on Captain Hooper's case directs that he be restored to a command in the Navy.

P. ¼. *Ibid.*

4. To Same.

Sends a petition of the Russia Company. The Queen desires a report what may be done for the protection of the Archangel trade.

P. ½. *Ibid, p. 363. Enclosing :—*

Petition to the Queen of the Governor and Company of Merchants trading to Russia, shewing that :—

They have great reason to fear that the King of Sweden may send men-of-war to Archangel this year, as he did last, "to hinder the trade of the said place in and out, which should he do, and thereby prevent the bringing of hemp and other naval stores from thence, which are already provided," it will not be possible for your Majesty's navy to be supplied next year, "since the trade from the Baltic is in a manner wholly obstructed."

They therefore urge the necessity of taking measures to protect the trade of Archangel. They consider this to be a matter of the utmost consequence.

P. ¾. *Signed (copy) by Benjamin Ayloffe, Governor of the Muscovy Company. Dated London, 15 April, 1702.*

Ibid, p. 364.

5. To the Earl of Ranelagh.

The Duke of Ormond having proposed to the Lords of the Council that there should be an advance of six weeks' pay to the regiments that are ordered to sea under his command, and that officers and soldiers be cleared to 1 May, as also that there be an advance of the contingencies allotted for that service and that Colonel Lloyd receive 400*l.* in advance for providing hay and 300*l.* on account of the pay of his regiment for providing them with necessaries; their Lordships ask me to acquaint you with these particulars in order to their being complied with. If you have any objection, their Lordships, who meet here tomorrow at twelve o'clock, can hear it.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 206-7, pp. 30-1.*

1702.

6. To the Commissioners of Transports.

Yours of the 10th told me that the ships allotted to bring five foot regiments from Ireland wait for their victuals. I hastened the victuallers, and to-day hear from them that the provisions would have been all on board by now had the ships been in a condition to take them in. The service suffers much from this delay. Pray enable me to tell the Queen when it will be ended.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 206-7*, p. 31.

7. To Same.

The Queen commands that you forthwith provide 1,000 tons of shipping over and above what is already ordered for the transport of the land forces that are to go along with the fleet.

Five lines. Ibid, p. 32.

8. To Same.

I am to direct you to attend a Committee of the Lords of the Council to-morrow at 12 at my office.

Three lines; with note of a similar letter to the Commissioners of Victualling.

In all p. $\frac{1}{4}$. Ibid.

21 Ap.
Transport
Office.

The COMMISSIONERS of TRANSPORTS to [VERNON].

We hear that the Commissioners of Victualling say to your Honour that the transport ships appointed to fetch five regiments of foot from Ireland had had all their provisions on board by that time had they been in a position to take them in.

We assure your Honour that the said ships were actually ready to take in provisions on the 10th inst.; but we understand that they have stood still for want of provisions being sent on board, and have taken them in as fast as ever they came down. Yesterday we were among the ships at Deptford and found that no provisions had been sent down all day, except one lighter of beer and part of another. This lay alongside one of the ships for want of coopers to fill it, as is usual, before it is taken on board. We should have told the Commissioners of Victualling this to-day had we not received your Honour's letter.

As ordered, we shall take up 1,000 tons more shipping as soon as may be, and shall attend the Committee of Council to-day as you direct.

P.S.—We desire her Majesty's pleasure as to what we must provide besides the 1,000 tons of shipping for the land soldiers that are to go with the fleet.

Pp. $1\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed* by Atkinson and Roope. *Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 117*, 11.

22 Ap.
General Post
Office.

[SIR] R. COTTON and [SIR] THOMAS FRANKLAND [Postmasters General] to [VERNON].

We have considered the letter you sent us from the Lord High Admiral regarding the two vessels employed formerly for carrying the packets between England and Spain. These boats were of

1702.

considerable burden and carried above 20 guns each, and could not be sailed but at a greater cost than was proper in time of peace. We therefore proposed to the Lords of the Treasury that smaller boats might be employed, to which they agreed, and accordingly these large boats were left aside. We did not, however, dispose of them, as there was no certainty how the smaller boats would in all seasons go through the service and as there had been for some time apprehension of war; wherein these boats would need to be employed again, if correspondence should have to be continued directly to Spain or Portugal. Experience has now shown us that the new boats will perform the service well enough in time of peace, and we do not object to the old ones being employed in the Queen's service as the Lord High Admiral may direct if it be judged that they will not be needed [for the postal service] in time of war. But it is to be considered that these vessels were paid for out of the revenue of this Office and not built or equipped at the charge of the Navy.

Pp. 1½. *Signed. S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 19.*

22 Ap.
Transport
Office.

The COMMISSIONERS of TRANSPORTS to VERNON.

Send list described below. The first six are ready to be victualled and the rest will be so in three or four days.

P. ¼. *Signed by Atkinson and Roope. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 117, 12. Enclosing :—*

List of nine ships that remain of those hired to carry 5,000 land soldiers with the fleet.

Prince of Orange (*Andrew Seile*) for 366 soldiers.

Charles (*Jos. Stroud*) „ 269 „

James and Sarah (*Thos. Combes*) „ 239 „

Asia (*Habk. Wiles*) „ 357 „

Albion frigate (*James Hammell*) „ 329 „

Friend's Goodwill (*Thomas Cullum*) „ 333 „

Samuel and Henry (*Cornelius Brewer*) „ 393 „

St. Nicholas (*Arthur Holdesworth*) „ 276 „

Providence (*Nich. Willis*) „ 249 „

P. ½. *Dated, Transport Office, 22 April, 1702. Ibid, 12A.*

22 Ap.
Whitehall.

VERNON'S LETTERS.

1. To the Commissioners of Transports.

In the 1,000 tons of shipping which you have lately been ordered to prepare for carrying the soldiers to go with the fleet you shall take care to provide what is usual and necessary for accommodating the men on board.

P. ¼. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 206-7, p. 32.*

2. To the Commissioners of Victualling.

The Queen commands you to put the victuals you have lately been ordered to provide for 600 men on board such transport ships as are taken up for that service, and to take special care to appoint a proper agent to take care of the victuals provided for the land forces that are to serve this year at sea.

P. ¼. *Ibid, p. 33.*

1702.

3. To the Earl of Ranelagh.

The amount of the money to be advanced, as already signified to you, to the Duke of Ormond for contingent charges is to be such as would accrue under that head in six months. It is to be paid (by you) to the Deputy Paymaster appointed for this expedition, who is to pay it out from time to time as ordered by the Duke of Ormond.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 206-7, p. 33.

22 Ap.
Jersey.

COLONEL COLLIER [Lieut. Govr. of Jersey] to ———.

I hear from all who come from England that the Royal regiment of Fuziliers will be removed and that another regiment will be sent to relieve it. I hope we may have, as we always have had, some companies more than "Gaurnsey." We have three garrisons here, and they have but one. Since the peace we have had six companies, and they but four. I ask that we may have at least seven companies out of twelve. We should have a company of dragoons, and the chief charge for them would be for transportation. To save this, I offer to raise such a company myself in this island, where we have enough horses and men "that knows every corner of the country and most of them gentlemen."

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Channel Islands* 2, 14.

24 Ap.
Whitehall.

VERNON to the COMMISSIONERS of the TREASURY.

Queen's command:—To furnish Mr. Stanhope, Envoy Extraordinary at the Hague, with 100,000 livres for the use of Prince Lewis of Baden, which the Queen finds "necessary for the public service."

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 102, p. 367.

Same.

R. YARD to JOSIAH BURCHETT.

Secretary Vernon directs me to send enclosed advice from Paris for the Lord High Admiral's use.

Four lines. Ibid., p. 371. Enclosing:—

News from Paris.

A letter of 12 April says that M. du Casse will leave at once with a squadron for the coast of the Spanish Indies.

A letter of 21 April says M. du Casse will leave in a few days.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *In French. Ibid.*

Same.

VERNON to CAPTAIN LYSTER.

I send you Burchett's letter about a convoy, and, on reading it, think you had best return to the Nore. I believe that will be most agreeable to the merchants you are concerned with, some of whom I saw to-day.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Ibid. Enclosing:—*

Josiah Burchett to Vernon.

"The Scotch Secretary of State" has not yet told the Lord High Admiral when the ships will be ready to sail to that kingdom,

1702.

and the Lord High Admiral therefore thinks the ship carrying Mr. Vernon's goods to Copenhagen should repair to the Nore that she may be more ready to pick up the convoy.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Dated, Admiralty Office, 24 April. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 102, p. 372.*

25 Ap.
Transport
Office.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF TRANSPORTS TO VERNON.

We yesterday applied to the Commissioners of the Treasury for money for the extra 1,000 tons of shipping which have been ordered to take the forces with the fleet, and to meet the cost of fitting them to accommodate the men on board. Their Lordships said they had had no notice of the matter, and asked us to let you know, that they might have her Majesty's pleasure therein.

P.S.—The seven transport ships preparing to go and bring back soldiers from Ireland are provisioned, and we shall to-day order them to go at once to Spithead.

In all p. $\frac{3}{4}$. Signed by Atkinson and Roope. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 117, 13.

25 Ap.
Whitehall.

MANCHESTER to the POSTMASTERS GENERAL.*

Several deserters from the Queen's troops in Flanders have lately found an easy reception on packets between Dover and Ostend or Newport. Pray direct the commander of the packet-boats to stop them when they come to them, exhort them to return to their duty, and by no means bring them over.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 203.*

Same.

VERNON'S LETTERS.

1. To the Postmasters General.

There will be an occasion of sending an express from hence to-morrow night to Holland. Give timely directions to the agent of the packet-boats at Harwich to have a boat ready to carry over the express when he arrives.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 102, p. 372.*

2. To the Commissioners of Transports.

On receiving yours of to-day I immediately signified to the Commissioners of the Treasury the Queen's command that the necessary instructions should be given for taking up 1,000 tons of shipping and providing what may be necessary for accommodating the soldiers on board.

I am glad the transports for Ireland are provisioned and ready, and shall inform the Queen and Lord High Admiral, that the convoy may not fail of orders to sail with the transports when they arrive at Spithead.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 206-7, p. 34.*

3. To the Commissioners of the Treasury.

Signifying the Queen's command as described in the foregoing. *Seven lines. Ibid.*

* Called in the margin "Postmaster General"; but the letter is headed "Gentlemen."

1702.

4. To Josiah Burchett.

Pray inform the Lord High Admiral that the transports for five regiments for Ireland are ready and provisioned and ordered to sail at once to Spithead. I doubt not that the convoy will have orders to sail with them as soon as they arrive there.

I wrote last night to the captain of the *Baltic Merchant* to come back to the Nore and wait there for a convoy. I hope it will not be delayed.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 206-7, p. 34.

26 Ap.
Whitehall.

5. To Pembroke.

The Queen has received information that French or Spanish privateers have seized several ships on our coast, and near our harbours, which belong to subjects of the States General. She commands you to send orders at once to the commanders of the squadron in the Downs and in other stations that they be very careful to protect Dutch ships against any French or Spanish privateers, to prevent their being taken, and rescue them if they are taken, as likewise to seize any French or Spanish ship which may be found offering violence within these seas; and to give orders for sending out cruisers to protect the subjects of her Majesty and her allies.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.*, p. 35.

27 Ap.
Whitehall.

MANCHESTER'S LETTERS.

1. To the [Postmasters General*].

Queen's command:—To stop till Thursday next the packet that was to have been sent to France to-night. As little notice to be taken of it as may be.

P. $\frac{1}{8}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 101, p. 203.

Also a similar letter of 30 Ap. directing the packet to be stopped till next Monday.

P. $\frac{1}{8}$. *Ibid.*, p. 206.

2. To Pembroke.

To order the Commissioners of the Navy, or otherwise to provide a boom and other materials for floating and fixing a chain lately sent over for protection of the harbour of St. John's, Newfoundland. To be sent now.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 204, p. 316. Also entered *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 101, p. 206.

3. To the Master of the Ordnance.

Hasten your report as to stores for Virginia and Newfoundland, mentioned in my letter of 2 April. It is necessary the arms should be provided.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 101, p. 204.

4. To the Mayor of Dover.

Yours of 24th and 25th, *re* fresh deserters. Put all the eighteen deserters you now hold on board the next ship that comes up

* Called in the margin "Governors of the Post Office."

1702.

from the Downs to the Thames. Part with them to no land or sea officer, and send to me or Mr. Burchett the name of the ship and of the captain who receives them. Send your account that it may be paid.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 204.*

5. To the Commissioners of Trade [and Plantations].

My Lords will meet at Mr. Secretary Vernon's office on Wednesday at six to consider your representation as to the estate and defence of the Plantations. Pray attend there, and direct the agents of the Plantations to be present also.

Six lines. Ibid, p. 205.

27 Ap.
Whitehall.

VERNON'S LETTERS.

1. To the Commissioners of the Treasury.

The Lord High Admiral has represented to the Queen that it would be valuable to have in her service the two biggest packet-boats lately employed between England and the Groyne and now laid up at Falmouth. You are to deliver them accordingly with their tackle, to be so used till there be occasion to employ them again as formerly.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 102, p. 373.*

2. To Mr. Edisbury.

This goes with the messenger to Holland, for whom you have had directions from the Postmaster General. Order the packet-boat to sail as soon as he arrives.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.*

28 Ap.
Whitehall.

MANCHESTER to the MAYOR OF DOVER.

I have yours of yesterday and the deposition. I am much satisfied with your care in the matter. With regard to the six fresh deserters, act as you were requested with regard to the last eighteen (*see above*, pp. 38-9), and do the same with any more that arrive, though the commanders of the packet-boats have been ordered not to receive any more on board.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 205.*

29 Ap.
Whitehall.

VERNON'S LETTERS.

1. To the Commissioners of the Treasury.

The Queen directs me to send you the enclosed petitions and report to her what she may fittingly do herein. *Further pleasure.*

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 102, p. 374.*

Also note that the petitions enclosed were of :—

William Fanshawe for the continuance of his pension of 400*l.* a year.

The slain officers' widows, for continuation of their pensions. Edward Godfrey, continuance of pension of 100*l.* a year.

George Houlder, "Spaniell keeper to King Charles, King James and Queen Mary, to enjoy his little house again in the Park."

1702.

William Williams, prisoner in the Marshalsea, for remission of his fine.

Mary Norridge, for the settlement of the use of 46,000*l.* due to her father Thomas Duncan, for her life, and for present bounty.

In all p. 1. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 102, p. 374.

2. To the Lord Almoner.

Encloses several petitions for report as to whether the petitioners are worthy objects of the Queen's charity. *Further pleasure.*

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.*, p. 375.

Note. The petitioners are :—Ester Walker, Anne Merry, Anne Warren (widow), Katherine Baker, Rose Young and Mary King (widows), Mary Earskine (widow), Eliz. Bingham, Sir John Magrath, Anne Nayden (widow), Mary Russell (widow), Martha Bastin (widow), Mary Rayner (widow), Mary Eaton (widow), John and Anne Meyrick, Hannah Burton (widow), Dorothy Baroness Dowager of Upper Ossory, Dorothy Jackson (widow), Elizabeth Ransford (widow), Frances Murray (widow), Jane Davis, Rebecca Boyce (widow), Elizabeth Meautys; and Alice Exton, Anne Hathway, Rebecca Palmer, Roberte Cornelliou and Lucy Legg (widows).

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Ibid.*

3. To the Marquis of Hartington, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.

Sends petitions enclosed. The Queen desires a report on the cases. *Further pleasure.*

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.*, p. 376.

Also note that the petitions were of :—

Thomas Condon, to be restored to his place as Corporal of the Yeomen of the Guard, or for an equivalent.

Samuel Clark, Esq., to be restored to his place of Clerk of the Cheque to the Yeomen of the Guard, or other provision in the Royal family.

James Vansse, to be restored to his place as a Yeoman of the Guard, or for any other place.

Joseph Troyt, Yeoman usher, and John Franks, Yeoman of the Guard to King Charles, King James and King William, for some employ.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.*

4. To Sir Stephen Fox, Sir Benjamin Bathurst and Hugh Chudleigh, being Commissioners for the care and charge of her Majesty's Stables.

Similar to foregoing. P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.*, p. 377.

Also note that the petitions were of :—

Eleven of his late Majesty's footmen for payment of the wages due to them and some provision for their future maintenance.

Joseph Craig to be restored to his place of avener to the stables.

1702.

Thomas Swift to be continued one of the farriers.

Edward Hooton to be restored to the place of Page of the Bedchamber or Keeper of the Méws or other employment.

James Henderson and Thomas Benn, footmen, Thomas Welsh, coachman, Jarvis Hanton, Robert Richardson, and Thomas Woodcock, grooms, and Robert Johnson, chairman to King James, desire admission into her Majesty's service.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 102*, p. 377.

5. To the Earl of Marlborough.

Similar to foregoing. P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid*, p. 378.

Also note that the petitions were of :—

Captain Thomas Hyde, for reversion of the post of the Deputy-Governor of the Tower or some other present employ.

Captain William Courtney for a captain's half-pay till a vacancy occurs, or some present supply.

Robert McNeal for a post in the army, or to be a gentleman pensioner.

Thomas Rose to be employed in the army.

Lieutenant Wroth for the first vacant troop in the Earl of Oxford's regiment.

Captain James Hamilton for a hearing. He was turned out of his troop some years since by Colonel Wynn.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Ibid*.

6. To the Lord Steward.

Similar to foregoing. P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid*, p. 379.

Also note that the petitions were of :—

Adrian Van Brahel, Yeoman of the field to the late King, to be continued in his employment, for which he gave 500*l.* to Mr. Himans by his late Majesty's order about three years ago; or other provision.

William Fielder for a cart-taker's place. He was cart-taker to the Duke of Gloucester.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid*.

7. To Mr. Combes.

As you so much desire it, I send you your petition with Dr. Oxenden's report on it. I do not know whether he will make it more favourable.

Four lines. *Ibid*, p. 380.

8. To Rear-Admiral Fairborne.

I have, through the Lord High Admiral, your report that you have seized one John Levingston, who came in a boat from "Diep," on suspicion of some ill-design against the Government. I have sent a messenger to bring him up here to be examined and dealt with as the law directs. Hand him over to the messenger.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid*.

1702.

9. To the Earl of Ranelagh.

I send you a statement of the demand of the King of Denmark made by virtue of the last treaty with that Crown. I received it from Mr. Hooke, secretary to Prince George of Denmark, and I have shown it to Mr. Cadogan, who has made the comments which you will find written in English. I think it is beyond dispute that 100,000 crowns are owing to Denmark under the treaty of 1696, and it is clear that 75,000 are due for two quarters subsidy ending the 15th March last. Since I understand from Mr. Blathwayt that these payments are to come from your Lordship, please consider of what consequence it is to make good all contracts with those who furnish us with troops, and accordingly move the Lords of the Treasury for power to answer these demands.

P. 3. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 102, p. 381. Enclosing :—*

The State of the Debt to Denmark.

The King of Great Britain owes :—

	Crowns.
1. <i>Arrears of subsidy due under the Treaty of 1696</i>	100,000
<i>Compensation</i>	200,000
	<hr/> 300,000 <hr/>

One half [was to be paid ?] when the troops marched and the other half six months later at Amsterdam.

2. *For levying men :—*

3,320 horse at 80 crowns each	265,600
6,174 infantry at 30 crowns each	185,220
Total 450,820, of which the half [which is claimed] is	225,410

3. *Two quarters' subsidies since 15 June,*

1701, to be paid in specie at Hamburg 75,000

The King further owes under the Treaty of

15 August, 1689, for the transport of troops, in specie 240,000

Of this he paid in 1689 and 1690, 220,500, leaving due a balance of 19,500

Under head 1 the King owes still in currency

[en courante] 200,000

[*Mr. Cadogan's comment.**] *By the second article in the last Treaty with Denmark the late King was obliged to pay whatever sums were due by the Treaty of 1696, half on the march of the troops and the other half six months after. A liquidation should have been found at the end of the Treaty, but no such liquidation was made and only 100,000 crowns were paid on account.*

On the third head there is owing 75,000 crowns.

[*Mr. Cadogan's comment.**] *By the last Treaty with Denmark the late King agreed to pay the King of Denmark 150,000*

* See covering letter above.

1702.

crowns a year in four quarterly payments. Two quarterly payments are due as demanded.

Under the Treaty of 15 June, 1701, the King owes 19,500 crowns; or, in all, in currency 200,000 crowns and in cash 94,000.

[Mr. Cadogan's comment.*] *By the 8th article of the last Treaty the late King agreed to pay the King of Denmark whatever was due by the Convention of 1689 both for transport of the troops to Ireland and for their pay. A liquidation was to be made within a year after the ratification of the Treaty, and the payment then to be made at Hamburg.*

In all pp. 2. Partly in French. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 102, pp. 382, 383.

29 Ap.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to ROBERT YARD.

Sends enclosed extracts.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. (Signed.) *Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 53. Enclosing :—*

A. *Captain Beaumont, Commander-in-Chief of the ships in the Downs, to [Burchett].*

This morning by express I had my Lord Admiral's orders how to behave ourselves in case of meeting any French or Spanish privateers that had damaged English subjects or Dutch ships. I shall obey. This morning a Swedish ship came in here that had been plundered by their privateers. He was let go after they had sent to Calais, but they said to the master they would have kept him if they could have found he had any Dutch goods aboard.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Dated in the Downs, 28 April. Ibid, 53A.*

B. *Abram Stock to [Same].*

The master of the Calais packet which arrived yesterday reports all their small privateers out. The two Dutch ships whose capture (by them) I reported have been or will be released because they came from France. They moor under Blacknesse with their privateers, which they kept there till they heard from Paris. Other details.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Dated Dover, 28 April. Ibid, 53B.*

Same.

SAME to SAME.

I enclose for Secretary Vernon copy of a letter from the Collector at Cowes to Sir Stafford Fairborne, who, on this letter, ordered the Collector to detain the French caper.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Add. to Yard as secretary to Secretary Vernon. Endd. Ibid, 54. Enclosing :—*

A. *Thomas Cole to Sir S. Fairborne.*

A small French vessel has come in, light, from Plymouth as per his light bill from St. Malo to take in drapery here for "Sherbourgh." I consulted his Excellency, Col. Dudley, who bade me inform you and take your orders. Meantime

* See covering letter above, p. 42.

1702.

he ordered her to stop, the rather as a Dutch dogger has just come in which was captured by a French caper, taken into "Deip" and released after four days with a pass to go home, being laden with French goods.

The French vessel is no doubt a spy ; there being no drapery here for France that I can hear of.

P. 1. Dated, Custom House, Cowes, 26 Ap. S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 54A.

29 Ap.
Guernsey.

The JURATS of the ROYAL COURT of GUERNSEY to [the PRIVY COUNCIL?].

We have received your lordships' of 14 January with a request to say why we did not allow the appeal of William Dobree from a sentence given in favour of Peter Gosslin in the Royal Court on 14 December, 1700.

Litigation against Gosslin, eldest son of his late father, Peter Gosslin, by those that were seized of the real estate of the heirs of Thomas de Rozell, has long been proceeding. *Details* as to the litigation, which has been on foot since 1690. On 27 July, 1695, the Court ordered Dobree to answer Gosslin's action for the warranty of the rent of 6 quarters $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of wheat that Thomas De Lisle, as guardian of Daniel de Beauvoir, demanded of him. This judgment was affirmed on appeal. Dobree appealed to the Privy Council, but his appeal was not prosecuted, and Gosslin again sued him on 14 December, 1700, for rent and arrears, and got judgment. Dobree, being refused leave to appeal, appealed "by way of deliance."

An eldest son is never received to quit or renounce for himself and his co-heirs except they be present and consent. We could not, under the circumstances, admit a second appeal.

Pp. 14. *Copy. Signed (copies)* by four Jurats, "the lieutenant-bailiff being recused in this case," Thomas De Lisle, John Renouf, James De Beauvoir and W. Marchant. *Signed also* by the clerk[?], Peter Carey. *Not addressed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Channel Islands* 2, 15.

30 Ap. NOTE for the DIVIDEND* for April 21-30, 1702.

Mentions the Marquis of Normanby's office, the Hadleigh charter and Mr. Skeene's two offices. Totals, 1*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* and 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

P. 4. *Endd.* as in title. S.P. Dom., Anne, 1, 20.

30 Ap.
Whitehall.

VERNON to JOSIAH BURCHETT.

I send the letter of the Swedish Resident concerning a Swedish subject, William Gerdes, who was lately pressed into the Queen's service. Pray move the Lord High Admiral for Gerdes' discharge.

Four lines. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 102, p. 384.

* See above at March 31, 1702, pp. 15-16.

1702.
[April.]

NOTE by JOHN MORRIS, Messenger.

I carried a letter from Monsieur Savery to Monsieur Corbusier, but he returned it sealed and refused to read it. I am told that Corbusier is a Papist and a very ill man. Captain Baker says he assisted Goodman in his escape to France.

P. ¼. *Undated*, but found with papers of April, 1702. *S.P. Dom.*, *Anne* 1, 21.

MAY, 1702.

[2 May.] MR. MACKY'S Memorial in relation to the intercourse of letters between ENGLAND and FRANCE.

During the last war England forbade all correspondence immediately between England and France on account of King James residing there, in order to prevent a correspondence between him and his adherents in England; but, the intercourse of letters being open between France and Holland, it is well known that correspondence passed as easily between England and France (through Holland) as if our packet-boats had gone. Italian and French letters came under cover to Antwerp and Amsterdam, and the only result was that our merchants paid double for their letters; the Dutch had the benefit of the postage, "and had intelligence of all Italian trade and of prices carried into France at least two days before us." "If, therefore, we are to enter again into such a war as will oblige us to throw up all correspondence with France, it will be reasonable that the Dutch be obliged not to send any post to Flanders as well as we no packet boat."

The going of the packet-boats during the war, besides the benefit of carrying of letters, will save the nation at least 7,000*l.* a year, which it lost last war in hiring ships for exchange of prisoners, besides the expense of prisons and of merchantmen in waiting for an exchange to be made. The French will be glad of it, for it will save them the 12 *livres* a man, which they paid for all their prisoners who were brought to them.

If we continue to exact that sum it will almost defray the charge of the packet-boats, which (for hire of the boats and seamen's wages and provisions) is under 1,600*l.* a year.

If there is such a war as makes it impossible for anyone, or any letters, to pass from England to France without the penalty of high treason, then some persons at Dover should be joined in commission with Mr. Macky, the present manager of the packet-boats, to inspect the passage and take care that these boats carry nothing but prisoners.

P. 1. *Endd. as in title, and with date*, 2 May. *Ibid*, 22.

2 May. Note that Sir Charles Hedges became Secretary of State on this day.

S.P. Dom., *Entry Book* 350, p. 212. Also *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Books* 204, p. 317; 101, p. 207, and elsewhere in other *Entry Books*.

Same. Note that Daniel, Earl of Nottingham, was sworn Principal Secretary of State on this day.

S.P. Dom., *Entry Book* 104, *ad init.*

1702.

2 May.
Whitehall.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To the Postmaster General*.

To send away promptly the enclosed letters to the several ports.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 101, p. 207.

2. To the Mayor of Hull.

A war is about to break out between these kingdoms and France and Spain. I send you news of it that you may warn the shipping in and about Hull. We hear that great numbers of French and Spanish privateers are at sea.

Also note of the like letters to the Mayors of Newcastle, Dartmouth, Topsham, Plymouth, Falmouth, Bideford, Bristol, Dover, and Liverpool.

In all p. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.*

Same. NOTTINGHAM and HEDGES to PEMBROKE.

Please to order the Commanders at Portsmouth and Plymouth to send away enclosed letters (to the Lieutenant Governors of Jersey and Guernsey, Isle of Wight and Scilly) to announce the coming declaration of war with France and Spain.

P. 1. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 204, p. 317.

4 May.
Whitehall.

SAME to the LORD CHAMBERLAIN.

The Queen's Declaration of War must be proclaimed this morning with the usual ceremonies. Please give orders to the officers under you that they may be ready to do it before noon.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 101, p. 209.

Same. SAME to the EARL MARSHAL.

Similar to foregoing. Within an hour you shall have her Majesty's warrant for so doing, "which is yet too early to get signed by her Majesty."

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Ibid.*

Same. NOTTINGHAM to SIR ROBERT COTTON and SIR THOMAS FRANKLAND, "Postmaster General."*

Queen's command:—That the mails for France and Flanders now lying at Dover, be dispatched in a Dover packet-boat for Helvoetsluyce, and that when the boat returns to Dover it be not sent abroad any more till further order. Also the Corunna packet-boat is not to sail this next ordinary, or till further order.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, p. 1.

4 May.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to WILLIAM AGLIONBY, Secretary to Nottingham.

Sends, by the Lord Admiral's orders, letters describing the seizure of the French caper near Portsmouth and of a French vessel that was stopped at Cowes. They are to be laid before

* So in the margin of the entry; but the letters begin "Gentlemen."

1702.

the Earl of Nottingham as Principal Secretary of State. Desires to know if the Earl of Nottingham wishes to send any packets by the vessels which are shortly to leave with despatches for the West Indies and the Plantations, and, if so, when his packets will be ready.

P. 3. Signed. Add. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 55.
Enclosing:—

A. Captain Culliford, Commander of the Hastings to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

Seeing the squadron sail out at St. Helen's I made the best of my way after them, and that evening, the ebb being done, I anchored a little to the westward of the Reculvers, and the Rear-Admiral off Dunnose. I saw a small vessel come in from out at sea, which anchored between the Reculvers and Dunnose. She turned out on examination [details] to be a French privateer. My lieutenant in the pinnace fired on her when she tried to sail away, and took her. I did my utmost to get up with the flag, but could not do so, owing to wind and towing the captive, till yesterday. I anchored with the sternmost of them then off the Highland of St. Albans. My cable parted in a great sea. I came then for this place and received orders to clean. I shall secure the prisoner and her crew, but will allow nothing to be embezzled. They say they were looking for Dutchmen on our coast, having war proclaimed against them on the 24th April (O.S.), and that they and three other privateers had on 28th captured a Dutchman, but they would not say with what she was laden. There are ten privateers, with 2 to 6 guns each out of "Diepe." Asked for French news, they say they knew of none but that they had no wars with England. The vessel has two pattereroes and several sorts of small arms.

Pp. 1½. Extract. Dated, 2 May, 1702, Portsmouth. *Ibid*, 55A.

B. Thomas Cole to

On 24th last the Susannah of and for Cherbourg came into the road. She is from St. Malo, but last from Plymouth, Michael Dober, master. At Plymouth they pretended that they wanted to go to Topsham to take in drapery, in order to which Laval Poittavin, the pretended merchant, was to go by land to prepare the goods, but in truth he went for London.

When the vessel came in here the like pretences were made; and the master is likewise gone for London. There was a report [details] at Plymouth that for something Poittavin had done, the [French?] Government had offered a price for him. I reported the matter to Sir S. Fairborne, Commander-in-Chief at Spithead, who ordered me to detain the vessel pending a message from the Lord High Admiral. I have had no such message yet; and Sir S. Fairborne is gone to sea.

P. 1. Copy. Dated, 2 May, 1702, Custom House, Cowes. *Ibid*, 55B.

1702.

Latest date LIST of WINCHESTER SCHOLARS to be elected of New College,
4 May. Oxford, by recommendatory letters.

1689, 12 Apl., Edmund Killingworth; 21 Nov., 1689, Abraham Stanyan; 9 October, 1690, Richard Glasse; 26 September, 1691, William Bradshaw; 8 September, 1692, Harry Parker; 1 November, 1693, Benjamin Colinge; 26 April, 1694, Same; 4 April, 1695, Henry Thomas; 16 December, 1695, Seth Eyres; 31 December, 1695, Charles Franklyn; 14 January, 1695-6, Nathaniel Trotman[?]; 30 July, 1696, Powle Garrway; 26 November, 1696, William Goddard; 27 January, 1696-7, Henry Overton; 22 March, 1696-7, Hugh Briggs; 169-, John Fortrye; 29 November, 1697, John Sheldon and Mr. Oakley; 18 May, 1699, Thomas Andrews; 30 May, 1699, Nicholas Fen; 28 January, 1699-1700, William Harrison; 23 June, 1700, William Egerton; 14 November, 1700, Richard Roberts; 5 December, 1700, Richard Pyle; 4 May, 1702, William Egerton.

The text of the first letter in favour of Killingworth is given. It sets out that the King has received "a good character" of his "proficiency in learning and good manners," and wills and requires the Warden and other electors of New College "to make choice of him . . . for New College," Oxford, at the next election.

Of the other letters only the date is given, but it is stated whether they were signed by King William (or Queen Mary, who signed the letters for Bradshaw and Parker in 1691 and 1692) and countersigned. The last letter, for Egerton, was signed by Queen Anne and countersigned by Mr. Secretary Hedges.

Pp. 24. *Endd. as in title. S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 23.*

Also an entry of the Queen's letters in favour of Egerton dated 4 May, 1702. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 163, p. 77.*

4 May.
Whitehall.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS TO HEDGES.

As principal Secretary of State you are one of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations. We shall be glad of your assistance at this board whenever your other affairs will permit.

P. 1/4. *Signed* by Robert Cecil, Philip Meadows, William Blathwayt, John Pollexfen, and Matthew Prior. *Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 24.*

5 May.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to WILLIAM "EGLONBY,"* Secretary to Nottingham.

Sends the Lord High Admiral's report on the case of Mr. Killebrew to be given to the Earl of Nottingham.

Five lines. Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 56.

Same.

PEMBROKE to NOTTINGHAM.

Asks that orders be sent to the Corporation of Kinsale to relieve the labourers employed in the Naval service at that port (who

* or Aglionby. This name is spelt in several different ways.

1702.

have also to act as watchmen to prevent embezzlements) from service on guards. The Custom House officers are exempt, and it may be prejudicial to the public that these labourers should be compelled to do guard duty.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 57.*

5 May.

ORDERS by PEMBROKE to SIR JOHN MUNDEN.

News has come from Spain that about 2,000 men are designed for the West Indies, and with the Duke of Albuquerque, who has been appointed Vice-King of Mexico, who was expected at Corunna on 8 May (N.S.), but that on 29 April, though the men were ready there, the eight or nine ships to convoy or take them were not. These vessels were "suddenly" expected from France. It is desirable to intercept or destroy these ships in the harbour. You are to take eight third-rate ships, the most suitable you can find at Spithead, two fireships and the yacht that attends the Commissioner of the Navy at Portsmouth, borrow men from other ships to man these vessels, have them furnished with all necessary stores and provisions, and, so soon as the weather serves, to go to such place off Corunna as may enable you to send in and find out what is going on there. If you find these ships still at Corunna or thereabouts, you are to do your best to take or destroy them. Having done your best against them, you are to return and cruise in the Soundings, awaiting further orders; and you are to send in to Plymouth an account of your service. If you find, on getting to Corunna, that these ships are not there, you are to cruise on and off between Cape Finisterre and Corunna, so as to be best able to intercept these vessels on their way to Corunna, or on the way thence to the West Indies. Conceal your ships and intention as far as possible; and continue your cruise there so long as you have any prospect of doing any service as aforesaid, or till further orders. If, on going to Corunna, you find that these ships have gone, and gone too far to give you a chance of overhauling them, you are to bring your fleet back to the Soundings and cruise there for the protection of the trade of her Majesty's subjects and of her Allies, sending in a report on your actions and describing the place where you will cruise. While so cruising do your utmost to protect her Majesty's and her Allies' ships, and take, burn, &c., those of France and Spain.

Pp. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Copy*, with copies of signature of Lord Admiral Pembroke, and countersignature of Josiah Burchett, and a note "*Perlect in Cur.* 13 die July, 1702. V. Bathurst, Ju(dge) Adv(ocate)." * *Endd. Ibid, 58.*

5 May.
Admiralty
Office.

PEMBROKE to NOTTINGHAM.

Sends enclosed relating to detention of hostile vessels. Desires directions as to how the crews should be dealt with.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed. Endd. Ibid, 59. Enclosing :—*

* Probably this is one of the documents used in the court martial on Sir John Munden.

1702.

- A. *John Sansome, Secretary to the Commissioners of Customs, to ———.*

The Commissioners, having received the enclosed order for seizing the ships and goods of the Spanish and French Kings' subjects, and all mariners of the said Kings, immediately employed one of their officers on the river to do so, so far as it might appertain to the officers of the Customs. The officer's return is enclosed, showing that there were several mariners in the three ships which he seized. The Commissioners have no power to detain men and suppose it is in the power of the Lord High Admiral to do so. They desire direction in the matter.

- P. 1. *Copy. Dated, Custom House, London, 5 May, 1702. S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 59A. Enclosing :—*

AA. *Certificate of Richard Hill.*

Having received from Mr. Sansome, junr., a copy of the Queen's Order in Council, I seized the St. Joseph, J. B. Marossa master, bound to Ostend, and the St. Jacob, Alderon Deross master, bound to Bridges [Bruges], both belonging to the Spanish Netherlands and laden with bale goods, tobacco, sugar &c.; also the St. Tannando, Thomas Sampson master, with "auranges," wine and olives, bound inward from Seville. The order directed me to seize the men also, and I ask for further directions on this point.

- P. 1. *Copy, with names of 18 foreign sailors in the margin. Ibid, 59AA.*

5 May.
Whitehall.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To Baron Hatsell.

The Queen desires that George Coffin or Corfield be reprieved for a week more whilst the warrant for his pardon, which the Queen has granted, is being prepared.

- P. $\frac{1}{6}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 208.*

2. To the Mayor of Dover.

I have yours of the 3rd and 4th about escape of some deserters. I can only repeat the Earl of Manchester's directions regarding them. Part with none of them to any officer, but send them by sea to the Thames.

- P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.*

6 May.
Admiralty
Office.

PEMBROKE to NOTTINGHAM.

A small French ship, with rozin, was seized at the Nore on the 4th May. As rozin is much wanted in the fleet, pray move the Queen that it may be applied to that service.

- P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 60.*

1702.

6 May. ACT for enabling the QUEEN to appoint COMMISSIONERS to
[Royal Assent.] treat for a UNION with SCOTLAND.

(This is 1 Anne, c. 8. See *Statutes of the Realm*, Vol. 8, pp. 48-9.)

Pp. 1½. *S.P. Scotland, Series II*, 2, pp. 1, 2.

6 May. PROPOSALS by COLONEL THOMAS CARY, of Carolina.

For safely carrying the Queen's declaration of war to her foreign plantations, I ask, first, for protection for my master, mate and 12 men belonging to the "*Mairmaid*" galley of Calolina [Carolina], being about 120 ton, "lying at Redriff [Rotherhithe] hole and mounted with ten guns and as good a saylor as any goes to sea."

Secondly, That I may have convoy from the Downs to Plymouth or the Land's End, and that I may have H.M.'s despatches in a short time. I will then undertake D.V. to deliver them as soon as can be.

P. ¾. *Signed. Endd. as in title. S.P. Dom., Naval* 117, 14.

[Same.] SEAFIELD'S MEMORIAL to the QUEEN.

It is humbly represented to your Majesty that the Parliament of Scotland addressed the late King and represented that it was contrary to the privileges of the Kingdom of Scotland to impress there seamen from on board Scots' ships. Accordingly the King appointed the Lord High Admiral to grant protections to all such Scottish ships, and the men on board them, as should have certificates from the Secretaries of State, and ever since that time the Secretaries have given certificates and the Lord High Admiral has granted protections, and the aforesaid Order of Council has been duly observed, and commerce between the two nations has been continued. But, there being four ships now in the river belonging to Scotland, and manned by Scotsmen holding the Lord High Admiral's protection, the whole crews of some of them and some of the crews of the others were yesterday imprest, which is an injury to the merchants and a manifest contempt of authority.

It is desired that the Queen will in Council give orders for their liberation and to prevent such disorders for the future.

P. ¾. *Endd. as in title and with date. Ibid*, 15.

7 May.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM to the DUKE OF ORMOND.

The Lords of the Committee of Council desire your presence at the Secretary's office at 11 a.m. to-morrow.

Three lines. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 1.

Same.

HEDGES to PEMBROKE.

An expedition to Corunna has been approved by the Queen. Command :—To order Sir J. Munden to go on the expedition with the equivalent of eight 3rd rate ships. Despatch is necessary, and a part of the force equal to five 3rd rates to leave at once if the whole is not ready.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 204, p. 337.

1702.

7 May.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to NOTTINGHAM.

I have perused the instructions to Vice-Admiral Benbow, commanding in the West Indies, and send such part of them as is proper for your information.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 61.*

Same.

PEMBROKE to SAME.

I hear that the merchants trading to Barbados will to-night present a memorial at the Privy Council asking for a convoy for their ships coming thence, which are now laden and ready to come. I can think of no other course for their protection than that the ships cruising in the Soundings be ordered to look out for them and bring them in, unless Vice-Admiral Benbow, when the ships now going to Jamaica join him, is able to detach one to convoy them. I will give him a conditional authority to do this.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Signed. Endd. Ibid, 62.*

[8 May.] PETITION of MARY VERNON to the QUEEN, showing that :—

Petitioner, being very young and consumptive, in the year 1685 went to France for her health, on the advice of her physicians. In 1686 her father died, leaving his estate in Ireland much encumbered, and petitioner was forced to continue in France for a maintenance, which she received from a charitable relative till lately.

Though petitioner was never in Ireland, she was in 1697 outlawed there for high treason. All such outlawries were afterwards by an Act of the Irish Parliament made irreversible, and not pardonable by the Crown.

Petitioner's estate, to which she is entitled, is, by the late Act of Resumption of the Irish forfeitures, vested in trustees to be sold. Petitioner was wholly ignorant of the proper method of proceeding, and that it was her duty to make her first address to your Majesty for relief. She was advised to apply to the House of Commons for a Bill to reverse the outlawry and enable her to claim her estate, which is accordingly passed there.

Prays for pardon for having taken this course, which she took through want of good advice and not of duty, and for the Queen's assent to the said Bill, and recommendation thereof to the House of Peers.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$ (*large*). *Signed. Endd. "R. May 8, 1702." S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 25.*

8 May.
Whitehall.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To the Lord Almoner.

I send several petitions asking for her Majesty's charity. Her Majesty desires that, in future, all such petitions should be sent to you. P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 210.*

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2. To the Commissioners for Victualling the Navy.

Queen's command :—You are to send an account in writing on Tuesdays and Fridays of your proceedings in victualling her Majesty's ships. One of your number is to attend at Lord Secretary Nottingham's office at the Cockpit at 10 a.m. on those days.

Note of similar letter to the Commissioners of Transports in matters of transportation. P. ¼. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 210.

8 May.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To Seafield.

Pray send the names of the Scotch ships out of which men have, you say, been pressed, and pray let me know how many men were pressed, that I may signify the Queen's pleasure to the Lord High Admiral to discharge them.

P. ⅓. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 2.

2. To the Attorney General.

Encloses the Lords' address about the late King's papers. Queen's command :—To prosecute all such persons as are so criminal as mentioned in the said address.

P. ⅙. Ibid, Enclosing :—

Order of the House of Lords of 4 May, 1702, in the matter of an alleged discovery among the late King's papers of some papers tending to the prejudice of the Queen. See Lords' Journals, Vol. XVII, p. 114.

Pp. 1½. Ibid, pp. 3, 4.

3. To the Procurator General of the Admiralty.

A small French ship laden with rosin was seized in the Thames and ordered up the river. Queen's command :—To proceed against the ship in the manner usual in the Court of Admiralty.

P. ⅓. Add. to "Geffery Glazier, gent., Procurator General of the High Court of Admiralty of England, at Doctor's Commons."

Ibid, p. 4.

[8 May.]
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to NOTTINGHAM.

In the Lord High Admiral's absence I opened and read your letter. Sir John Munden has been ordered (by express sent last night) to sail with second rates if he can have them quicker than thirds, or with five third rates if he can at once get so many together. He is to wait for no further provisions if he has two months' supply at full allowance : and probably the ships have much more than this. His orders were peremptory, and I hope his next will report him ready to sail.

P. ¾. Signed. Endd. with date. S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 63.

Same.

SAME to WILLIAM AGLIONBY.

Pray ask for the Queen's pleasure as to whether the crew of the French ship recently seized at Cowes may be released. The

1702.

collector of Customs at Cowes desires orders therein. Please also submit the enclosed statement regarding affairs in the West Indies.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 64. Enclosing :—

A. Note from Cowes.

On the 4th the Clover Blade, Nicholas Offdri's master, of and for Middlebo[urg], put in here. She left Staches, one of the Caribbee Islands belonging to the Dutch, this day six weeks. It was then said that the English and Dutch fleet under the command of Admiral Benbow were at Jamaica. On 29 January, N.S., five English ships sailed there from Nevis, where Offdri's then was. They stayed at Nevis one night. The French fleet was supposed to be about Martineco and said to be 40 sail.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Copy. Dated, Cowes, 6 May, 1702. Ibid, 64A.

B. Thomas Cole to (Josiah Burchett?).

The master of the French vessel lately stopped at Cowes has returned from London. He will not own that he saw Pottavin there. The crew wish to go home. May they be released?

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Copy. Dated, Cowes, 6 May, 1702. Ibid, 64B.

8 May.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to WILLIAM AGLIONBY.

Captain Spann, commander of H.M.S. the *Sorlings*, has been at the western ports and in Ireland, in an endeavour to get men for the fleet, and sends me a letter of which I enclose an extract.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. Signed. Endd. Ibid, 65. Enclosing :—

A. Extract as mentioned.

I applied to the Lords Justices of Ireland and the Lord Mayor of Dublin as enclosed [missing] show. There were 600 or 700 seamen in and about Dublin, and half of these would have sufficed for the trade of the place; yet neither myself nor my officers were to impress a seaman on shore on pain of imprisonment, arraignment, and being condemned to death, as Secretary Dawson told my lieutenant. I am told that the lawyers and judges of Dublin have advised that the Lord High Admiral of England has no power to impress men in Ireland. If so, with submission, English seamen may evade the obligation to serve by merely stepping over to Ireland. This is done, and a proof of it is that, at Cork, I took a man out of a gentleman's pleasure-boat that actually belonged to the Royal William. He had a ticket of leave from Admiral Churchill, which had expired. I have him and his ticket. I am credibly informed that there are at Cork 300, at Waterford 300, and Youghal 200, at Kinsale 150, and in Dublin 700 deserters from the Royal Navy. They serve in the merchant service for less pay than the Queen allows,

1702.

Notwithstanding the attitude of the Irish Government, I have procured 65 good English sailors to serve in her Majesty's fleet under Admiral Hopson. I have been much threatened by the Secretary (in Ireland), but never impress a man without first letting the Government or chief magistrate know.

Pp. 2½. Dated, 5 May, 1702, H.M.S. *The Sorlings*, in High Lake. *Endd.* S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 65A.

8 May.
Admiralty
Office.

PEMBROKE to NOTTINGHAM.

I have yours of the 5th enclosing extract of one from Brigadier Selwyn, Governor of Jamaica. In these he shows his uneasiness at two points gained, as he says, by Vice-Admiral Benbow from the Commissioners of the Admiralty before he left. They are:—

1. Obliging such vessels as are commissioned by the Governor to make a distinction in their colours.

2. A permission to the Vice-Admiral to press (with the consent of the Governor) seamen and landsmen that have served at sea.

The first of these points was fully considered by the Admiralty on a report from the Council of Trade and Plantations, dated 9 July, 1701. After consideration, the Admiralty proposed to their Excellencies that ships commissioned by Governors abroad ought to be allowed to wear Jacks to distinguish them from private ships, but should have, on the Jack, a mark to distinguish them from the Royal Navy. This resolution, and a draft of such a Jack, were approved by their Excellencies in Council of 31 July, 1701. I cannot see what hardship it entails on privateers there, or on those fitted out from here, which must be distinguished from the ships of war.

The other point arose from frequent complaints by Sir William Beeston, late Governor of Jamaica, and was settled before Governor Selwyn left England, and approved by him. Vice-Admiral Benbow has now to have the Governor's assent before he presses men, which was, in former times, not required. As pressing men in ships or on shore in the harbour of Jamaica is strictly against his instructions, it is probable that he has had to press them to take the place of sick or dead men. I will specially urge on him in my next that neither the people on shore may suffer nor the public service by discouragement given to the privateers by taking their men. It may also be well to write to the Governor to assist the Flag Officer with men for his squadron, at all events when there shall be occasion, lest that part of the service under his care should suffer.

I agree with the Governor that it would be a very good thing if recruits for the squadron at Jamaica could be sent out by merchant ships trading there; but the need of men for home defence and for service elsewhere makes it very unlikely that we shall be able to do this.

Pp. 2¾. *Signed.* *Add.* *Endd.* *Ibid*, 66.

8 May.
Whitehall.

SEAFIELD to NOTTINGHAM.

Return of the Scotchmen impressed [see above, p. 51, at 6 May]; but the Scotch ships are now stopped by the general

1702.

embargo which we desire may be taken off. Touching this the Duke of Queensberry and I desire to "wait of" your lordship; and, as we hear you are engaged at five, will wait on you at seven "precislie." We will bring the instructions which we were desirous your lordship should see and peruse.

P. 3. (*Hol.*) *S.P. Dom., Naval* 117, 16.

8 May.
Victualling
Office,
London.

LIST OF SHIPS PROVISIONED at BLACKSTAKES and the NORE.

Three first-raters, four second-raters and 11 third-raters. Names and complements given in each case. All these are provisioned with water, beer and bread, except the *Barfleur*. [*Details.*] These are all the great ships ordered to be victualled at the port of Chatham for this year's service for four months.

P. 1. *Examined* 8 May, 1702, by Robert Stephens. *Endd.* *Ibid*, 17.

8 May.
Guernsey.

BERNARD ELLIS to [NOTTINGHAM].

I have received yours of the 2nd (*re* declaration of war) and accordingly by beat of drum gave notice to all French merchants and masters of vessels to leave after despatching their affairs with the inhabitants. The *Orford* and *Essex* arrived to-day with news of the declaration and bringing nine companies to relieve the force here. They are very thin at present and without arms. When coming in, the *Orford* took a 20 ton French vessel with brandy and rosin, which, the magistrates tell me, has been formerly prohibited, and restitution made, though in time of war. I humbly wish you success in your office.

Pp. 1½. *Signed.* *Endd.* *S.P. Dom., Channel Islands* 2, 16.

8 May.
Whitehall.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1 and 2. To PEMBROKE.

1. Command:—To direct the Commissioners of the Navy at Portsmouth to send an account of the fleet there and at Spithead, when it will be ready to sail and what stores, men &c. it lacks.

Also to provide small frigates to keep up communication between England and the fleet, and send news home once a fortnight. [*Details.*]

P. 1. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 204, p. 325.

2. Command:—To take steps to suppress the French and Spanish privateers on the coast, which are doing great harm to British commerce. P. ½. *Ibid*, p. 318.

9 May.
Spithead.

ABSTRACT of a LETTER from CAPTAIN DURLEY from on board the *Blackwall* at Spithead.

On 3 May we spoke with several Swedes and Danes from Burdeux [Bordeaux] and St. Martin's, but last from Camrett (Camaret) Bay ten days ago. They said that the French were fitting out all their ships at Brest.

On the 4th I spoke with one Severeen Anderson, master of the *North Star*, from St. Martin's, with salt for Copenhagen.

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They said the French were fitting out ships as fast as they can.

I also spoke ships [*details*] which saw seven French men-of-war at Malaga. Yesterday, 5 May [*sic*], they met a French privateer aboard an English pink, and they let her go.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval* 6, 67.

9 May.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to NOTTINGHAM.

Sir John Munden reports to-day that he has put the eight vessels which he takes with him in a condition by unmanning all the first, second and third rates that he will leave at Spithead, and hopes to sail this morning.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed. Add. Ibid.*, 68.

9 May.
New Inn.

ROGER PINCKNEY to HEDGES.

About two years since, at Exeter City Sessions, before Sir Edward Seymour, Bart., Recorder, Edmund Diston, *alias* Cox, and Peter Dyer, were tried and convicted, one of them for robbery and the other for burglary, and were sentenced to death. However, on some circumstances offered on their trials, Sir Edward reprieved them till further order; and they petitioned the King for a pardon. King William referred the case to Sir Edward, who, I am told, made a report in favour of them, but those papers are mislaid. They pray for a warrant that they may be inserted in the next Western Circuit pardon, else they must inevitably perish in jail.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. (*Hol.*) *Add. Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne* 1, 26.

Latest date, PETITION of HENRY BLAND and SAMUEL HOLDEN, Merchants,
10 May. shewing that :—

Petitioners had resided at Narva for some time before that city was besieged by the Czar of Moscovia in 1700. During the said siege petitioners landed a quantity of English manufactures in the river of Narva, having first obtained leave from the King of Sweden to pass with the said goods into Moscovia. The King of Sweden, however, having attacked the Moscovia camp and raised the siege, all the petitioners' said goods were, after being carried into petitioners' own warehouse in the city of Narva, seized by the Swedes. A quantity of cloth and kersies, to the value of about 600*l.* sterling, was actually taken from them by force.

However, on a letter from his late Majesty, the King of Sweden caused justice to be done to petitioners, granting them an allowance out of the Customs on such goods as they should import into the city of Narva. By letters dated 2 May, 1702 [*copy annexed*], the General Customs Office at Stockholm gave orders accordingly to the Customs House at Narva.

Nevertheless petitioners have not been paid, and have long waited for payment.*

They pray for an order to the English Minister at Stockholm

* So this petition must be later than May, 1702. It is placed here, as this is the latest date in it.

1702.

to ask for payment of the said debt, together with a reasonable sum for interest.

Pp. 1½. *Copy. S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 27.*

Also copy of the letter last referred to herein, dated 10 May, 1702.

P. ¾. *Endd. Ibid, 27A.*

About
10 May.*

THE QUEEN'S LETTER to the PARLIAMENT OF SCOTLAND.

After the great loss which these nations and all Europe have sustained by the death of our dear brother, we were much encouraged "upon our entering into the administration of the Government" by the hope of having your continued fidelity, of which you gave "so signal proofs in the reign of our glorious predecessor."

We wish greatly that we could have met you in person "that from our own mouth we might have given our own people full assurance of our sincere intentions towards their true welfare and happiness"; but, being prevented by the multiplicity of important affairs, we would not delay your meeting any longer.

"And that nothing may be wanting on our part for the satisfaction of our subjects, whose affection we shall always look upon as our greatest security, and value above all other advantages, we give you full assurance that we are firmly resolved to maintain and protect them in the full possession of their religion, laws and liberties and of the Presbyterian government of the Church as at present established.

"It pleased God to make the late King the great instrument of delivering our people from Popery and arbitrary power and of restoring to them their ancient rights and privileges, and, through the same Divine Grace, we shall through the whole course of our reign aim at nothing more than the preserving to them these advantages, and contribute as much as in us lies for their further security in the enjoyment of them.

"The exorbitant power of the French King threatening the liberties of all Europe, and his owning the pretended Prince of Wales as King of these our dominions, influencing also Spain to concur with him in that indignity, tending visibly to the subversion of the Protestant religion and to the ruin of our subjects in all that is dear to them, have obliged us, in pursuance of an express article of the Treaty entered into by the late King and our Allies, to declare war in this as well as our other dominions against France and Spain." We expect your concurrence, not doubting but you are affected with the same sense of those wrongs and indignities and the other just causes of war as appeared in the many loyal addresses presented by our subjects on the declaration of war.

We therefore earnestly recommend to you the providing of competent supplies for the war and the provision of sufficient forces to support the settlement which you now enjoy.

"The late King did before his death very earnestly recommend to his Parliament of England the consideration of the Union of the two kingdoms of Scotland and England, which being so necessary for the security and happiness of both, we

* Undated, but entered between 6 May and 12 May.

1702.

did at our accession to the Crown again seriously recommend the same to them; and they having proceeded to empower us by an Act of Parliament to name Commissioners to treat of an Union, we doubt not but you will do what is necessary on your part; and we shall contribute our utmost endeavours towards the accomplishment thereof and shall esteem it our happiness to establish the nation upon so sure a foundation."

We have appointed the Duke of Queensberry to be our Commissioner and represent us during the sitting of our Parliament, knowing his ability, which you also know. We have empowered him to give our consent to such laws as you pass for your security, civil and religious. We desire you to give him entire trust and credit. "It will be very satisfying to us that effectual methods be taken for promoting religion, virtue and true piety and suppressing vice and immorality, for advancing and encouraging trade and for employing and providing for the poor." Being now in the beginning of our reign we have recommended nothing but what is for the security and happiness of Scotland. We hope you will despatch with unanimity what comes before you. "And we expect, by your prudence and conduct, this session of Parliament shall be brought to such a happy conclusion as shall lay the foundation of that firm union and true understanding between us and our people as is necessary for the happiness of both."

Pp. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book* 18, pp. 123-5.

11 May.
[London.]

(ANONYMOUS) to HEDGES.

I am informed that Nicholas Wolstenholme, of Enfield, Esq., uttered some scandalous words against the Queen. As I do not desire to be thought an evidence, I send the names of those who heard the words spoken and will, if sent for, justify them on oath.

"Your most humble though unknown servant."

The words were—If the Queen were King James' daughter, I am sorry she is crowned.

Persons' names that heard him :—

Francis Francia, in Leadenhall Street.

John Barker, junr., in Tower Street.

Mr. Burton, in Billiter Square, of the Custom House.

John Potts, oilman, in Gracechurch Street.

Erasmus Norwich, of Edmonton, junr.

Mr. Dove and Mr. Harvy, both of Berry Street, in Edmonton.

P. 1. *Add. Endd.* "Ignot. May 11, 1702," and "Criminalia, 1702." *S.P. Dom., Anne* 1, 28.

11 May.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To Pembroke.

Queen's command :—That the ships and goods of Spanish and French subjects which were seized by virtue of an Order in Council of 2 May last be discharged. Please give the necessary directions accordingly.

P. $\frac{1}{5}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, p. 5.

1702.

2. To Seafield.

In what station is Harris, the surgeon mentioned in your memorial, employed? The Queen will discharge him.

P. $\frac{1}{6}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, p. 5.

3. To Pembroke.

The Queen heard your report *re* Henry Killegrew, late Admiral of the Blue, and considered what was further said by your lordship and the other Lords of the Committee on Sunday last. The Queen's command is to give him a pension of 700*l.* a year, settled in such manner on the Navy as you think best, in consideration of his long and faithful service.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.*, p. 6.

Also note that this letter was not sent, but a warrant entered in the warrant book.

4. To Thomas Cole at the Custom House at Cowes.

As the master of the French vessel which you stopped admits having seen Pottavin, Queen's command:—To detain the ship and crew till further order. If the master will discover where Pottavin is, that he may be apprehended, it will be an argument to induce her Majesty to let the ship go.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Ibid.*, p. 7.

11 May.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to WILLIAM AGLIONBY.

Sends an extract of letters received from Admiral Benbow.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Signed. Add. Endd. S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 6, 69.
Enclosing:—

A. *Extract as mentioned above.*

We have had information that M. Cotelogon, who commanded the French squadron at the Havanna, has joined Chattereno (Chateau-Regnaud) at Martenico and are put to sea. The inhabitants of Barbados are in great apprehension of his coming there. If a war comes, nothing here can stand against him, for he has 40 sail of as good ships as there are in France. I cannot go there "unless I take this island in a tow." If he comes here we will give him the best reception we can. The country here has given us possession of two merchant ships to act as fire ships.

Since writing above, I hear the French were seen off the south west of Porto Rico four days ago—40 sail and three flags.

They have not attempted anything to windward.

This morning Captain Vyall died.

P. 1. *Dated on board the Bredah, 9 Feb., 170 $\frac{1}{2}$. Ibid.*, 69A.

11 May.
H.M.S.
Assistance,
Spithead.

CAPTAIN SWANTON to [NOTTINGHAM].

I have yours of the 7th with the Declaration of war. If appointed to command the squadron to Newfoundland, I shall do my best to execute your lordship's orders and send reports from time to time.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$ (*small*). *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 67, 12.

1702.
11 May.
Jersey.

COLONEL COLLIER to [NOTTINGHAM].

I got yours of 2 May, *re* impending declaration of war, on the 7th. I took steps to publish the news and to tell the masters of French boats and barques to go away at once, or they would be made prisoners of war. [*Details.*] On the 9th, Captain Norris arrived on H.M.S. *Orford* with five companies of Colonel Mordaunt's new-raised regiment, and with the actual Declaration. I put it in force at once, and seized three barques and two shallops for the Queen, and imprisoned the masters and all the men (27) pending further orders. I have ordered 10*d.* a day to the masters and 5*d.* a day to the men for their maintenance. Please send me orders in the matter.

Pp. 1½. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Channel Islands 2, 17.*

12 May.
Jersey.

SAME to [SAME].

A French gentleman having some trouble in his country has lived here three years and cannot return till his affairs are settled, which, now war has begun, he despairs of. He is a Protestant, well born, and hates the King of France's actions; but will not be known for fear of being ruined. *Other details.*

Our boats at St. Malo were stopped on the 5th and set free on the 10th. The masters and passengers say that they did not know war had been proclaimed, but knew it was unavoidable; so the merchants of the town, having some 100 sail in Newfoundland, have fitted out two ships to go there and bring them news of the declaration. Our boats were held up till these two ships had got away, lest we should have news of their going; but arrived last night. The merchants at St. Malo fear a bombardment, and some of them have removed their goods. A strong guard is kept on the coast and there is a camp at La Houg, near Cherbourg, with 15,000 horse, foot and dragoons. Privateers are being fitted out at St. Malo, and some of them are ready to go to sea.

P. ¾. *Signed. Endd. Ibid, 18.*

12 May.
London.

— DUMMER to NOTTINGHAM.

I am the adventurer of four vessels of above 100 tons burden employed between this place and Rotterdam. They are much used and thought to have done more than was ever done before for the commerce of the two nations. The Lord High Admiral in his last general orders for impressing seamen to man the fleet excepted them particularly from being disturbed thereby.

Nevertheless the service thereby intended for transporting the officers of the army now going abroad, and for other conveniences to her Majesty's subjects trading to Holland, is prevented, and myself nearly ruined, by the expense I am at by reason of the present embargo, in keeping the companies of these vessels in enforced idleness. Pray relieve me of this burden. I was in hopes it might have been taken off before this, so did not trouble your lordship before.

P. 1. (*Hol.*) *Add. Endd., "Order given herein at the Great Council, May 14, 1702." S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 29.*

1702.
12 May.
Transport
Office.

MEMORIAL to the LORDS of the COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL.

We, Samuel Atkinson and Nicholas Roope, appointed [Commissioners] for transportation of the Queen's forces in obedience to the Queen's command, report that :—

In pursuance to the Lord High Admiral's order of 3 March last, we have hired 5,000 tons of shipping to carry 5,000 land soldiers with the fleet, and have provided bedding and accommodation for the men.

On 2 April his Excellency signified to us that the Commissioners of Victualling were ordered to put provisions for 3,000 men aboard 2,500 tons of shipping, and that the ships, when victualled, were to go to Spithead and await orders.

On 25 April, the said provisions being on board, we gave the masters of the said 2,500 tons of shipping (seven ships) orders to go to Spithead at once.

The remaining ships, we think, will be ready to sail in three or four days.

By order of the late Lords of the Treasury, we have taken up 1,000 more tons of shipping for the aforesaid service, which will be ready to proceed in a day or two afterwards.

On Friday last we informed the Commissioners of Victualling of our taking ships to carry 420 horses [*details*], and shall have them provisioned (hay excepted) by Friday next. Hay is being pressed night and day.

Pp. 1½. *Signed by Atkinson and Roope. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 117, 18.*

Same. LIST of TRANSPORT SHIPS.

These are the ships which are to accompany the fleet with 5,000 land soldiers and 420 horses on board.

Thirty-five names. The names of masters, tonnage and, in some cases, the number of men and horses to be carried are given.

Pp. 2. *Signed as foregoing. Endd. Ibid, 19.*

12 May.
Whitehall.

WILLIAM AGLIONBY to the PROCTOR GENERAL of the ADMIRALTY.

The name of the French ship you are to proceed against is *Notre Dame de Bayonne*. The master's name is Saubant du Resty.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 6.*

Same. HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To the Lord High Treasurer.

Queen's command :—To remind him of the payment of 6,250 crowns due in consequence of a Treaty lately made between the Queen, the States General and the Elector of Triers (Treves).

Four lines. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 212.

2. To Sir George Rooke.

Some of the Lords of the Council are to meet to-morrow at 10 a.m. at the Earl of Nottingham's office, to consider matters

1702.

relating to the fleet. You are to attend with a list of the fleet, and report on the state of it, and what part of it is designed for the expedition, and how the detachment under Sir John Munden may be supplied if the Dutch ships should arrive.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 212.*

3. To the Duke of Ormond.

To attend the meeting mentioned in the foregoing and inform the Board on the readiness of the forces under his command for the expedition to embark. *Six lines. Ibid.*

4. To the Attorney General.

I desire your prompt report on the petition of the aldermen of St. Albans, which was sent you some days ago.

Four lines. Ibid, p. 213.

5. To Pembroke.

Summons to a meeting of the Council. P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 204, p. 318.*

6. To Same.

Sends memorial of M. Toger Wegerstoff, the King of Denmark's Commissary. Command:—To release the ten Danish ships from embargo, provided they have no English seamen aboard. *Details. P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Ibid, p. 319.*

12 May.
Admiralty
Office.

PEMBROKE to NOTTINGHAM.

The Commissioners of Victuals write *re* the appointment of a proper agent to look after the victuals provided for the land forces that are to go on the expedition. I have considered the matter, and a sufficient salary has been settled on Mr. Bowles, the agent, and his clerks, particularly 20*l.* for his chief clerk, which should secure a properly qualified man. I think that this additional charge may be saved, and that, when the fleet separates, Mr. Bowles may go with one part of it, and his chief clerk with the other.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 70.*

12 May.
On board the
Russell
at sea.

MEMORANDUM of a COUNCIL OF WAR.

Present:—Sir John Munden, Rear-Admiral of the Red, Captains Simcock, Price, Townsend, Fairfax, Elves [Elwes], Walker, Wakelin, Barker, Cotton, Soanes, Keck, Balchen.

The service for which the squadron was designed was communicated to all. It was unanimously resolved that to go into the Groyne with the squadron was impracticable, "we being all strangers to the going in, as also to the formidable strength of the place, there being foul ground and but a narrow entrance, as appears by the *Waggoner*, and that if the squadron could get in there was no appearance of coming out again, . . . but with different winds"; especially with so many ships. Such an attempt, instead of being an advantage, would probably result in the loss of so considerable a squadron.

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However, that the expected service might be most conveniently executed, it is thought best to lie with the squadron so as not to be discovered 15 leagues north-west from Cape Prior, the eastern-most cape at the entrance of the Groyne, to send in a small frigate and smack to see if the ships are there; if they are, to wait for them and intercept them as they come out, but if not then to cruize off Cape Prior so as to intercept the men-of-war expected from France. If it turns out that the ships have gone, then to go to the other station according to orders.

Pp. 1³/₄. *Signed* by all the captains. *Endd.* *S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 6, 71.

12 May.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM to the EARL OF ROMNEY.

The town of Weymouth has asked for stores as *per* enclosed list. Queen's command:—To report if such things were granted them in the late war, if they were, the Queen will consent; but, if not, report what should be granted them. *Further pleasure.*

P. 1. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, p. 5.

Also list of the stores desired "for the better security of the borough of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis in any attempt of the enemy":—

Twelve leaker (*sic*) land carriages, 300 leaker shot, 400 pound shot, four chests of partridge shot in cases, sixteen barrels of cannon powder, four barrels of priming powder, 1 *cwt.* of matches, 100 small arms, 2 *cwts.* musket shot, 50 live Granada shells.

P. 1. *Ibid.*

13 May.
London.

WILLIAM NENT and others (traders to the Spanish Netherlands) to

We ask for passes for the two billenders undermentioned.

The *St. Jacob*, of Bruges, Adrien de Raes master, cleared at the Customs House in London long since with goods the growth and product of England for Ostend in Flanders.

The *St. Joseph*, of Bruges, Jean Baptista de Marese master. Both ships were cleared at London and Gravesend before the declaration of war, as witness our hands.

P. 2. *Signed* by Willaim Nent, Charles Bollengur, Louis de Dorper, Francis André, John and John de Berdt [*sic*] for John Yong. *Endd.* *S.P. Dom.*, *Anne* 1, 30.

13 May.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to WILLIAM AGLIONBY.

I send a copy of a letter from Mr. Randolph, sent me by Mr. Popple, Secretary to the Lords of the Council for Trade. If the terms on which the master of the vessel purposes to carry the packet are accepted, pray ask his lordship* to obtain the Queen's orders for the ship to proceed in spite of the embargo.

His lordship's despatches for the Government of Jamaica will be sent by the first ship.

P. 1. *Signed.* *Endd.* *S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 6, 72. *Enclosing* :—

A. *Copy as mentioned above.*

I received your lordship's commands to send forward a letter from the Earl of Nottingham to Benjamin Bennet, Esq.,

* *i.e.* Secretary Nottingham.

1702.

Lieutenant Governor of the Bermudas, by the first ship. There is at present no vessel bound directly thither. Colonel Thomas Carey, sole owner of the brigantine Joseph of Carolina, has proposed to take it if he have protection for James Norman, his master, a Bermuda man, Christopher Hall, the mate of the brigantine, and seven sailors. He will undertake to deliver the letters, wind and weather permitting, and the danger of the sea and enemies excepted.

P. 1. *Dated, 12 May. S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 72A.*

13 May.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to the LORD HIGH TREASURER.

Queen's command:—You are to order the Customs officers to assist the officers of the fleet in procuring seamen to man the fleet and in putting them on board, especially at Bristol, Plymouth, Newcastle, Yarmouth, Hull, Chichester, Bredhamston (Brighton), Hastings, Ferversham (Faversham), Folkestone, Shoreham, Colchester and Rye, or elsewhere where such men may be found.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 213.*

14 May.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM to the MAYOR OF BRISTOL.

Requiring his assistance in the matter of impressing men for the fleet.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, pp. 7–8.*

Also list of thirteen other places to the mayors of which similar letters were despatched.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid, p. 8.*

Same.

HEDGES to SIR GEORGE ROOKE.

The Lords of the Committee of Council direct that you order the thirteen men-of-war that are now ready in the river to proceed to Spithead with all speed. You are forthwith to take such measures as you think necessary to make up the number of ships for the expedition to thirty. You are further to take care that the great ships at Portsmouth and Spithead, except the *Royal William* and *St. George*, which must be manned, be brought into harbour, leaving on board each a proper number of men.

The rest of the men are to be put for the present into other ships not designed for the expedition, that they may be in condition for service. The seamen are to be assured of being restored to their respective ships.

P. 1. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 208, p. 1.*

14 May.
Admiralty
Office.

PEMBROKE to NOTTINGHAM.

Sixty French prisoners were set ashore at Weymouth on the 11th from ships taken by the *Deptford* and *Newport*, and the officers of those ships desire to be told what to do with the prisoners. Pray get orders from the Queen for receiving them and other prisoners into Dover Castle and the forts at Portsmouth, Plymouth and other places along the coast, and to secure them there till a commission for their exchange can be settled.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 73.*

1702.
14 May. HEDGES to SEAFIELD.
Whitehall. Sending an enclosure.
Two lines. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 213.
- 15 May. DEPOSITION of FRANCIS FRANCIA and JOHN BARKER, of London,
Merchants, ROBERT BURTON, of London, Gentleman,
and JOHN POTT, of London, Grocer.
Sworn before John Ellis, they say that :—
About 18 April, they were with Mr. Nicholas Wostenholme
at the *Bell* at Edmonton*, kept by one John Calvert. Among
other discourse Mr. Pott said, "We have now a lawful and
rightful Queen of our own country, King James' daughter, and
I like her the better and thank God for her." Mr. Wostenholme
then said he did not know whether she was King James' daughter
or not, but, if she was, he liked her the worse. Erasmus Norris,
of Edmonton, Mr. Robert Harvey and a Mr. Dove were present.
P. 3. Signed by the deponents and countersigned by John
Ellis. *Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 31.*
- 15 May. PEMBROKE to NOTTINGHAM.
Admiralty
Office. Some time since, when the *Perrigrine* galley was in Rotterdam
with Lord Carmarthen, Mr. Chandelor Billingsly, an officer
belonging to the said ship, in his lordship's absence, fired at a
French ship to make her strike. For this he was confined, and
has since been out of employment, for though the late King
set him at liberty, the then Board of Admiralty did not receive
any order to restore him to a command.
Lord Carmarthen has now sent me a letter in which the
Pensioner of Rotterdam expresses the willingness of the magis-
trates of the City to pass by Billingsly's indiscretion. I send
you the letter and desire her Majesty's commands on it.
P. 1. Signed. *Add. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 74.*
- 15 May. MEMORIAL by the COMMISSIONERS of TRANSPORT to the
Transport COMMITTEE of COUNCIL.
Office. The remaining ships to carry the 5,000 land soldiers† are ready and
we shall to-day order them to go to Spithead. Those to carry 420
horses will be ready next Tuesday. The contractor for hay
has not been able to supply it by the agreed date.
P. 3. Signed by Atkinson and Roope.‡ *Endd. S.P. Dom.,
Naval 117, 20.*
- 15 May. HEDGES to the POSTMASTERS GENERAL.
Whitehall. Queen's command :—The packet-boat that goes from Harwich
to Holland to be stopped till further order.
Four lines. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 214.

* Here spelt "Edminton."

† See above, p. 62.

‡ Hereinafter, when these Commissioners sign, their letter or memorial is
simply calendered as "signed."

1702.

15 May.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to WILLIAM AGLIONBY.

The Postmasters General have asked the Lord High Admiral to allow the *Owner's Goodwill* to take stores and necessaries for the packet-boats to Harwich. Pray move the Earl of Nottingham to obtain and transmit the Queen's pleasure for the vessel to go.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 75.*

15 May.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Earl of Romney.

Queen's command :—Her Majesty having heard of the condition of Portland Castle, directs you to send down some powder there forthwith and do what else you think best in the case.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 9. Enclosing :—*

Extract from Mr. Charles Langrish's letter, dated Weymouth, 2 May, 1702.

Portland Castle is in a very dangerous condition and will be totally rifled unless some special care be taken by appointing some fit person to look after the same. There is not a grain of powder in the Castle and the gunner, being very necessitous, was forced the Sunday before to quit the Castle and shift for himself. He has left in possession of the sutler's office that is in the Castle yard a miserable poor fellow that sweeps chimneys for his living, and two porters, as so rated in pay, but [these] live not in the Castle ; which is the only garrison. Although the said Mr. Langrish has the keys of the Castle, yet the windows are open so that any person may get in and cut away the leads that cover it, which will certainly be done if timely care be not taken, "as Weymouth Castle by neglect was demolished." Portland Castle is of good use and security to ships that come into Portland Road, and the only defence which the island hath.

P. 1. *Ibid*, pp. 9–10.

2. To Mr. Bowls (or Bowles).

You are appointed agent for victualling the fleet when at sea with an extraordinary allowance to your chief clerk that he may take care of that business in case the fleet should be divided. Take care that the person you "pitch upon" is duly qualified, and inform the Lord High Admiral of his name for his approval.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid*, pp. 10–11.

3. To the Earl of Romney.

Queen's command :—To order the officers in Dover Castle to receive into it all such French and Spanish prisoners as shall be sent to them and detain them till further order.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid*, p. 11.

Also similar letter, or notes of similar letters, to the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Keepers, or Commanders-in-Chief of the forts at Portsmouth, Plymouth and Pendennis Castle.

In all p. $\frac{1}{2}$. Ibid, pp. 11–12.

1702.

4. To the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Complaint is made to the Lord High Admiral that the labourers who are entertained by the officers of the yard at Kinsale to perform their service at that port, and who are likewise employed as watchmen in order to prevent embezzlements, are compelled by the Corporation to mount guard in their turn, although the Custom House officers are exempt therefrom.

Queen's command :—To send orders for freeing them from that obligation, which keeps them from the proper discharge of their other duties.

P. 4. *S.P. Ireland, Entry Book 3, p. 2.*

15 May.
St. James'.

ESTABLISHMENT of pay for the standing forces and garrisons in SCOTLAND for 336 days from 15 May, 1702.

Gives details of pay for the following :—

1. "One troop of Guards."

A captain, two lieutenants, a cornet, guidon, quartermaster, four brigadiers, four sub-brigadiers, four trumpets, a solicitor, kettle-drum and 106 gentlemen.
Total, 122 men and 20*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.* a day.

2. One troop of Grenadier Guards.

A colonel, two captains, two lieutenants, a cornet, two sergants, two corporals, two drums, and 52 grenadiers.

Total, 64 men and 7*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.* per day.

3. A regiment of Dragoons.

A colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, quartermaster, captain, lieutenant, cornet, two serjeants, two corporals, a drum and 26 dragoons.

Total, 34 men and 3*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* a day.

Five troops more of this regiment, as above.

Total of the regiment, 205 men and 21*l.* 19*s.* 0*d.* a day.

4. Another regiment of Dragoons at the same rate and numbers. Total, 205 men and 21*l.* 19*s.* 0*d.* a day.

5. "Our Regiment of Foot Guards."

A colonel (pay as such), lieutenant-colonel (pay as such), second lieutenant-colonel (same), major (same), two adjutants, and a drum major.

Total, 2*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* a day.

Each company in the regiment consists of a captain, lieutenant, ensign, two sergeants, three corporals, two drums, and 36 sentinels.

Total of a company, 46 men, and 2*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.* a day, and of fourteen more companies, 644 men, and 30*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.* a day.

There is also established a company of grenadiers.

This consists of a captain, two lieutenants, two sergeants, three corporals, two drums and 36 sentinels.

Total, 46 men and 2*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.* a day.

A second lieutenant is added to the colonel's company.

Total of this regiment, 806 men and 39*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* a day.

1702.

6. A regiment of Foot.

This consists of :—

- (a) A colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major and aid (?) major.

Total, 1*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.* a day.

- (b) Eight companies, each of which is as follows :—

A captain, lieutenant, ensign, two sergeants, two corporals and drum and 27 sentinels. Total, 35 men and 1*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* a day.

Total of seven more companies, 245 men and 4,057*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.* a year.

- (c) A company of Grenadiers.

This consists of a captain, two lieutenants, two sergeants, two corporals, a drum and 27 grenadiers.

Total, 35 men and 1*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* a day.

- (d) One company more appointed for preserving the peace of the Highlands. It consists of a captain, two lieutenants, three sergeants, two corporals, two drums, and 60 men.

Totals, 70 and 2*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

Total of the regiment, 386 men and 6,619*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.* a year.

7. Another regiment, as the foregoing.

Total as before.

9. The regiment at Fort William.

This is made up as the last mentioned regiments except that (a) there are in all eleven foot companies, and each foot company has only 25 sentinels, and (b) that the company of grenadiers has only 25 grenadiers.

Total, 4 regimental officers and 1*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.* a day, 363 company officers and men and 18*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* a day, and the grenadier company of 33 officers and men and 1*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* a day.

To this regiment there are further added :—

A 2nd lieutenant-colonel, chaplain, surgeon and mate, marshal and storekeeper, gunner, two matrosses, smith and servant, wright and servant, [allowance for] drugs and medicines, coal and candle; frigate and boats, bedclothes, coverings and blankets.

Total in all, 410 men and 8,218*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.* a year.

10. General Officers.

Major-General of the Forces, Master of Ordnance, Muster-Master, Adjutant-General, Intendant of invalids, Chief Engineer, Physician-General, Clerk of the court-martial and Secretary of War.

Total, 4*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* a day.

11. Artillery officers.

A captain, lieutenant and bombardier, corporal, ten gunners, six practitioners and a commissary.

Total, 20 men and 1*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* a day.

1702.

12. Edinburgh Castle garrison.

A captain, deputy-governor, two lieutenants, two ensigns, three sergeants, four corporals, two drummers, 120 soldiers, chaplain, master gunner and five gunners, surgeon, porter, gun-smith, and [allowance for] coal and candle.

Total, 145 men and 5*l.* 19*s.* 0*d.* a day.

13. Stirling Castle garrison.

Similar details, only 100 sentinels instead of 120, no surgeon, porter, or gunsmith; otherwise a slightly smaller establishment.

Total, 117 men and 4*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.* a day.

14. Dumbarton Castle garrison.

A captain, lieutenant, ensign, two sergeants, two corporals, gunner, drum, 50 soldiers, coal and candle.

Totals, 59 men and 2*l.* 7*s.* 0*d.* a day.

15. Blackness garrison.

Deputy-governor, gunner, porter, coal and candle.

Totals, 3, and 6*l.* a day.

Total of the establishment, 2,934 men and 65,740*l.* 14*s.* 0*d.* a year.

Pp. 9. *S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book* 18, pp. 175-83.

16 May.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM to the LORDS LIEUTENANTS.

For helping the Vice-Admirals and press officers and press men.*
P. 2. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, pp. 12-13.

Also note that it was sent for the inland counties to:—

The Duke of Bedford	for { Bedford. Cambridge. Middlesex.
Lord Wharton	for { Buckingham. Oxford.
The Earl of Abingdon	for Berkshire.
The Duke of Northumberland	for Surrey.
The Duke of Devonshire	for Derby.
The Duke of Shrewsbury	for { Hereford. Worcester.
The Duke of Newcastle	for Nottingham.
The Earl of Essex	for Hertford.
The Earl of Manchester	for Huntingdon.
The Earl of Rutland	for Leicester.
The Earl of Peterborough	for Northampton.
Lord Sherard	for Rutland.
The Earl of Bradford	for Salop.
Lord Pagett	for Stafford.
The Earl of Northampton	for Warwick.

Wiltshire, Monmouth, Brecknockshire and Radnor were under the Lord High Admiral himself. Letters to the Lords Lieutenants of the maritime counties were sent from Hedges' office.

Pp. 14. *Ibid*, pp. 13-14.

* See next entry for text.

1702.
16 May.
Whitehall.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To the Earl of Stamford.

The Queen finds it necessary that the letters sent you from the Privy Council for procuring seamen should be put in force at once. This she desires done, and you are to give all assistance to the Vice-Admirals and others appointed by the Lord High Admiral to press men in the county where you are her Majesty's Lieutenant. Her Majesty expects lists to be sent up of the men procured.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Also note that a similar letter was sent to :—

The Dukes of Bolton, Ormond and Newcastle, the Earls of Radnor, Scarborough, Romney, Oxford, Berkeley, Pembroke, Carlisle, Dorset, Lindsey, Burlington and Rivers, Viscounts Townsend and Irwin and Lord Cornwallis.

In all p. $\frac{3}{4}$. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 211.

2. To the Postmasters General.

Reversing the order of 15 May *re* stoppage of the packet to Holland at Harwich.

Three lines. Ibid., p. 214.

3. To the Lord High Admiral.

Command :—To clear six Danish or Swedish ships of the embargo, provided they have no English sailors aboard. *Details.*

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 204, p. 326.*

Same.

NOTTINGHAM to JOSIAH BURCHETT.

Please take care of and forward enclosed to Major-General Selwyn, but not by the vessel that is designed to the Bermudas. I shall send a duplicate of this and letters to the Governors of other Plantations to you to-morrow, that they may be all sent as has been proposed by Mr. Randolph to the Governor of Bermuda.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 12.*

16 May.
Guernsey.

BERNARD ELLIS to LORD SECRETARY NOTTINGHAM.

Corroborates Colonel Collier's information of the 12th, *q.v.* The English ships from St. Malo will pay large duties, being bound for Southampton with wine and Morlaix cloth. When they arrived there were six French boats freighted on the sole risk of merchants here, which they offered to confirm on oath. On this assurance I said I would do what I could to protect them and let them return and gave them a guard to save them from attempted plunder, by men-o-war's men, in the harbour here.

Since getting her Majesty's order of 2 May to the Commissioners of Customs empowering them to seize and detain all French and Spanish ships and cargoes, I have had no more to do with them. I send copies of the French King's orders to M. Pontchartrain and the Commissioner of St. Malo's letters to me.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Channel Islands 2, 19. Enclosing :—*

1702.

A. M. [*de*] *St. Sulpice to Bernard Ellis.*

I send the ships of your island, to which I gave all the time they needed to settle their business. I hope ours with you may have the same treatment.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$, in *French. (Hol.) Dated, St. Malo, 21 May. Endd. S.P. Dom., Channel Islands 2, 19A.*

18 May.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Postmasters General.

Queen's command:—The packet-boats that go between England and Holland are not to be armed. You must forbid the masters to carry any goods whatever to or from Holland.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 15.*

2-5. To the Lord High Admiral.

2. Queen's command:—She is pleased to pass by the offence of Mr. Chandelor Billingsly, committed on the *Peregrine* galley. He may be employed in the Navy.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid, p. 16.*

3. Queen's command:—To direct the Navy Board to provide for the French or Spanish prisoners that are or shall be brought in as was done in the last war with France; and to consider of some proper place to keep them in, Portsmouth not being thought convenient for that purpose.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Ibid.*

4. I send a letter from the captain of *La Trompette*, brought into Spithead as prize. Queen's command:—To examine whether this be not the ship that brought over Poitevin or Levingston.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid, p. 17.*

5. Queen's command:—To take off the embargo on two Portuguese ships, the *Jesus Maria Joseph* (Bras. Emanuel de Carvalho, master), now in the Thames and bound for Portugal, and the *Nortra Senhora de Penha de Franza* (Marcos Manuel de Mocais, master), detained at Portsmouth and bound for London.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Ibid.*

18 May.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to WILLIAM AGLIONBY.

Sir George Rooke asks how the French prisoners on board the ships at the Nore are to be disposed of. Pray move the Principal Secretary of State for orders to the Governor of Sheerness to receive them, if it is not done already.

Orders were lately sent to the Nore for supplying from the ships there 50 men, the better to enable the transport ships to sail from the river. Sir G. Rooke, meeting with this order at his arrival at the Nore, has acquainted his Excellency that the complying with it will unman one of the ships, for which reason, and the want of men for the ships necessary for the intended expedition, he proposes discharging the transports for the 1,000 men last ordered and placing them among the fire-ships, bomb-vessels, store-ships, victuallers and tenders. The Lord High

1702.

Admiral desires the Queen's commands in this matter. When this matter of transports for the additional 1,000 men was first mooted, it was thought by some that the additional men might be accommodated in the fleet.

In answer to a letter from Lord Nottingham—two vessels have been appointed to cruize on the coasts of Kent and Sussex to prevent intelligence to France, namely the *Despatch* and *Fly*, brigantines. They cruise between Arundel and Hastings, and Hastings and Dover.

Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 76.*

18 May.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to WILLIAM AGLIONBY.

The French vessel with rozin on board was seized at the Nore on the 4th of this month. The small French ship *Trumpet* [or *La Trompette*] was captured between 7 and 11 May and brought into Portsmouth on the 11th.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed. Endd. Ibid, 77.*

18 May.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to BLATHWAYT.

As you dispatched on the other side of the water the letters sent by the late King to the Princes and States invited by him to enter the Grand Alliance, I desire you to let me know the names of those to whom they were sent and of those who have assented, if any assents have come into your hands. Mr. Hugk has given me a memorial demanding arrears for the King of Denmark by commission, as he says, from that Court. I send you a copy of the account and ask you how the matter stands, as you were formerly well acquainted with it. I send you, as a matter pertaining to the Army, the Mayor of Dover's account for expenses incurred in connexion with deserters. Please procure him satisfaction.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 214.*

Latest date, PETITION to the QUEEN of WILLIAM VISCOUNT MONTGOMERY,
19 May. shewing that :—

Having received a licence, dated 25 Dec., 1688, from the late King (when Prince of Orange) to travel beyond sea, petitioner soon after went into France. *Recites* the provisions of the Act of 1697, making it high treason in certain cases to return from France without leave from the King or Queen. *Proceeds* :—Petitioner in obedience to the said Act, though not directly included in the same by reason of the licence aforesaid, retired with his family into Spanish Flanders. He has lived there above four years to the great prejudice of his private concerns and the undoing of his creditors ; for, at this distance, he cannot by sale of part of his estate or otherwise raise money to pay his debts.

Prays for licence to return to the Queen's dominions.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Signed. Endd. with order dated at Whitehall, 11 May, 1702, referring the petition to the Attorney General for consideration and report. S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 32, followed by :—*

1702.

Report of Sir Edward Northey, Attorney General, on the foregoing petition.

Recites the facts. *Adds* :—After going into France under the licence of 1688 the petitioner at some time, but I do not know when, returned into England. On 27 May, 1696, he was at the sessions of Oyer and Terminer for the City of London indicted for high treason for adhering to the French King then at war with the late King and Queen, and endeavouring to procure the French King to invade England.

The petitioner absconded by reason of the indictment till 15 December, 1696, when, to prevent his being returned outlawed, he rendered himself and was imprisoned at Newgate. He pressed for trial, but on affidavit that Cardell Goodman, one of the witnesses against him, was gone beyond seas, his trial was deferred; and therefore on 19 June, 1697, he was bailed out of Newgate. At several later sessions he moved the sessions to be tried on the said indictment, but was refused, as Goodman was still beyond sea.

Recites the provisions of the Act of 1697, requiring all persons who had gone to France &c. to leave the kingdom by 1 February, 1697–8, unless licensed to stay by the King, and forbidding their return without licence.

Proceeds :—Thereupon petitioner prepared to go, and went, beyond sea. I think he was bound to do this, as the King's licence given to him to go beyond seas was not "a licence within the intent of that Act to go into France." The King's Attorney being not then ready to try him, his bail was discharged, but the indictment remains against him, and is an objection to any persons buying any part of his estate which he may wish to sell to pay his debts.

The Act of Parliament is the only thing which prevents his returning, and "I am humbly of opinion that it will not be prejudicial to your Majesty or the public," if you grant your licence to him to return, he giving security as your Majesty shall direct for faithful behaviour.

Pp. 1 $\frac{2}{3}$. *Signed*. *Dated*, 19 May, 1702. *S.P. Dom.*, Anne 1, 32A.

Also entry of the petition and reference. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book*, Vol. 239, p. 3.

19 May.
General Post
Office.

ATH. FROWDE to JOHN ELLIS.

In the last war the Secretaries of State employed a person at Harwich to examine passengers and to return an account to them. If they have thoughts of employing anybody in that way, I desire to recommend Mr. Henry Bickerton. He speaks French and Dutch perfectly. Pray recommend him to Mr. Secretary.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. (*Hol.*) *Add.* *Endd.* *S.P. Dom.*, Anne 1, 33.

19 May.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To Wm. Blathwayt.

The Duke of Ormond presented a memorial to the Committee of Council setting out that less than six men were not enough

1702.

for the Provost Marshal at sea. The Committee agreed that he should have six as desired.

The additional sergeants and corporals to the detachment of the Guards which goes to sea are to be forthwith allowed on the establishment.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104*, p. 18.

2. To the Lord Treasurer.

On the Duke of Ormond's memorial, Queen's command:— That 60*l.* be allowed to the Provost Marshal's men for the sea expedition for furnishing horses and accoutrements for them, and also 35*l.* for the provided shackles. Pray order these sums.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Ibid.*

19 May.
Admiralty
Office.

PEMBROKE to NOTTINGHAM.

Poitevin came over from France in the *Susannah* of Cherbrooke [Cherbourg], and Levingston was seized near St. Helen's in the *John*, hoy, of London.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 6*, 78.

Same.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to WILLIAM AGLIONBY.

Asking that the Queen may be moved to remove the embargo in the case of certain ships now loaded with butter and cheese, at Harwich, Hull, Whitby and Stockton-on-Tees. This is asked at the request of certain wholesale cheesemongers, who supply cheese and butter for the Navy. It is desired that the ships, which will also bring supplies for the city of London, be allowed to come there.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *Signed. Add. Endd. Ibid.*, 79.

Same.

SAME to SAME.

Desires that orders for receiving sick and wounded French and Spanish prisoners, pending exchange, may be sent to the civil magistrates at Dover, Southampton, Plymouth, Dartmouth and Falmouth. Such orders have already been sent to the Governors of garrisons on the coast. The Governors and civil magistrates should be ordered to send an account to the Navy Board from time to time of what men are sent to them, whereon allowance will be made for their support as in the last war.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Signed. Add. Endd. Ibid.*, 80.

19 May.

MINUTES OF A COUNCIL OF WAR.

H.M.S. *Russell*,
15 leagues
N.W. of Cape
Prior.

The Council was held as in margin. Present:—Sir John Munden, Rear-Admiral of the Red, Captains Sincock, Price, Townsend, Fairfax, Elwes, Walker, Wakelin, Barker, Keck and Balchin.*

On inquiry made, only two persons were able to give an account of the strength of the Groyne. Lieutenant John Babb, 3rd lieutenant of the *Ipswich*, who lived there eight months, said:—

* Also spelt "Balchen."

1702.

The entry is narrow and foul ground on both sides.

There is a very strong castle at the entrance on the starboard side, with near 100 guns upon a rock, and platforms between Hercules' Pillars and that castle.

On the larboard side is a mud fort with 20 guns, and on the same side a platform near the church, which commands the harbour; at the easternmost part of the town is a strong citadel, which commands every angle of the harbour.

Different winds are required for going in and coming out, in so much that the packet-boats have often to warp out.

Gilbert Dobson, midshipman on the *Restoration*, has been a pilot with Biscayers and Portuguese for three years or more during the late war. He knows the harbours thereabouts well, and says that:—

The going in is difficult. It is three cables over (across) with foul ground on both sides. In the Sound without there is foul ground, and dangerous to anchor there, it being deep water. *Corroborates* Babb as to the forts and difficulties of wind. *Proceeds*:—Guns are mounted on the town walls. When Dobson was last there a French Governor with officers and soldiers were there and possessed of the fortifications, and were adding to them by mounting more guns.

On these reports being considered, it was unanimously resolved that to sail into the Groyne would be to expose the fleet to certain loss without service to the nation, or injury to the enemy.

As the *Dolphin* and *Salisbury*, sent in to look at the Groyne and get information, have not returned, and as Sir J. Munden has waited in vain for them at the rendezvous (off Cape Prior) it is thought advisable to sail to the rendezvous off Cape Finisterre in hopes to find them there or get information otherwise.

Pp. 2. *Copy* with signatures (*copies*) of the Rear-Admiral and Captains. *Endd.* *S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 6, 81.

19 May.
Whitehall.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To the Earl of Romney.

The late King promised the King of Sweden 2,000 barrels of powder, and the Queen desires to send it. You are to report in what time that quantity may be ready to be shipt on a vessel that is now going to Sweden.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 101, p. 216.

2. To the Lord High Treasurer.

The Queen hears that the clothing of the Duke of Schonbourg's and Brigadier Windham's regiments of horse are embargoed on the Dutch hoy the *Justice*, Peter Callier master. Queen's command:—To order the clearing of the vessel that she may sail with the first convoy to Holland.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.*

3 and 4. To the Lord High Admiral.

3. Similar to the foregoing letter.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 204, p. 327.

1702.

4. Queen's command :—To provide convoy for the transport ships bound from the river to Portsmouth.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 204, p. 327.

19 May.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Governor of Sheerness.

Queen's command :—To take in all such Spanish and French prisoners as shall be sent to you. Keep them so that they may not be able to make any observations to the public prejudice.

P. $\frac{1}{5}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, p. 19.

2. To the Lord High Admiral.

Reports his having written the foregoing. The Committee did not approve Sir G. Rooke's suggestion that the transport ships for the 1,000 men last ordered should be discharged and the men placed on the fireships &c. The transports must be manned, but the manner of manning them is left to you.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.*

20 May.
St. James'.

ROYAL WARRANT to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND and to the PAYMASTER-GENERAL and MUSTER-MASTER-GENERAL there.

The late King by warrant dated at Kingston on 19 February last directed that the several regiments of foot then in the army of Ireland should be augmented in their number by recruiting each company of each regiment to two sergeants, three corporals, two drums and fifty privates (servants included), and by adding two companies to each regiment so that each should consist of twelve companies. By our warrant of 13 March last we ordered (*sets out* the terms of the warrant, for which *see above*, p. 5). In order that the two new regiments and newly raised companies be paid as well as the others, we direct you to add all of them to the military establishment of Ireland, and that they be paid as the rest of the army there are paid under the establishment of 1 August, 1701.

Further you shall cause the Muster-Master to muster all the regiments of foot that are to remain in Ireland on the first day of June next and, in case they shall then appear full and complete, to allow them the prescribed pay from 1 March last. In the case of incomplete regiments, you shall order the levy-money for each deficient man to be stopped and also the subsistence appointed for them from 1 March.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *S.P. Signet Office* 14, p. 449.

Same.

SAME to the LORD LIEUTENANT and LORDS JUSTICES [OF IRELAND], the officers of the Exchequer there and all others whom it may concern.

You inform us that many payments have been made out of our Exchequer in Ireland by way of *concordatums* over and above the establishment, and that the sums so issued in excess between 14 November, 1700, and 31 December, 1701, have been paid out upon urgent occasions, and for our special service. We are

1702.

satisfied of this, and direct that the said sums be allowed to the Receiver or Paymaster-General there on his producing vouchers of the payment thereof, notwithstanding any previous direction or restriction. The sums so paid in excess amount in all to 1,767*l.* 18*s.* 9½*d.*, which is made up as follows:—

1700.

l. s. d.

Ralph Bucknall, clothes for the game-keeper at the Curragh of Kildare	11	0	0
Controller of the Ordnance for taking the remains of stores round the kingdom ..	103	2	2

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1 Jan. to

1 Aug.

The Pursuivants-at-arms, for extra attendance, two payments	30	0	0
To — Jordan and Arthur Bush to distribute to poor prisoners	72	17	3
To Simpson's children for discovery of books..	30	0	0
To — Bucknall for firing to the Park Keepers..	9	0	0
To do. for hay for deer in the winter	10	6	0
To Humphrey May for transcribing the Secretary's books	70	0	0
To George Lorinan for carrying of Protestants out of an island during the siege of Limerick	26	0	0
To Alexander Irwin for bringing in Tories ..	21	7	0
To Henry Pratt in part for making a map of Ireland	30	0	0
John Bates, game-keeper at the Curragh ..	10	0	0
To — Crooke, extra charge for printing rules for the army and quartering in barracks..	81	16	11
Captain Coward for trunks and charges in bringing Acts of Parliament.. .. .	58	9	2
Henry Ringwood, Keeper of the Records ..	25	0	0
To Thomas Price, arrears as town-major(?) at Dublin	171	5	0
To Robert Heath for firing in the Wardrobe..	15	6	0
To Thomas Burgh, extraordinary expenses at Charlemont for drawbridge, gates &c ..	120	12	9
To Humphrey May for extraordinary expenses at the Secretary's office	58	7	9
Half a year's rent for the Parliament House	90	0	0
To Baron Virazell [Virazeil ?] for extraordinary charity for the French Protestants ..	40	0	0
To the partners in the hempen manufacture for the King's share therein	128	3	11
To Humphrey May as before	267	18	6

[Aug.—Dec.]

To Thomas Burgh for extraordinary expenses for repairs at Limerick, Kinsale &c.. ..	30	0	0
To Thomas Revy for taking a Tory	11	0	1½
To John Bates, game-keeper	10	0	0
To Robert Heath, extras in the Wardrobe ..	91	8	0
Ralph Wilson, for rent of a store-house in Limerick	15	0	0

1701.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To half a year's rent for the Parliament House	90	0	0
Masons for extra repairs in the Park	2	15	6
To Henry Ringwood as before.. ..	25	0	0
To Captain Thomas Burgh for sentry boxes..	12	2	9

Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. *S.P. Signet Office* 14, pp. 450-1.

1702.

20 May.

ROYAL WARRANT to the LORD LIEUTENANT and CHIEF GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

We have directed that levy-money be paid to the officers appointed to raise two new companies which are to be added to each of the five regiments in Ireland designed for our service at sea this summer; and by our letters of 28 March last we directed you to give orders to the Muster-Master-General to cause those other regiments in Ireland that were not to serve at sea to be mustered on 1 July, with this direction—that if at that date they should be found complete in all respects he should close the rolls as such from 1 April, and allow them such whole musters, the better to enable the officers to make their levies and recruits; but if any of the companies should be found defective on the said 1 July, the Muster-Master should respite not only the men who were wanting but also all other men who had been raised for that company. On further consideration we find it much more convenient for our service to allow to such regiments the like levy-money as we give to the regiments that are to serve at sea.

We therefore order that our directions of 28 March last (mentioned above) be not carried out. Instead, issue the necessary orders to the Paymaster-General to pay 40s. for every private sentinel taken in to fill up the said regiments and for the two new companies to be added to each of the said five regiments (servants excluded), provided the said regiments shall appear and muster full by the first day of June next. In case they shall not so appear full and complete at that time, the levy-moneys so advanced shall be proportionately deducted from the pay of such officers as shall not have their companies complete.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Ibid*, p. 452.

20 May.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM to the LORD MAYOR [of London].

I have considered the depositions against James Clifton and examined him as closely as I could and laid the matter before the Lords of the Committee of Council. They think there is not enough evidence to detain him as a prisoner. If therefore you have no other charge against him, take order for his release.

P. $\frac{1}{8}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, p. 19.

20 May.
Admiralty
Office.

PEMBROKE to NOTTINGHAM.

Sends a memorial and asks that it be communicated as soon as possible.

Five lines. Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., *Naval* 6, 82.
Enclosing :—

1702.

A. *Memorial for the Queen in Council.*

It has been decided to divide the fleet into two parts, and that part which is designed abroad will proceed so far as to leave the greatest naval strength of France on this side of them. This is quite different from what it was in the last war, when the Earl of Orford proceeded into the Straits with the major part of the fleet; for then the greatest naval force of France was at Toulon and the English and Dutch between England and them.

I therefore propose to the Queen that steps be taken to hasten the States General to send (1) their twenty-one ships designed for the expedition, (2) the other nine of their forty-eight sail for the line of battle and at least half of their eighteen according to the agreement in that behalf, as, pending their arrival, the part of the fleet designed for service abroad cannot be sent off without danger to the trade and coasts within the Channel.

P. 1. Dated, 20 May. Signed by the Lord High Admiral. Countersigned by Burchett. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 82A.

20 May.
Admiralty
Office.

REPORT by PEMBROKE.

I have considered the petition of the Royal African Co. referred to me by the Queen. It sets out that the French Guinea Company have made a contract at Madrid for supplying the Spanish West Indies with negroes, in which they are very much supported and encouraged by the French King. The African Company have heard that three French men-of-war were cruising early in the year off the south part of Africa. The petitioners say that they have forts on that coast which cannot be supported but by frequent supplies of men and stores, "and are of absolute necessity for the preservation of the trade of those parts to her Majesty's subjects and supplying her Majesty's plantations with negroes"; and that they have therefore fitted out the ships in the annexed list, which cannot sail owing to the war with France and Spain. They therefore pray that in place of the *Bonadventure*, which is now ready to return home from the south parts of Africa, the Queen will spare them some frigates to cruise on the African coast and protect the Queen's subjects and their trade, and that these ships may go out as a guard to the others in their list.

I report that the *Bonadventure* will "suddenly" be coming home, and a fourth rate and fifth rate will then be left on other parts of that coast. It is of great importance to the trade of England in those parts that their ships should proceed, and the trade would be much encouraged if a fourth rate could be spared to go there. I cannot find that any ships of war were allowed them in the last war, but no doubt if the French mean to supplant them in their trade for negroes they will have ships of war there for the purpose. But foreign services have already taken up so many cruising frigates that there are not left at home a

1702.

sufficient number to answer the many pressing services which daily call for them.

Pp. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed. Countersigned by Burchett. S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 83. Enclosing:—*

A. *List of Ships mentioned in foregoing.*

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	Men.	Pas-sengers.	Captains.
<i>Serelion Brigantine</i>	80	10	18	16	George Cockerell.
<i>Royal Africa „</i>	370	30	48	30	Alexander Gates.
<i>Angola Frigate „</i>	125	12	24	12	Thomas Arnall.
<i>St. Winifrid „</i>	160	10	24	—	William Owen.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Endd. Ibid, 83A.*

20 May.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to WILLIAM AGLIONBY.

The Lord High Admiral has sent a ship to Falmouth to bring the two packet-boats to Plymouth, where they are to be fitted for the service of the fleet. Pray have orders sent to the Postmasters-General to direct their being handed over to the captain of that vessel, who is advised to give a receipt for them to the Customs officer at Falmouth.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Signed. Endd. Ibid, 84.*

21 May.
Admiralty
Office.

SAME to SAME.

I have yours with the duplicates of letters of my Lord Secretary Nottingham to the Governors of the Plantations.

I thought my Lord had no other duplicates to send but those to Jamaica. I will send these despatches to the Commander-in-Chief of the two ships going there with orders to him to take special care of them; but I do not know how to contrive to send on the letters to Barbados, New England, Virginia, Pennsylvania, the Leeward Islands, Carolina, and Bermuda. The vessel that carried the originals to the Continent (which were all forwarded from Virginia) sailed some time before I knew of his lordship's intention to send duplicates. I at present can find no other vessel to take charge of them, but I can if desired send those to Barbados and the Leeward Islands to Vice-Admiral Benbow, with orders to him to forward them. If the vessel which Mr. Randolph lately proposed to send is permitted to sail, she may take the letters to Virginia and elsewhere on the Continent. The Governor of Virginia will send them on. The vessel may also touch at Bermuda and deliver there the letters addressed there and to Rhode Island. I believe the master of the vessel will take this upon him in consideration of being allowed to sail. *Details.* I desire directions.

The packet to the commander of the Newfoundland convoy I will send off to-night. I find the merchants very uneasy at being thus long embargoed, which prevents their repairing to the western ports and awaiting the convoy there. "Nor do I find them under less difficulty how to dispose of their fish when their vessels are loaden, in regard of the dangers they will be exposed to should they go up the Streights," and the little

1702.

advantage they will get if they sell their fish in Portugal. It is difficult to know how to instruct the Commander-in-Chief of the convoy in the matter.

Pp. 2½. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 85.*

21 May. DEPOSITION of WILLIAM HOWARD, of "Convent Garden," Esq.

Says that he was an ensign in the Duke of Norfolk's regiment and was pricked down for a captain in Colonel Skelton's regiment, but his commission was not taken out. He does not know the hand in which a letter which Secretary Hedges showed him was written, nor the hand in which it was addressed to Captain Lewis Conyers at the *Rose* Coffee House, Convent Garden. He owns that on Friday last he was at the *Dog* at Richmond, going down thither by water with Captain and Mrs. Murray and Mr. Conyers. The rest of the company he did not know, except Mr. John Wiche. The names of the rest were Mr. Auburn, Mr. Tudor, Mr. Projers, Major Wythe and Mr. Townsend. After dinner they drank the Queen's health and prosperity to her armies by sea and land. Asked what he meant by an expression in his letter to Secretary Hedges saying that he had an affair in hand which his imprisonment would greatly prejudice, he says it referred to the fact that, having lately married, he has a lawsuit depending in the Court of Chancery with his wife's trustees and guardians for her fortune.

P.S.—He further says that he knows of no design against the Queen or her government, and declares on his honour that if he did he would disclose it. Hearing that there was a warrant against him he came down to both the Secretaries' offices to surrender the day before he was taken.

In all pp. 1½. The deposition and *p.s.* signed, and the *p.s.* countersigned by John Ellis. *Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 34.*

21 May. DEPOSITION of LEWIS CONYERS, of "Convent Garden," Gentleman.

Was never an officer in any army. Does not know the hand of the letter or of the address of the letter shown him (&c. as in preceding deposition). *Proceeds*:—The meeting at the *Dog* at Richmond was an accidental meeting for diversion and not for business. Believes that the information given against him to the Secretary of State on which he was "taken up," was given by malicious people for the putting off a trial in Doctors' Commons, where his presence was requisite, and the deferring whereof will greatly damage him.

P.S.—The examinee knows of no design against the Queen or her government; and says on his honour that if he did he would disclose it.

In all pp. 1½. The deposition and *p.s.* signed, and the *p.s.* countersigned by John Ellis. *Ibid, 35.*

22 May.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Lord High Treasurer.

Similar to his letter of 18 May, 1702, to the Lord High Admiral (see p. 72) for releasing two Portuguese ships. Queen's com-

1702.

mand :—The order taking off the embargo shall stipulate that none of her Majesty's subjects be on board those ships.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 20.*

2. To Sir Charles Cotterel.

Queen's command :—That the Venetian Ambassador may be admitted to a private audience without ceremony by her Majesty on Sunday next, 24th inst., at about 5 p.m.

Five lines. Ibid.

22 May.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to WILLIAM AGLIONBY.

I send an extract from Vice-Admiral Hopson *re* pressing men. The Vice-Admiral adds that the officers of the Customs are ready to co-operate in the getting of men if they have orders. Please communicate this to Lord Secretary Nottingham.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 86. Enclosing :—*

Extract as mentioned in foregoing.

The officers who lately went hence to press men at Chichester, Brighthelmston and Shoreham are returned without having pressed any, for as soon as they heard of the officers coming, they fled into the woods and are in such bodies there that no county gang dares attack them.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Dated, Spithead, 21 May, 1702. Endd. Ibid, 86A.*

22 May.
Whitehall.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Bishop of Cloyne's petition for continuing the rectory of Youghal in that see, and annexing Aghada thereto, is referred by the Queen's command to you for your opinion.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *With note that the petition and the Attorney General Rochfort's report on it were sent with this. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 215.*

2. To Colonel Morgan.

Queen's command :—Admiral Allemonde has been permitted to land the land men and mariners on his fleet, for refreshment, in the Isle of Wight. You shall give them straw for their use and such other necessities as they want, and use them civilly on all occasions.

P. $\frac{1}{5}$. *Ibid, p. 216.*

Same.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To Mr. Harcourt.

Your report concerning the murder committed in Mayfair was laid before the Queen in Council. I hear that two of the persons concerned in the riot are since taken. If so they will probably discover the rest. The justices should examine them and give me a further report for the Queen, whose directions for further action I will then receive.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 21.*

1702.

2. To Josiah Burchett.

Mr. John Baker, of London, merchant, says that he has the disposal of the *Charles* galley of Bristol, now there, and that the galley is ready to sail and will take any express to Jamaica or Barbados without other reward than the Queen's permission and protection. The Queen is inclined to this method rather than to sending an advice-boat at her own charge. [*Details.*]

Direct Baker to have the ship made ready at once, and that the Queen will release the embargo on the vessel on Sunday next, he undertaking to deliver the packets with care and speed.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, p. 21.

3. To the Postmasters General.

Queen's command :—That the packet-boats that used to go to Corunna go to Lisbon and so continue till further order ; and that you write to some proper correspondent of the Post Office in France to know of the Postmaster General whether if we continue to send the packet-boats as usual to Calais they will continue the intercourse on their side as formerly.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid*, p. 22.

25 May.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to WILLIAM AGLIONBY.

Sends copies of letters from the Earl of Nottingham to the Governors of the American Plantations.

Four lines. Signed. Add. Endd. S.P. Dom., *Naval* 6, 87.

25 May.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM to the LORD HIGH TREASURER.

I have received an account from the Admiralty of the great difficulties the press-masters have in trying to press seamen, especially in Sussex, where the men fly into the woods "and gather themselves into bodies able to resist the country." The Vice-Admiral of that Coast represents that the Customs officers at Broughamsted and Shoreham are ready to help in pressing men if they have orders for that purpose.

Queen's command :—To give orders to the Customs officers for this purpose.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, pp. 22–23.

Same.

ENTRY on the PROPOSALS of WILLIAM PLOWMAN.

Plowman "with a deep sense of his duty to her Majesty at this present juncture, when the French expect to render themselves absolute masters of the Mediterranean seas," makes the following proposals :—

To build a galley of a new invention at his own expense, burthen 320 tons, 26 guns, 120 seamen and 40 marines, to row with 20 oars, which in the Mediterranean, when calms frequently happen, is necessary. Plowman, "by a long experience of the Straights,"* did act so vigorously in opposition to the French designs in the last war by destroying 13 of their vessels and annoying the enemy in the Levant and their passage to Turkey,

* Used here for the whole Mediterranean Sea.

1702.

where they have a large trade, that they have "on all occasions persecuted him with implacable hatred as the only private man that attempted doing them such considerable damage."

He asks that the Queen will accept of the said galley into her immediate service, and victual and man the same, to be employed upon any despatch into the Mediterranean. She will be of great service to the fleet there and constantly get intelligence of the enemy's motions and designs, being a fit vessel to serve with despatches on all occasions. He begs that instead of any hire, he may have what prizes he takes after deduction of $\frac{1}{10}$, he allowing the usual shares to mariners and officers as appointed by law.

By the arbitrary proceedings of the Great Duke of Tuscany, at instigation of the French, he was detained 32 months in a dungeon at Florence, and his estate seized and given to the French, "so contrary to the laws of nations that her Majesty has demanded satisfaction and reparation of damages." Plowman prays for a further opportunity to do the Queen and his country service, "for besides the advantage to the nation in general it will be of no small moment to let the Italians, Turks, Algarines, and Barbarians see that where the French think themselves secure and safe we can, with a small expense, spoil their tranquillity even in sight of their own ports."

Order, 25 May, Whitehall. Referred to the Lord High Admiral (Prince George of Denmark)* for consideration and report. *Further pleasure*.

Pp. 2. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 238, pp. 496-7.

25 May.
Harwich
(Harwich).

EXAMINATION OF FRANCIS LAWRENCE† taken before Daniel Smith and Simon Sandford.

Deponent is commander of a privateer smack the *St. Barb*, about 15 tons, of Dunkirk. Sworn, he says:—

Born in Westbury parish, Gloucestershire. Lived in Bristol till 1684. In 1686 went to Dunkirk, and has since lived there. In 1688 his wife and family came over and joined him at Dunkirk. After the declaration of war between England and France on 15 May, 1702 (English style), he received letters of marte or reprisal from the French King and to take the ships and goods of the King's enemies under Seal of the French Admiralty. Took (*i.e.* manned) a smack of 15 tons under this commission and armed her with 16 men and two boys, and took on board a small amount of ammunition. Fell in on Friday night last with H.M.S. *Flamborough*, Captain Hughes, which was at anchor off Southwold. The *Flamborough* fired on his smack, took her and brought her into Harwich.

P. 1. *Signed* by Lawrence and *countersigned* by Smith and Sandford. *Endd.* *S.P. Dom.*, *Anne* 1, 36.

* Appointed the 20th day of May, 1702.

† Here spelt "Lawrance," but signed "Lawrence."

1702.
25 May.
Harwich.

EXAMINATION of DAVID JONES, DOMINICUS WISENEALL, JACOB MARRELLS and BARTHOLOMEW SEAMANS, taken before DANIEL SMITH and SIMON SANDFORD.

They confirm generally the evidence given by Francis Lawrance [*see foregoing*] concerning the capture of the *St. Barb* by H.M.S. *Flamborough*. Lawrence threw his commission of mark from the French Admiralty overboard, and would have blown up the ship if not prevented by Captain Hughes.

P. 1. Signed by the deponents and countersigned by Smith and Sandford. *Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 36a.*

25 May.
Guernsey.

BERNARD ELLIS to NOTTINGHAM.

A shalop came in on the 23rd from St. Malo, brought by two [French] men and a boy, bringing an English merchant who had been given time to clear all his concerns. The merchants there are so afraid of our fleet that they have withdrawn with their effects, as have all the richer inhabitants. The poor stay, and a company in the castle. They have hauled all their ships high and dry, and only two small privateers are afloat. As security had been given for return of the men and boy, I allowed them to return at once; and I hope I have not transgressed in doing so. I desire orders on such cases to guide me in the future. Merchant ships which will pay some thousands in duty have lain here near three weeks awaiting convoy to the Isle of Wight or Spithead; so we badly need a frigate.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. Signed. *Endd. S.P. Dom., Channel Islands 2, 20.*

25 May.
Kirby.

LORD HATTON to SAME.

I have many complaints from Guernsey. One is that the four companies sent there are very thin and ill-armed, so that the garrison is weaker than it has been for a long time. Secondly, the merchants there hoped to have time to get all their ships and goods from French ports back; but this they will not be given unless we release a small French bark which was taken in the very road of Guernsey by the frigates which brought the relieving companies. Pray let her be released. A frigate is badly wanted there. [*Details.*] There are causes depending before the Committee of Council relating (1) to the election of a jurat, (2) to the church property, (3) to some forms of their laws and customs. On these pray hear what Sir Edmund Andros has to say and act thereon as you think fit.

P.S.—Pray appoint Peter Martin and Robert Lee to be Commissioners of Prizes in Guernsey, and Lee to take care of sick and wounded and exchange of prisoners. Priaulx, one of the candidates for the post of jurat, is a factious and turbulent fellow and is backed by men of his quality. His opponent is an honest man.

Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. Signed. *Endd. Ibid, 21.*

1702.

24-26 May. PETITION of EDWARD GOULD and others, Leghorn [Leghorn] Merchants, to HEDGES. Shewing that :—

Some of the petitioners waited on your honour this morning and have since told the others of what passed at the deputation.

The whole body of your petitioners request that, to avoid the present danger to their factory at Leghorn, you will move the Queen to address fresh letters to Sir Lambert Blackwell, her envoy with the Grand Duke of Tuscany, to supersede the former. The earlier letters intimated to the Leghorn merchants to withdraw their goods from the territories of Tuscany.

They desire to be now satisfied in the Queen's name that they may carry on their trade as before till further orders from the Queen, there being no place whither they can transport their large concerns nor security to protect them from loss or injury during removal.

From the intimation already given, petitioners have become odious to the people of the country, with whom they must necessarily deal. Their persons are in danger from the populace and the concerns of all the Queen's subjects in their hands are damaged by the necessity of selling for ready money and granting large discounts to get in their debts under urgency and fear. Their losses in this way are so great that petitioners believe they have already suffered more damage than any loss pretended by William Plowman.

Petitioners reckon that "the English estates" now at Leghorn amount to not less than 500,000*l*. They expect from Leghorn no fewer than 50 ships (some of which have lately arrived), though without convoy. All these carried out their full ladings of woollen goods, lead, tin, fish, and other products of the Queen's dominions. They have also at present several ships in the Thames lading with valuable cargoes of the same kind for Leghorn. Many have gone to Newfoundland to catch fish and bring them to Leghorn, and others gone to Russia and New England bound further to Leghorn. It is not now possible for them to recall any of these vessels.

The season is now opening for the new fisheries in divers parts of the Kingdom, the undertakers for which will be wholly ruined if the traffic to Leghorn is prohibited, "no other commodious port of trade remaining to the petitioners in the Mediterranean Seas."

They pray for a reference of their suit to the Queen and Privy Council that they may be "directed to such measures as may be for the safety of their partners and factors abroad, and their estates and trade now in danger." They are ready, by "council" and otherwise to offer evidence to disprove the loss pretended by Sir Alexander Rigby, Shepard and Plowman. Petitioners believe they can disprove their pretences and shew that they are merely disturbers of the government and ruiners of the trade of the nation.

Pp. 2½. *Signed* by Edward Gould, Benjamin Burdett, John Wright, Joseph Jackson, Richard Horsey, Charles Henshaw] and John Lodington. *Underwritten* with address to Hedges.

1702.

Dated, 24 May, and Endd. "Read, 26 May, 1702." S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 37.

26 May.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Postmasters General.

"The Lords of the Cabinet Council" approve the letter sent by you to me. Their lordships further desire that it be sent by a small vessel to the Governor of Calais to forward it to Paris. You are further to give directions for the two old Corunna packet-boats which are at Falmouth to be repaired, so that they may be in readiness to sail as occasion shall require.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, pp. 23-4.*

2. To Josiah Burchett.

Please lay before his Royal Highness that "the Lords of the Cabinet Council" think that Commissioners for the sick and wounded soldiers should be instructed to care for their safe custody as well as maintenance, and also to arrange for exchanges as soon as a cartel can be settled. My Lords think it necessary that his Royal Highness should issue directions for such instructions, and should consider of proper persons to be on such a commission.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid, p. 25.*

3. To the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Queen's command :—That such French and Spanish ships as have been detained by the embargo in Irish ports be kept till the Queen's pleasure be known.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Ireland, Entry Book 3, p. 14. Also S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 24.*

Same.

HEDGES to SEAFIELD.

Sends an enclosure (not entered).

Four lines. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 220.

26 May.

MEMORANDUM on a Cartel for SICK and WOUNDED PRISONERS.

On May 26 the Earl of Nottingham, then Secretary of State, wrote to Mr. Burchett, Secretary to the Prince of Denmark, to lay before him that the Privy Council thought that instructions should be prepared for commissioners of sick and wounded prisoners, as well for their safe custody as exchange when a cartel should have been settled. Commissioners are accordingly chosen, and the Count de Mornay, having been taken on board a French man-of-war and brought to London, had leave to write to M. de Pontchartrain about a cartel. M. de Pontchartrain's answer was sent to the Commissioners of sick and wounded, who drew up some proposals for settling a cartel at sea. These were approved by the Queen and sent to the Prince's Council, with order, if they had no objection thereto, to deliver them to Count de Mornay for transmission to France.

P. $1\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 38.*

1702.

26 May.
Guernsey.

P.M. to NOTTINGHAM.

The soldiers sent here to occupy Castle Cornet and garrison the island are raw and quite unfit for so important a duty. I am credibly informed that the Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey would not trust Castle Elizabeth in their hands, but bade the inhabitants keep it till further order. The inhabitants of this island would gladly do the same. Their loyalty has been unquestioned since the time of the Norman Conquest, as testified in many Royal Charters.

I pray for orders to the Lieutenant-Governor to keep the officers, and especially the French, in reasonable duty and not to allow them to interfere, as they usually do, with the people or their rights. The French officers beat and abused the High Constables as complained of to King William III.

Pray do not disregard this appeal, which comes from a loyal English subject and member of the Church of England.

P.S.—If this complaint is overlooked I shall be obliged to prefer it to some other Minister of State.

P. 1. (*Hol.*) *Add. Endd. S.P. Dom., Channel Islands*
2, 22.

27 May.
Whitehaven.

SIR JOHN LOWTHER to the EARL OF CARLISLE.

As to the press, many men of this town are now serving in the fleet, though not taken here in the way proposed. In the great storm of October last 48 out of the 53 ships then in port [here] broke their moorings. All drifted ashore, and the damage done was a great blow to this town. It took up to five months to repair. Several seamen were driven elsewhere to seek employment, and on January 8, when we were in some forwardness with our repairs, came the embargo on all ships except coasters. Our trade with Dublin was ever reckoned as coast-trade. This embargo was taken to be a prelude to a press, so all the seamen left the town; but, no press being put in force, many returned later. The ships laden were allowed to go for Dublin, with intention to take the men when they returned; but unexpectedly most of them were taken by the press ketches at Dublin, which is a cheaper way than to send them to Newcastle. To take more here suddenly will lay up all our ships, for we never have more than one-third of the men our ships require: the men going on one ship as soon as they return from another: the second loading while the first is away. When our convoy comes we may get more, for the high wages offered in war-time always bring out men whom neither the press-gang masters nor the civil magistrate can find. When I was in the Admiralty we always thought that the best way to get men was to keep the coast trade open and get men as they came to the ports. I understand that two small ships are to attend the orders of the Lords Justices at Dublin, and no doubt they will send us one of them, for coal is already very dear there. The coast trade embargo is no help to the press, but the contrary, and I hope we shall be allowed

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to trade to Dublin. *I use another's hand as I have lately had gout. Please forgive this.*

Pp. 1½. *Signed*, and the part in italics autograph. *S.P. Dom., Naval* 117, 21.

27 May.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Lord Mayor of London.

By order of the Committee of Council encloses an information of John Albery against James Taylor, a tanner, for treasonable words.

Four lines. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 25.

2. To the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations.

The Committee [of Council] have decided that Mr. Dummer's proposal for corresponding with her Majesty's plantations be carefully examined. I send it, by their order, for your consideration and report.

P. ¼. *Ibid*, p. 26.

3. To the Earl of Romney.

Encloses a petition of the inhabitants of the Island of Purbeck, which was to-day laid before the Committee of Council. My Lords desire such stores to be allowed to the petitioners as were allowed the last war.

P. ⅙. *Ibid*.

4. To Mr. Blathwayt.

The Governor of Guernsey has complained that the four companies of Colonel Mordaunt's regiment, which have been sent to relieve the garrison there, are very thin and ill-armed, which makes the garrison weaker than it has been for thirty years. By direction of the Council, I send you their complaint that you may take proper steps for recruiting and arming the said regiment.

P. ¼. *Ibid*.

5. To Josiah Burchett.

The Governor of Guernsey complains that there is no frigate appointed to attend that station, which has never been so long wanting for thirty years. I am to acquaint you with this, that you may lay the matter before his Royal Highness.

P. ¼. *Ibid*, p. 27.

27 May.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to WILLIAM AGLIONBY.

Asking, under order of the Navy Board, for the release of the *Hopewell* (George Tickner master) from embargo. She is to bring hemp from Russia for her Majesty's service, and is embargoed at Ramsgate or Margate.

P. 1 (*small*). *Signed. Add. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval* 6, 88.

27 May.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM to COLONEL COLLIER, Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey.

I laid yours of the 11th before the Lords of the Committee of Council, and am to say that only 4*l.* a day was allowed for

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prisoners in the last war, and that no more will be allowed now. You are to send an account to the Navy Board from time to time of what prisoners come under your care.

As to the vessels which you have detained, you shall have orders what to do therein.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, p. 28.

27 May.
Whitehall.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To Sir J. Clarke.

To consider, with Dr. Newton and Dr. Bramston, the Queen's declaration for encouraging privateers, her instructions for them and her declaration touching observance of the article in the Treaty of Ryswick and the laws of nations regarding ships seized before the declaration of war. To send an opinion as to amendments therein.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 204, p. 329.

2. To Mr. Clarke.

Sends, by the Committee of Council's order, drafts of commissions for privateers and for the Court of Admiralty to sit in prize causes; also of declarations and instructions as to men-of-war and privateers. His Royal Highness to consider them and report, please, his objections (if any) by Friday morning. The Committee propose that captor men-of-war get $\frac{2}{3}$ of a privateer and $\frac{1}{3}$ of a merchantman. They desire it to be considered whether anything can be done to prevent the ransoming of prize ships taken by French privateers.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Ibid*, pp. 329, 330.

28 May.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To Josiah Burchett.

The old packet-boats now at Falmouth are very much out of repair, and the Postmasters have had orders to repair them promptly, so that they may be used for the same service as in the last war. As the Admiralty have sent for these boats, I am to give you this information to be laid before his Royal Highness.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, p. 27.

2. To the Mayor of Dover.

Dover Castle is not sufficient for all such French and Spanish prisoners as may be taken. You are therefore to take care for the safe custody (elsewhere) of all such prisoners. Send an account to the Navy Board from time to time of such prisoners as you take. An allowance will be made to you for them.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Ibid*, p. 28.

Also text, or note, of similar letters to the Mayors of Plymouth, Dartmouth, Falmouth, Southampton, and Ipswich.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid*, pp. 28, 29.

1702.

28 May.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to the MAYOR OF DOVER.

Yours of the 17th. I am sure you have by now received directions as to the men taken out of the Dunkirk privateer. I send you copy of a warrant for your expenses in connection with deserters, and the original is here for your agent to call for. The thirteen Dutch deserters whom you have should be set on the fleet as it passes by Dover, to be delivered to the Dutch officers at Spithead. Let me know with what ship and commander you place them. As to the eight Englishmen who landed at Dover from Dunkirk you will hear further.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 101, p. 217.

28 May.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to NOTTINGHAM.

Steps will be taken speedily for a vessel to attend particularly at Guernsey, and I have told Lord Hatton so. In the meantime there are three frigates appointed to cruise between the islands and the French coast.

The commission to his Royal Highness to grant letters of marque and the instructions relating thereto were considered this morning.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 6, 89.

29 May.

MEMORIAL of PRINCE GEORGE of DENMARK as Lord High Admiral of England, &c., and Generalissimo of all her Majesty's forces.

He has considered of several complaints of the unserviceableness of English canvas, wherewith the sails of her Majesty's ships are made. He sends a memorial thereon. The material was introduced instead of Holland's duck for benefit of the English manufacture. Its use may be of great prejudice to her Majesty's service.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed. "George," and countersigned by Burchett. Endd. Ibid.* 90. *Enclosing* :—

A. *Complaints of English sail canvas as aforesaid.*

From Commissioner St. Loe, Plymouth Yard, 7 November, 1701.

Reports the Berwick and Kent forced in by stress of weather. They had sprung their main and fore masts, which is supposed to be due to bad rigging and sails. The sails were of English canvas.

From Captain Jennings in the Hamoaze, 7 November, 1701.

Same complaints. The English canvas supplied blows away "like brown paper in a gale of wind."

From Admiral Benbow in the Bredah, Port Royal Harbour, 9 December, 1701.

Wants a new suit of sails for each ship. The English canvas will not do the service of the third sort of duck. Is assured that not a single ship has sails which would hold in a gale of wind.

From Same, 24 December, 1701.

Same complaint. Has to husband his sails till there is absolute necessity for going to sea.

1702.

From Captain Cornewall on board the Exeter at Spithead, 9 April, 1702.

Same complaint. All the sails he had were blown from his yards even when it was not very bad weather. Had he been at the time on a lee shore he would probably have lost his ship. There is not a captain in the Navy who does not make similar complaints.

From Sir Stafford Fairborne on board the Sterling Castle in Cork Harbour, 12 May, 1702.

On Sunday last when we came in here the wind was not too strong for topsails reefed, yet every vessel except mine lost one or both topsails split. By this means the Bedford, which was on a lee-shore, was actually put ashore, but luckily on a soft "owsy" place within the harbour, and, next tide we got her off. The Eagle had nearly the same fate. She did tail upon the "owze," but suffered no damage. The only remedy is to give us better sails, whether of Hollands duck or English canvas.

Pp. 2½. S.P. Naval 6, 90A.

29 May.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to WILLIAM AGLIONBY.

Sends news from Sir Stafford Fairborne.

P. ¼. Signed. Add. Endd. Ibid, 91. Enclosing :—

A. Extract from a letter from Sir Stafford Fairborne.

Yesterday off Mounts Bay I spoke with a Swede who came from Ostend on 13 May, o.s. He said that at that time eight French men-of-war lay under the Isle of Aix, near Rochfort, and four sail, the least of 70 guns, were near the Isle of Oleron ready to sail. They talked of sailing in three or four days for the Spanish West Indies.

P. ½. Dated on the Sterling Castle off the Lizard, 23 May, 1702. Ibid, 91A.

Same.

SAME to SAME.

Asking that the Earl of Nottingham will move for releasing the embargo on the *James pink*, Mr. Robinson master, to go for hemp for her Majesty's service to Russia. The convoy to Russia is about to sail.

P. ¾. Signed. Add. Endd. Ibid, 92. Enclosing :—

Memorial by the Lord High Admiral.

Vessels engaged in the coasting trade are still hindered by the embargo. Convoys are now appointing for their security so far as is practicable. I "humbly offer my opinion to her Majesty" that it is reasonable to take off the embargo from all ships and vessels trading coastwise, as also from all such as trade to Hamburg, Russia and the East countries. This is necessary because the said ships bring naval stores from those parts.

P. ½. Dated, 30 May, Admiralty Office. Signed. Counter-signed by Josiah Burchett. Endd. Ibid, 92A.

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29 May.

*Royal
Sovereign,
off Dover.*

SIR GEORGE ROOKE to [NOTTINGHAM].

I met the fleet off the N. Foreland last night, and hope to be at Spithead to-morrow. The advance does not help us much, as the transport ships, victuallers and naval store-ships are left behind and must be kept with this wind.

The *Prince George* is left behind by neglect of the captain. I think she should be reduced and the *Hampton Court* and *Content*, which are useful ships, manned with her crew.

Pp. 1½. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 67, 13.*

29 May.
Transport
Office.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF TRANSPORTS to the COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL.

All the transports hired to go along with the fleet have now gone down the river. The pilots would not take down the two biggest ships till they got a good opportunity. No doubt all the smallest ships are by now at the Nore, and the rest will be there in a day or two, "if the wind does not over blow, which is now N.N.E."

Yesterday, the wind favouring, we shipped horse for Holland, —recruits for the Duke of Schonbergh's, Brigadier Windham's, Major-General Lumley's and Lord Raby's regiments; and all Col. Ross' dragoons except forty which did not come in the morning. In the afternoon, the wind veering round, we thought it better to ship no more men, so sent back to quarters the other horses *vizt.* Lord Teviot's dragoons, the Earl of Arran's horse, and Colonel Wood's recruits, with above forty of Colonel Ross' dragoons.

P. 1. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 117, 22.*

30 May.
St. James'.

COMMISSION to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

Appoints him Secretary of War to all the Queen's forces raised in England, Wales or Berwick-on-Tweed. He is to observe all orders received from time to time from the Queen or the General of the forces.

P. 1. *Copy.* With copy of Sign Manual, and counter-signature of Secretary Nottingham. *Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 39.* Also *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 170, pp. 21, 22.*

30 May.
Admiralty
Office.

MEMORIAL by the PRINCE CONSORT [Lord High Admiral] to the QUEEN IN COUNCIL.

Recommends that, as there are many French prisoners ashore here, arrangements be made for a cartel for their exchange. This will relieve the Queen from the charge for their maintenance.

P. ½. *Signed. Countersigned by Burchett. S.P. Dom., Naval 117, 23.*

30 May.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to the MAYOR OF RIPON.

Captain Minshall, of Colonel Stringer's regiment, informs me that, besides the ordinary difficulty of raising men for the service of the Queen and public, he finds others in your town by reason of vexatious actions that are brought against them that have enlisted themselves, *and of not assigning them quarters.* As these

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are great obstructions to the service, I desire that you, as the Queen's chief magistrate there, would give all possible assistance to the officers who are raising men and to the men who enlist.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 101, p. 215. Entered again, p. 218.

Also note that a similar letter was written to the Mayor of York, leaving out the italicised words.

Ibid, p. 215. And the letter in full *Ibid*, p. 218.

May.

NOTE for the DIVIDENT for MAY, 1702.*

Mentions 51 grants, including Lord Godolphin (office and revocation), the Duke of Grafton (to pass a recovery), Mr. Culliford (pardon), Sir George Rooke (offices and gr[an]t and mark), Earl of Nottingham (office and revocation), Secretary Hedges (same), Prince George of Denmark (office and revocation), Bishop of Carlisle (Congé d'élire and also Royal assent), Mr. Fleetwood (prebendary), Dr. Prideaux (deanery). The total in the left column is 39*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and in the left 120*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Pp. 1½. *Endd.* as in title. *S.P. Dom., Anne* 1, 40.

JUNE, 1702.

1 June.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to WILLIAM AGLIONBY.

The store-ships going out to supply Vice-Admiral Benbow's squadron at Jamaica are now at Spithead, and the convoy ready to sail with them. The Lord High Admiral directs me to send you a copy† of the instructions which he is sending out to the Vice-Admiral, so that if the Queen desires to add any further directions they may go by this conveyance. Pray submit them.

P. ¾. *Signed. Add. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval* 6, 93.

1 June.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To John Day, Merchant at Bristol.

Directing him to press on as much as possible the departure of the *Charles* galley for the West Indies, and to report her departure.

P. ¼. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, p. 23.

2. To Robert Summers, Master of the *Charles* galley at Bristol.

Take special care of the packets herewith that they may be delivered according to what Mr. Baker undertook for her Majesty's service. Have a bullet affixed to them, so that if you fall in with the enemy they may be readily thrown overboard and sunk.

P. ¾. *Ibid*, p. 29.

Also notes that there were enclosed:—

(1) An Order of Council for permitting the *Charles* to sail and protecting the men.

* See above, pp. 15–16 at 31 March, 1702.

† Not enclosed.

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(2) The Lord Treasurer's directions to the Customs officers at Bristol.

(3) Mr. Sansom's letter to his son, collector of the Customs there.

(4) Packets to Col. Codrington and Major-General Selwyn as Governors of the Leeward Isles and Jamaica and to the President of the Council of Barbados.

These with a letter to John Day, merchant at Bristol, were delivered to Peter Tom, one of the King's messengers, on 1 June, at 12 at night.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, pp. 29-30.

3. To Sir Basil Dixwell.

I have received yours of the 1st, and have read it to the Committee of Council, as I did also your former letters, of which good result came: for a company of foot was directed to march to Dover. I wrote also to the Mayor of Dover that the prisoners were to be kept in the jail, which has been done. I also write to-night to Mr. Morris to take charge of as many as he can secure. The expense of entertaining them will be defrayed as formerly.

I am to thank you for your care in this matter, &c.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid*, p. 36.

1 June.
Harwich.

DANIEL SMITH to NOTTINGHAM.

I have delivered to your officer Captain Francis Lawrence commander of the [*St.*] *Barb.** Here are also the lieutenant, master and two seamen, who are the greatest evidence for convicting the said captain. Their examination is before your lordships and, I conceive, will be of great use at the captain's trial.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. (*Hol.*) *Add. Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne* 1, 41.

1 June.
*Royal
Sovereign,
Spithead.*

SIR GEORGE ROOKE to SAME.

I arrived here yesterday. We have "but a very melancholy prospect as to men." No tenders from the North and West bringing men have arrived; though we expected them; so that [even] wholly unmanning the ships which Munden stripped will not make the ships intended for the expedition up to their middle complements.

We are in other matters pretty much to pieces to execute our great design. The Dutch have four or five of their ships and almost half their land forces still left behind. We have a squadron of five ships and one of the best regiments in a remote and uncertain station cruising in the Soundings. The *Swiftsure* is cruising on the coast of Holland and the *Pembroke* and *Exeter* ordered to other services in the Channel. Our storeships and victuallers and most of our transports are still all behind in the River. These difficulties can scarcely be overcome, though if they could be obviated in any reasonable time I should hope for good success to our expedition if we had a sufficient land force to execute it; but time is precious, "so that I must repeat

* See above at 25 May, 1702.

1702.

my opinion that no service can balance the hazard of bringing our great ships home in the winter season."

We lost some small craft by privateers [*details*] on our way to St. Helens: one carrying ordnance stores or water for the fleet. This comes from having no cruisers to act as outposts.

I heard yesterday of a "Grand-partie" of 200 sail in Conquet Road coming eastward, and thought it would be a very important service to intercept them; so sent four vessels [*named*] to cruise off Cape de Hague (La Hogue) and wait. Admiral Almonde has added four of his own. The wind is E., so the 200 sail may be prevented from coming up. I shall order the detachment to stay away if it can, by delay, be successful.

I am told that most of the ships of St. Malo are gone to Newfoundland. If our convoy could be strong enough to take them it would cripple the privateering from that place for the future.

Pp. 4. *Signed. S.P. Dom., Naval 67, 14.*

2 June.
Transport
Office.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR TRANSPORT to the COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL.

Fifteen hundred horse were shipped off for Holland and went down the river on Saturday, but as the wind has since continued unfavourable we fear some of them may come up the river again to revictual.

Movements of the transport ships. They are at Spithead or (awaiting favourable winds) at the Downs, the Nore or Woolwich.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed. S.P. Dom., Naval 117, 24.*

2 June.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to WILLIAM AGLIONBY.

I send the drafts of instructions to Vice-Admiral Benbow, and to the commander-in-chief of the two ships that are to convoy the store-ships to the West Indies, also an order to Vice-Admiral Benbow to detach a vessel to bring home from New England two mast-ships when laden. The Earl of Nottingham thinks these should go to the Prince at Portsmouth to be signed, so I send them.

P.S.—I also send an order for his Royal Highness's signature, empowering the Judge of the Admiralty to proceed against prizes.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 94.*

2 June.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to the DIRECTORS of the NEW EAST INDIA COMPANY.

The Lord High Admiral has been directed to send a convoy for the East India Company's ship which has put in at Galway. Make your application to him if you have anything to suggest for the speedy performance of this business.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 217.*

Same.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Bishop of Salisbury.

Encloses petition of Thomas Baskerville for a poor Knight's place at Windsor. The Queen is willing to grant it, but wishes

1702.

first to know whether the next vacancies have been promised to any other person, and, if so, to whom.

P. ¼. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, p. 30.

2. Sir George Rooke.

I have to-day read yours of the 1st in the Cabinet Council. I am to say that I have writ to the Admiralty to order the tenders to come away to the fleet with such men as they have, without waiting for more, and particularly to take care to bring safely from Ireland 150 men, whom Lieutenant Stewart has on board his ketch. The Lord Treasurer will also give orders that all the men on the Custom House sloops will be sent to man the fleet.

My Lords see how inconvenient it is to send away five of the ships and a regiment destined for this expedition, but care has been taken for their joining you, and unless you can find some other expedient for it my Lords cannot propose or execute any.

The *Swiftsure* will probably return before you sail, or orders may be left for her to follow you. It is presumed the *Exeter* and *Pembroke* are in your call, and for the store-ships, the Lords have ordered the master attendant to go constantly to them and hasten them out of the river.

The rest of the Dutch have arrived and have probably joined you before this can reach you.

The detachment you have sent to intercept the two hundred French ships going east from Conquet Bay is much approved. God grant them success.

P.S.—There are but two transport ships at Woolwich. The rest are at the Nore. These are designed for eight hundred men, and have on board great part of the victuals for them. *Details* as to the sending on of these men and victuals to the fleet.

In all pp. 1½. *Ibid*, pp. 30-1 and 33-4.

3. To the Lord Treasurer.

The Committee of Council have considered the great dearth of seamen and how hard it is to get them. Knowing that there is a number of men employed in the Custom House sloops which they think can be of little use, by reason of the number of privateers, till some means be taken to protect them and the coast trade against the enemy's attempts, they have directed me to request you to give orders for sending these men to man the fleet with proper precautions to prevent their escape.

P. ¾. *Ibid*, p. 32.

4. To Josiah Burchett.

The Committee of Council have heard that the tenders from the northern and western ports have not yet come to the fleet with men. I am to say that the Lords think they should do so at once without waiting for further men; also that Lieutenant Stewart has 150 men on board his ketch in Ireland, and dares not come away with them for want of convoy, and that therefore due care should be taken to bring them to the fleet.

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Pray lay these things before the Admiralty Board, in the absence of his Royal Highness, that the necessary orders may be given without delay.

P. ¼. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, pp. 32-3.

5. To Josiah Burchett.

The memorial concerning English canvas has been read to the Lords of the Committee of Council. They think that the fleet should be supplied half with Holland's duck and half with English canvas.

The instructions for Commissioners of prizes and of sick and wounded should be forthwith settled, and some proper persons appointed to execute the same. Pray get orders from his Royal Highness on these matters, and show him enclosed from the Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey.

P. ⅔. *Ibid*, p. 34. *Enclosing* :—

Extract from a letter from Mr. Ellis, dated Guernsey, 25 May, 1702.

For want of convoy to the Isle of Wight or Spithead twelve vessels have lain here three weeks. Their cargoes, it is said, will pay some thousand pounds in duty. We should have a frigate to attend this station.

P. ¼. *Ibid*, p. 35.

6. To Mr. Ellis, Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey.

We are informed that the inhabitants under your care have been abused by the officers there, and particularly by the French. Take care to prevent such abuses for the future, and protect the inhabitants from any insults, especially from the French officers.

Yours of May 25 has been read to the Lords of the Committee of Council. They approve what you did in relation to the shallop from St. Malo. That part of your letter which mentions the want of convoy at Guernsey has been sent to his Royal Highness for his directions therein.

P. ⅔. *Ibid*.

3 June.
Windsor.

The QUEEN to LORD COMMISSIONER QUEENSBERRY.

We understand that reports are spread about that we are dissatisfied with the late measures taken by us for the administration of the Government of Scotland. These reports are unfounded and injurious to our honour, and we regard those who spread them as disaffected to our service. We trust in you, and shall give you all support in discharge of your duties and for the maintenance of your authority and character.

P. ⅔. *S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book* 18, p. 185.

3 June.

DOCUMENTS relating to the case of JOHN MAPAS.

Report of Sir Edward Northey, Attorney General, on the petition of John Mapas.

Refers to the English Act of Parliament mentioned in the petition ("for the relief of Thomas Plunkett, gentleman," &c.).

1702.

Advises that by the said Act the Queen has power to permit petitioner to bring a writ of error to reverse his outlawry, if she so pleases.

P. 3. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 42.*

Petition to the Queen of John Mapas, shewing that :—

When ten years old petitioner was outlawed in Ireland for high treason supposed to have been committed by him when but seven years old. Petitioner knew nothing of the outlawry till it was confirmed by Act of Parliament in Ireland and made not pardonable by the Crown and irreversible for any error. Thereby petitioner, without committing any crime, is become incapable of inheriting his father's estate, to whom he is heir apparent, or of any other acquisitions.

In their last session, the Parliament of England, pitying petitioner, affixed to a bill then depending before them the annexed clause for empowering your Majesty to pardon petitioner, notwithstanding the provisions of the Irish Act. Your Majesty has assented to that bill, and petitioner prays that you will put it in execution and grant to petitioner so many writs of error as may enable him to bring all his outlawries in Ireland under examination for the purpose of their reversal.

P. 3. *Signed. Underwritten* with order dated at Whitehall, 3 June, 1702, and *signed* by Nottingham, referring the petition to the Attorney General or Solicitor General.

Ibid, 42A.

Copy of the provision in the Act of Parliament of England above referred to, as follows :—

Whereas John Mapas of Rochestown, co. Dublin, *jun.*, Gentleman, was at the age of ten years outlawed for high treason, supposed to be committed by him when he was but seven years old, which outlawry is, amongst others, confirmed by an Act of Parliament in Ireland :—

Be it further enacted &c. that the Queen, her heirs and successors may at their pleasure grant any writ or writs of error for reversing all and every outlawry and outlawries of the said John Mapas for high treason ; and if any error or errors therein shall be found and shall be allowed by the Court or Courts in which such writ or writs of error shall be brought, all and every such outlawry or outlawries shall be reversed, any Act made in this Kingdom or in Ireland to the contrary notwithstanding.

P. 3. *Ibid, 42B.*

Also entry of the petition and order of reference. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 239, pp. 9-10.

3 June. DOCUMENTS relating to the case of LAWRENCE FITZGERALD.

Report of the Attorney General. Similar to that in the foregoing case of John Mapas.

P. 1. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 43.*

1702.

Petition to the Queen of Fitzgerald, shewing that :—

Petitioner submitted to and lived peaceably under King William and Queen Mary in pursuance of a proclamation of the Lords Justices of Ireland in July, 1691, promising pardon and indemnity to all who should do so, but was nevertheless outlawed, and his outlawry confirmed by Act of Parliament in Ireland and made not pardonable &c. [*as foregoing*].

Proceeds as in the foregoing and with similar prayer and reference.

P. 1. *Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 43A.*

Extract from the Act of Parliament of England cited in foregoing.*

The whole pp. 3. Endd. Ibid, 43B.

Also entry of the petition and order. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 239, pp. 11, 12.

3 June.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To Mr. Morris, Marshal of Dover Castle.

As the jail at Dover is as full of French and Spanish prisoners as it can be, the Lords of the Committee of Council direct you to receive as many prisoners as shall be brought to you, and to send an account of your expenses thereon to the Navy Board, whereon they will be paid as in the last war.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 36.*

2. To Mr. Foster, Governor of Pendennis Castle.

The Lords† of the Committee of Council approve your care in the matter of the French and Spanish prisoners which have been brought to your castle. Send an account to the Navy Board &c., whereon &c. [*as foregoing*].

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Ibid, p. 37.*

3. To the Lord Treasurer.

My Lords have had an account from the Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey saying that the French at St. Malo have treated our merchant ships with great justice and civility, sending them away and assisting them in their voyage to Guernsey. There are now at Guernsey six French vessels detained by the officers of the Customs in pursuance of a former order. My Lords think these should be discharged and allowed to return to France, and that you should give orders accordingly.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Ibid.*

4. To the Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey.

Consequential to the foregoing. Directs that he protect the French ships till order is sent for their discharge. It will

* See the copy of the provision set out in the last entry. The provision in this case is similar, but recites that Lawrence Fitzgerald of Clonings, co. Kildare, submitted to the government of King William and Queen Mary, but was nevertheless outlawed for high treason.

† Hereinafter referred to, for brevity, simply as "My Lords."

1702.

assuredly be sent by the Lord Treasurer to the officers of the Customs.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, p. 38.

5. To the Mayor of Dover.

Yours of the 30th of May *re* French prisoners. Your conduct in the matter is approved by "the Lords of the Cabinet Council." I have writ to the Marshal of Dover Castle to take in as many prisoners as he can.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.*

6. To the Earl of Romney.

I have received enclosed from Lord Derby and laid it before the "Lords of the Cabinet Council." I am to send it for your consideration and for report what has been done in the former war, and what should be done now.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. And *note* of an enclosed memorial asking for powder and stores for the Isle of Man. *Ibid.*, p. 39.

7. To Josiah Burchett.

The enclosed proposal of M. Jacquau, wherein he intimates that the late Lords of the Admiralty can justify his diligence and usefulness in the late war in the method he now proposes, has been read to my Lords. I am to transmit them for his Royal Highness's perusal and report, which I will submit, and obtain further orders.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.*

3 June.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to NOTTINGHAM.

As to the tenders that are not come*, there is now at Newcastle a fourth-rate, the *Dover*, that has orders to convoy those that are there. Orders have also been issued to convoy those from the West and from Ireland—that for Ireland being commanded by Lieutenant Stewart.

Directions are given to the Navy Board according to the pleasure of my Lords touching English and Dutch canvas. But for settling the persons for Commissioners for Prizes, and their instructions, it cannot be done till his Royal Highness comes to town.

A ship is going to Guernsey with soldiers and clothing, and is ordered to convoy to Spithead all vessels bound there.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval* 6, 95.

4 June.
Edinburgh.

SEAFIELD to HEDGES.

I have your letter and information and will make such use of it as may be fit for the Queen's service. I am sure that those officers who have been at St. German's during the late reign will endeavour to be in Scotland, so as to seize any opportunity of acting against the Government. Every care will be taken to inquire after them. Pray let me hear from time to time of any designs of which you may hear against her Majesty's government; for such news, even though there be no legal proof of it, is most

* See Nottingham to Burchett, above p. 98.

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useful. Our Parliament meets on Tuesday next, when I hope we shall be successful.

P. 3. (*Hol.*) *Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 44.*

4 June.
Bishopsthorp.

JOHN [SHARP], ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, to [NOTTINGHAM].

Archdeacon Nicolson, Bishop-elect of Carlisle, bears this, and all that can be done here to make him a full Bishop has been done; so he comes to London to have the rest done there. Pray introduce him to the Queen to return thanks for her favours and to kiss her hand, and, after he is consecrated, instruct him as to doing homage and all else which concerns him. I am sure you will shew him all respects for his own and Sir Chr[istopher] Musgrave's sake.

I left a note of those who were to succeed to the Bishop's preferments, and send a copy of it in fear lest you should have lost it. For his other living of Addingham which, I find, is in the gift of the Lord Keeper, and not of the Crown, Lord Thanet, Sir C. Musgrave and Colonel Grahme recommend James Lamb, minister of Appleby. Addingham is a vicarage in Cumberland, valued in the King's books at 9*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* a year. Its improved value is about 90*l.* a year, and is better than either the archdeaconry or the prebend of Carlisle.

Pp. 2. (*Hol.*) Followed by notes:—

1. Joseph Fisher, A.M., Clerk, for the Archdeaconry of Carlisle.
John Atkinson, A.M., Clerk, for the Prebend of Carlisle.

James Lamb, A.M., Clerk, Vicar of Appleby, for the Vicarage of Addingham in Cumberland, about 10 miles distant.

2. Little Sawkill for Mr. Lamb, if in the gift of the Great Seal.

In all pp. 2½. Endd. Ibid, 44A. The last note on a separate sheet. *Ibid, 44B.*

4 June.
*Royal
Sovereign,
Spithead.*

SIR GEORGE ROOKE to NOTTINGHAM.

I will send the *Sorlings* on at once with despatches received for Mr. Methuen. As she may meet Sir J. Munden, I have asked his Royal Highness to send a duplicate of his orders for coming home. *Details* as to despatches and blank orders sent down for his Royal Highness's signature. *Proceeds*:—I cannot, as things stand, proceed without the two transports, which have provisions for 800 men. I might do so if all the fleet were here, as we should have other stores [*details*] to draw on; but many ships are away. We cannot leave further ships behind [on account of their not being supplied] without making our sea force, and our land force, too weak. The Duke of Ormond thinks the latter even now none too strong. I hope the store-ships &c. will tide it round with this weather and, when they come, I will embark the force. "Doing it before we have a prospect of sailing will but infect and sicken the sea and land men this hot weather."

In this matter I shall in future address Mr. Secretary Hedges, as your lordship directs.

Pp. 2½. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 67, 15.*

1702.
4 June.
Whitehall.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To the Commissioners for Victualling the Navy.

Application has been made to a Committee of the Council for the post of Commissary to take care of and distribute the provisions for the land forces that are to serve on board the fleet. Send me an account whether anything has been done in relation to such an officer, and how that place is supplied.

P. $\frac{1}{5}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 101, p. 219.

2. To the Bailiffs and Jurats of Lydd.

Approves their conduct in arresting Mrs. Chappell when she arrived from France. The man whom they sent to bring her up did his duty very well. They are to stop suspected persons.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.*

3. To M. Spanheim.

Yours of the 1st has been submitted to the Queen. Her Majesty directs me to inform the Earl of Marlborough of what you say touching "l'hérédité fidei-commissaire" [the trust inheritance]* of the King, your master, with order to use his good offices in the Queen's name with the States General to get proper satisfaction for the King of Prussia.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *In French. Ibid.*, p. 221.

4. To the Lord High Admiral.

Council's request:—To consider the protection of packet-boats between England and Holland from privateers. The Postmaster General complains of the insecurity of the passage.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 204, p. 332.

Same.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Attorney General.

I send you enclosed affidavits taken before the Lord Mayor that you may institute prosecutions according to law. The bearer will give further information.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$, with note that the enclosure was affidavits of one Seville and one Bennet against one John Lovell, a proctor, for reproachful words against Queen and Parliament.

In all p. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, p. 40.

2. To the Earl of Berkeley.

The Queen has given me order to prepare a warrant for renewing your commission as Lord Lieutenant of Gloucestershire. I am to tell you also that several gentlemen whose names are enclosed have been mentioned to the Queen as fit to be Deputy Lieutenants, and are accordingly approved by the Queen.

The Queen desires that Mr. John Howe should have the troop, and be lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of horse under your

* The King of Prussia, in the absence of male heirs to William III, had certain claims as heir general under the perpetual trust created by the will of Prince René Nassau Châlon. As to these see the Memorandum dated at the Hague 8 May, 1702, in *S.P. Foreign Ministers*, 44 (Prussia).

1702.

lordship, as he was before he was laid aside and Mr. Ireton put in his place.

I hope "the Bath" is doing you good.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104*, p. 40.

5 June.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM to the LORDS COMMISSIONERS FOR TRADE AND PLANTATIONS.

My Lords think it high time that the Commissions to the several Governors of Plantations should be renewed. I am to request you to prepare drafts of such Commissions and of any instructions you think proper, and submit them, through me, to my Lords.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid*, p. 41.

Same.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To the Commissioners for Transport.

As all things have been provided for the soldiers that are to go with the expedition, you are not to put them on shore again without first letting the Lords of the Council know; and of this you are to give notice to the Earl of Arran, Colonel Ross and the other officers concerned.

Six lines. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 219.

5 June.
Transport
Office.

The COMMISSIONERS FOR TRANSPORT to NOTTINGHAM.

Since attending the Lords in Council at your office I [*sic*] have been to Woolwich and found the transports in a manner dispatched, but the wind being still contrary the English officers in general say that, unless they disembark, they will not be able to take the field this summer, several horses being already dead and many too sick to keep on their legs. Shall we send them away or disembark them?

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 117*, 25. *Enclosing:—*

A. *Same to [Hedges].*

Acknowledge his letter of 5 June re disembarking of horses [q.v.].

Will do as desired.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed. Ibid*, 25A.

Same.

SAME to the COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL.

The transports sailed on Wednesday last from the Nore for Portsmouth; but the winds are light and contrary.

The two transports at Woolwich have gone down to Gravesend, and probably below it. The twenty-six transports bound for Holland with 1,500 horse have come back to Woolwich to re-victual: and are almost ready to leave again.

P. 1. *Signed by Atkinson. Endd. Ibid*, 26.

6 June.

[The BOARD OF ORDNANCE?] to PRINCE GEORGE OF DENMARK.

We have received your letter of yesterday asking for stores and powder to make up the supply of several ships fifty rounds. To comply with what you ask, 2,141 barrels would be necessary, and considering how low our supply is, we cannot send out so

1702.

much. Such "shot and other petty emptions" as are necessary must also be sent from this, and cannot, we fear, be sent round to Portsmouth soon enough to answer the service.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$ (*small*). *Certified* a true copy by Musgrave, Clerk of the Ordnance. *Underwritten* with address. *S.P. Dom.*, Anne 1, 45.

6 June.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To Josiah Burchett.

The Prince of Hess-Darmstadt has desired a frigate to take him to Lisbon, whither he is going within a week. I am to let you know of it that his Royal Highness may give "such orders . . . for gratifying the Prince of Hess in this his request as may best consist with the other services of the fleet."

P. $\frac{1}{6}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, p. 41.

2. To Same.

The enclosed letter from the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations was read before my Lords to-day. They think orders should be sent to the Newfoundland convoy as desired; and I am to tell you so that his Royal Highness may act accordingly.

Also note.—The enclosed, dated 1 June, was to request that a frigate or frigates might visit the ports and fortifications which the French are said to be making at Chapeau Rouge, and destroy the same.

P. $\frac{1}{6}$. *Ibid.*

Same.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To the Commissioners for Transport.

Your letter of yesterday reporting death and sickness of horses aboard has been laid before "a Committee of the Lords of the Privy Council." They vary their order of yesterday against disembarking horses, and leave it to your discretion to disembark any you think necessary. Take care that in case of the wind changing there be no delay for re-embarkation, but that the transports be sent to Holland as soon as possible.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 101, p. 263.

2. To Colonel Ross.

Similar in effect to foregoing. The disembarked horses to be so kept that they may be promptly re-embarked.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.*

3. To Sir George Rooke.

Mr. Clerke, the Prince's secretary, writes that you say you have not yet got orders from the Queen to take the land forces on board the men-of-war that are to go on the expedition. The Prince directed me to ask for orders to be sent you to take in so many land men as would make up the men on board from the middle to the highest complement. I send you a warrant

1702.

signed by the Queen for that purpose ; also extracts of two letters from Mr. Stepney, the Queen's envoy at Vienna, relating to the expedition, from which you will see what notions they have of such a matter at that Court. Do you think of coming to town ?

P. 1. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 208, p. 2.

Also entry of the warrant as described above.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. with copy of sign manual and counter-signature of Secretary Hedges. *Ibid*, p. 3.

6 June. E. HARRYS to NOTTINGHAM.

I ask for appointment as a Commissioner of the Stamp Paper Office. Am very poor, and my family need support. The Prize Office and the [Commission for] exchange of prisoners are not yet settled. Too ill to attend myself.

P. 1. *Endd. S.P. Dom., Channel Islands* 2, 23. *Enclosing* :—

Memorandum of measures suggested for the better safety of Jersey.

Nearness to France. Exposure to attack. If not united within itself, may be a great source of danger to England.

The defensive force should consist of companies of regulars—one from each regiment—as many as may be thought desirable. In case of a dispute between the Governor and the Commander of the forces the Governor may be surprised and secured if all the soldiers are wholly devoted to and under their chief officer, and the island placed at the disposal of such party as the chief officer chooses. The chief officer often, to get popularity with the inhabitants, vilifies the Governor and lays blame for any little miscarriage at his door, and draws away the “giddy multitude” from their proper obedience to the Queen's representative. If each company were separate under separate officers this danger would be averted. Companies should not remain in garrison in the island above one year. If they do so, officers and men are apt to take wives and enter local factions.

A troop of dragoons should be kept in the island, for they can concentrate much more quickly than infantry at any place of landing, of which there are many in the island. They could “amuse” a landing party of the enemy till the foot came up.

It is essential to the Queen's service that at least three or four nimble frigates and a fireship should be appointed to cruise about the island to intercept those frequent coasting French fleets which, undisturbed, pass there with supplies for their eastern country and garrisons, and those from the East with naval stores for their fleet. Security to island's trade. The commanders should be active men who know the coast. Dangerous rocks and tides. I make these suggestions from local knowledge.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd. Ibid*, 23A.

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7 June.
Court of
St. James'.INSTRUCTIONS to SIR GEORGE ROOKE, Vice-Admiral of England
and Admiral of the Fleet.

With the ships in the annexed list and a squadron of the ships of the States General (under the command of Admiral Allemond, who is ordered to accompany you) you are directed, as soon as the forces under the command of the Duke of Ormond shall be embarked on your fleet and on the appointed transports, to proceed with the first opportunity of wind and weather to Cadiz. There, in such method as may be resolved on by a Council of sea and land general officers, you are to land the said forces under the command of the Duke of Ormond, as also those that are embarked on the Dutch ships, in order to reduce the said town and island of Cadiz, to which you are to contribute all you can by an advantageous disposition of your ships and bomb vessels, so as to render the said attempt most secure and effectual. But if when you get there you find that there is such a garrison of disciplined troops in the town, or such a strong squadron of ships in the harbour, as to make this attempt impracticable, "you are then to proceed to Gibraltar or take in your way home Veigo [Vigo], Ponta Vedra, Corunna, or any other place belonging to Spain or France," which may seem proper to a Council of War constituted as aforesaid, with respect to the season of the year for your return home and other circumstances, which may not for the present be foreseen.

As there is no prospect of a correspondence between England and the fleet, you are to send home a frigate once in 14 days at least to report your proceedings and success; and you may expect "a clean one" as often with orders and advices from hence.

You are on all opportunities and occasions "to take, sink, burn, or otherwise destroy all ships and vessels belonging to France or Spain, either at sea or in their ports, and to render the fleet and forces as offensive as may be to the territories and dominions of France and Spain.

"You are to put the ships' companies of our fleet at six to four men's allowance of all sorts of provisions, paying the men for the same as it becomes due."

In case the joint forces employed in the service take any place which, in the opinion of a Council constituted as aforesaid, proves tenable, you are to leave such a number of ships as shall be judged necessary for the defence of the garrisons left in it.

When the troops are on shore and there is no means of calling land officers to a Council of War, you may, when it is necessary to call such a Council, summon the sea general officers only and act on such resolutions as may be there taken.

You are on all occasions to give all assistance to the land forces that is consistent with the safety of our fleet under your command; and "in all other matters which may occur relating to our service and the annoyance of the enemy and which are not particularly expressed in these our instructions, you are to act pursuant to the resolutions of a Council of War" constituted as aforesaid.

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You are to preside at all Councils of War on sea, and the Duke of Ormond on all that are held on land.

We have sent an advice-boat to Sir John Munden, who commands an expedition to Corunna, to bring us news of the condition of that squadron, of its success and of the enemy there, and the commander of the advice-boat has orders, if he meet you on the way home, to give you duplicates of his letters of advice. You shall act on any such intelligence which you may receive in respect to the destroying any considerable number of the enemy's ships for which Sir John's squadron is not sufficient, or proceeding according to your instructions on the intended expedition to Cadiz, and act with the fleet under your command according to your discretion, sending forward the advice-boat with news of what resolution you have taken on receipt of the information, and what you propose to be further done from hence for our service.

You will herewith receive additional instructions from us which you are not to open till you are under sail. Having perused them, you are not to communicate them to anybody till after the success of your efforts at Gibraltar or Cadiz is known. You may then impart them to the Duke of Ormond or whoever you think necessary for the carrying on of the service therein directed.

In all pp. 5. With "Anne R." above and "A.R." below. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 208, pp. 3-8.

7 June.
Whitehall.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS for SIR GEORGE ROOKE.

If you succeed in taking Gibraltar or Cadiz you are to make a detachment of the six following ships which are sheathed, vizt. :

the <i>Boyne</i> ,	the <i>Expedition</i> ,
„ <i>Chichester</i> ,	„ <i>Yarmouth</i> ,
„ <i>Cumberland</i> ,	„ <i>Plymouth</i> .

and cause them to embark on themselves, or on such transports as may be necessary, all the troops which remain over after a garrison, as large as is deemed necessary by a full Council of War, has been placed in the captured place. If you do not succeed at Cadiz or Gibraltar you are to put on these ships and transports 2,000 men, and as many more as a full Council of War think may be spared without prejudice to our service coming home, and so as not to spoil any other service that you may have in prospect coming home. In either case you shall instruct the Commander-in-Chief of the detached ships to go to Barbados with orders to disembark the troops on that island, or in some of the Leeward Islands where they shall be most useful, taking the advice of the Governor of the Island. Whilst there he is to do what he can to defend Barbados or the Leeward Islands against any attempt of the enemy, and to be assistant also in the defence of Jamaica, and to protect the trade of our subjects in those parts. He is to consult in this service with the Governors of the said islands, and to join and assist them in annoying the enemy either by sea or land, and act in such manner as may be deemed expedient by a Council of War. If he meets with any superior

1702.

officer commanding our ships in the West Indies, he is to show him his instructions and take orders from him.

Pp. 2, with "Anne R." above and "A.R." below. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 208, pp. 8-10.

7 June.

H.M.S. *Lancaster* [?]*.
Five leagues
W. of Ushant.

LETTER from one of SIR JOHN MUNDEN'S SQUADRON.

We are to-day come to the Soundings to lat. 49° 30" [N.], and are ordered to cruise off Lands End to protect our homeward bound ships, "for we have already seen the French safe into the Groyne on 28 May." Opinions differ as to their number; we saw only eleven vessels.

I hope the Queen will send more ships to strengthen our squadron; for if this be speedily done it will not be too late to intercept their going yet; for one of the Spaniards, who is a prisoner, told me that they had not yet raised the 2,000 men which the Duke of Albuquerque is to take with him. *Other details.*

The *Dolphin* and *Salisbury* have taken two small French ships. The *Salisbury* fought a 70-gun French man-of-war on 15 May, but was driven off with injury.

"If there be speed in sending another squadron and two companies of soldiers we shall make brave work with them."

P. 1. *Copy. Endd.* as in title. *S.P. Dom., Naval* 67, 16.

8 June.

Guernsey.

BERNARD ELLIS to NOTTINGHAM.

On the 6th an English merchant came from St. Malo *via* Jersey and had not been stopped there. Many privateers fitting out there. Twenty will soon be at sea, including the *Saint Esprit* of 50 guns. Their Newfoundland fleet is very numerous—said to be 70 sail. Any injury to that would affect the town as much as a bombardment, which they still fear. Some small prizes still here pending your orders.

Pp. 1½. *Signed. Endd.* *S.P. Dom., Channel Islands* 2, 24.

8 June.

Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to SAME.

I have your two letters of the 6th. Instructions will be given to the commander of the Newfoundland convoy according to what is desired by the Commissioners for Trade, &c. There is no vessel that can be appointed to carry the Prince of Hesse-Darmstadt to Lisbon unless she is taken off from a service that is absolutely necessary. The Lord Admiral's Council therefore submit it to consideration whether Sir G. Rooke may not be directed to spare one of the frigates for this service that are appointed to proceed with him, the vessel joining Sir G. Rooke again after her service is performed.

Pp. 1½. *Signed. Endd. with date.* *S.P. Dom., Naval* 6, 96.

8 June.

Gorhambury.

The EARL OF CARLISLE to [HEDGES ?].

As desired by her Majesty I asked for particulars about pressing men in the counties where I am Lord Lieutenant.

* The name of the vessel has been scratched over; but is, I think, as given here.

1702.

Enclosed* will give you details. The writer of it will at all times do his best to serve the Queen.

P. 1 (*small*). (*Hol.*) *S.P. Dom., Naval* 117, 27.

8 June.
Whitehall.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To the Earl of Romney.

Queen's command :—To furnish the fleet with ten rounds of powder more than they now have from any available source, with all possible speed.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 101, p. 256.

2. To Mr. Blathwayt.

The Queen desires to know what orders have been given regarding the transport of artillery to Holland and the Earl of Huntingdon's regiment; and that you give your orders, so far as necessary, at once for their embarking, that the convoy going to Holland may not stay for them. The Queen directs that it should not stay for the horses.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.*

Same.

NOTTINGHAM to the JUSTICES of the PEACE near DARTFORD.

My Lords are informed of abuses committed by the inhabitants of Dartford by wounding some of Lord Tiviot's [*sic*] regiment and refusing them quarters. I am to ask you to examine into this complaint and take care to prevent all such misconduct for the future.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, p. 42.

Same.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To the Prince's Council.

Command :—To direct Captain Beaumont in the Downs to come up to the Gun-fleet and convoy transports with horses to Goree and then return to the Downs. *Details*. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

2. To the Prince [Lord High Admiral].

Command :—To direct Sir G. Rooke to obey such orders as he may from time to time receive under her Majesty's hand. P. $\frac{1}{4}$.

3. To the Prince's Council.

Command :—To order the convoy to sail at once with the stores and guns ready for Holland and not to wait longer for horses. They are to take the Earl of Huntingdon's regiment of foot with them. *Detailed* orders as to transports and convoy vessels. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

In all pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 204, pp. 338, 339.

4. To Sir George Rooke.

You will herewith receive your instructions, which have been approved by the Committee of Council and signed by the Queen,

* Perhaps Lowther to Carlisle (*supra*, at May 27, 1702) may be this enclosure.

1702.

together with her Majesty's warrant to sail at once, and sealed instructions which you are not to open till you are under sail. Yet it is not thought fit that any service of this kind should be a secret to you, and therefore—*proceeds* to relate the substance of the additional instructions as above.* *Proceeds*: This is to be kept entirely secret. The Duke of Ormond knows of it; and you should certainly know the whole design before you leave England.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 208, pp. 11–12.

5. To Sir George Rooke.

The Lords of the Committee of Council think that no strong force need be left to convoy such Dutch and transport ships as may be left behind you, because some of the squadron for the Channel may see them as far as the Soundings. "I heartily wish you all success."

Seven lines. Ibid, p. 13.

8 June.
Whitehall.

ROYAL WARRANT to SIR GEORGE ROOKE.

Our will &c. is that you receive without delay the rest of the land forces designed for the expedition, and, as soon as they are embarked, set sail as soon as possible with what ships are ready on the expedition. Use your utmost diligence, "it being extremely important to our service that not a moment's time be lost." If the rest of the Dutch ships are not arrived and all our transports have not come up when you set sail, you are not to stay for them, but concert measures with Admiral Allemonde about a convoy to bring them after you.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Entry*, with copy of sign manual and counter-signature of Hedges. *Ibid*, pp. 12–13.

9 June.

J. MACKY to [NOTTINGHAM].

There are many English prisoners in the ports of Dunkirk and Calais, whose friends are anxious for their relief; and above 900 French prisoners are in the various ports of England at great charge to the Government. I offer to exchange all the prisoners immediately by means of five ships which I now have ready in the port of Dover.

The Governor of Calais told Captain Gibson last Sunday that Monsr. the Superintendent of the Marines was ready to adjust the cartel with England whenever we should propose it; so the first ship which goes might carry over a letter to that purpose from the Lord High Admiral or your lordship.

If any of the captains of our packet-boats go over, the correspondence may be settled for intelligence, as it was under Lords Jersey and Manchester and Mr. Vernon.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. (*Hol.?*) *Endd. S.P. Dom.*, *Anne* 1, 46.

Same.

MEMORANDUM for the LORD HIGH ADMIRAL.

The fleet has not found that advantage in getting men which was expected from the general embargo, and the merchants daily

* See pp. 109, 110.

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press to have it taken off. His Royal Highness should move in Council accordingly.

It seems to be of the greatest importance to destroy the French ships at Newfoundland, both in regard to their setting out privateers and to the hindrance it may be to them if they want to man out a fleet, so many of their seamen being employed in the fishery there. The Prince should therefore move her Majesty that the *Exeter* may be added to the two fourth-rates and two fifth-rates now designed thither, and that Captain John Leake be put on board the *Exeter* to command in chief, with 10s. a day extra, and instructions for the performance of that service. The Newfoundland merchants are either to send their ships at once, or the men-of-war to go without them, as the French fleet is to return at the end of August, so that this service requires the utmost dispatch.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. *Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval* 6, 97.

9 June.
Transport
Office.

The COMMISSIONERS for TRANSPORT to the COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL.

All the fleet transports are at Spithead or Portsmouth except two. These have been some days at the Nore, waiting convoy.

The horses which lay wind-bound in the river have disembarked for their refreshment. We have taken up three ships to carry the two troops of Lord Raby's Dragoons to Holland, and believe they will be ready to go with the other horse.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval* 117, 28.

9 June.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Lord Keeper.

The Queen intends to make Lord Bridgewater *Custos rotulorum* of Bucks when he comes of age and returns from abroad, and that meantime Lord Cheyne should have that office. Pray give orders for preparing a Commission to Lord Cheyne accordingly.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, p. 42.

Also note of Lord Cheyne's Commission. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 170, p. 27.

2. To Josiah Burchett.

My Lords think that the *John*, which was lately seized coming from Dieppe, and John Wyn, her master, should be released. Pray lay the matter before his Royal Highness for orders accordingly.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, p. 42.

3. To the Earl of Romney.

My Lords have read the enclosed memorial of Colonel Nicolson, Governor of Virginia, and desire your opinion on it and report on the cost. *Further pleasure.*

Also note that the enclosed prays for 1,000 arms for foot, 400 for horse, suitable furniture and ammunition, to be sent to Virginia and remain in the country as a magazine.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.*, p. 43.

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4. To the Clerks of the Privy Council.

The *Peregrine*, brigantine, is not like to go to the West Indies ; so it is not necessary to deliver out the Order in Council for releasing the embargo on her.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, p. 43.

5. To Josiah Burchett.

My Lords think that better care should be taken of the French and Spanish prisoners than is now taken in some parts, and that, to that end, his Royal Highness consider and submit to the Queen the names of persons to be appointed Commissioners for the purpose, and that their instructions be prepared forthwith.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.*, p. 44.

6. To Same.

I am to ask you to inform his Royal Highness that several duplicates of despatches and declarations of war have not yet been sent to the West Indies, the owner of the *Joseph* brigantine, who wanted to carry them, not having been able to sail. Some other way to send them must be found.

P. $\frac{1}{5}$. *Ibid.*

Also an identical letter to the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.*, p. 45.

7. To the Postmasters General.

Queen's command :—The two packet-boats used for service to the Corunna during the late war are to sail to Lisbon as soon as the letters of next Thursday reach them, and to continue to do so regularly, as was done during the late war.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.*

8. To Josiah Burchett.

I send Mr. Dummer's proposal of June 9 to be laid before his Royal Highness. My Lords desire such measures to be taken as may be for the public service. Important.

P. $\frac{1}{8}$. *Ibid.*, p. 46.

9. To the Earl of Berkeley.

Yours of the 6th. If there was any mistake in mine of the 4th about Mr. Ireton being your lieutenant-colonel it is not very material, as the Queen desires Mr. How should be restored to his post in the militia under you.

I know very well it has been the custom for the Lord Lieutenants to present the names of Deputy Lieutenants, and no doubt your lordship will do so to the Queen. In order to this, I gave you the names of several gentlemen who had been mentioned to her Majesty as suitable. This has very frequently been done, and "though very probably her Majesty will approve those of your lordship's recommendation yet, as she may refuse such as she dislikes, so if there be any of those gentlemen in the list I sent you against whom there is any just exception, if your

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lordship pleases to inform me of it I will very truly represent " it to her Majesty, " who, no doubt in that case will not employ them ; and unless there be just exception I presume your lordship will not think it reasonable that her Majesty should be deprived of their service."

P. 4. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, pp. 46-7.

10. To the Mayor of Harwich.

Is there, among the prisoners at Harwich, a tall pale-faced man called Doudle, or of some such name ?

P. 4. *Ibid*, p. 47.

9 June.
St. James'.

ROYAL WARRANT to the LORD LIEUTENANT and CHIEF GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

Lord Mohun, who is executor to Charles, late Earl of Macclesfield, has represented to us that in 1699, while the late Earl commanded a regiment of horse, he agreed for clothing and other regimental accoutrements for the use of the said regiment, and that, before they were ready, the regiment was sent to Ireland and the clothes &c. sent after them there. There being not off-reckonings enough due in England to pay for the said clothes, the Earl was compelled to give to the clothiers his bond with securities conditioned for payment for them, the clothiers refusing any assignment on the regiment on account of their going for Ireland. He prays for our direction that the sum may be satisfied out of the off-reckonings in Ireland. This request has been referred to the Paymasters General of both our Kingdoms, and they report that they find there is due to William Gratwick and partners for clothing in the year 1699 and 1700 (over and above what has been paid or given in debentures) 295*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*, and that the Earl of Macclesfield, when going to Ireland, contracted for several accoutrements which were sent to Ireland and no part of them satisfied by either of our Paymasters General, amounting in all to 853*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* These sums amount in all to 1,148*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* They find also that a sum of over 2,000*l.* is still due to the said regiment in Ireland for off-reckonings to the time of the said Earl's death. Order the Paymaster General of the Forces in Ireland to pay 1,148*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* to Mohun as executor to Macclesfield for discharge of this debt.

P. 1. *S.P. Signet Office* 15, pp. 4-5.

Same.

SAME to SAME.

Captain John Porter represents to us that in June, 1701, he had a commission to be a captain in the regiment under the command of Colonel Frederick Hamilton, but that it was superseded by a commission to Captain John Moyle, who alleged that he had longer standing in the regiment than Captain John Porter ; that, notwithstanding his commission was superseded and he [Porter] received no benefit thereby, yet his half-pay was discontinued in Ireland from 15 June, 1701. Pay him, as he requests, half-pay from 15 June, 1701, to 12 Feb., 1702,

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or till such other date as it shall appear to you that provision was otherwise made for him by way of a new commission. Discontinue Moyle's half-pay from the date of his commission.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Signet Office* 15, p. 5.

9 June.
St. James'.

ROYAL WARRANT to the LORD LIEUTENANT and CHIEF GOVERNOR of IRELAND.

Captain David Stedman has represented that he was the eldest captain on half-pay in Brigadier Ingoldsby's regiment and had a captain's commission on filling up the regiment, and raised a company accordingly; but that, being infirm, he was content at the desire of Brigadier Ingoldsby to be put on half-pay, and gave up his commission to the next half-pay captain of the regiment. Insert half-pay for Captain Stedman, as he requests, in all future establishments, and let it commence from the time he gave up his commission as aforesaid and be paid in the usual way. *Details.*

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid*, p. 6.

9 June.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to the PRINCE'S COUNCIL.

The transports are now at Spithead except a few [*details*] which lie at the Nore awaiting convoy or are not yet ready. The Council desire you to see to providing convoy for these to see them to the fleet.

The Muscovy merchants say they fear that they will be interrupted in their trade voyage from Archangel by Swedish cruisers, which the King of Sweden has at sea to prevent trade with Muscovy. The Council think that it might be a protection to our Muscovy merchants (who are going for naval stores for the Queen's use and service) if they had certificates from his Royal Highness to say that this was the object of their voyages. They request you to move his Royal Highness to grant such certificates if applied for by the Muscovy merchants.

P. 1. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 204, pp. 339, 340.

10 June.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to NOTTINGHAM.

As to the duplicates of despatches and Declarations of War that are to be sent to the West Indies: those for the Leeward Islands may be put ashore by one of the men-of-war bound for Jamaica; and the Governor of the Leeward Islands will send on those to Barbados by the frigate which attends his orders. These ships may also carry the despatches to the Continent of North America. Vice-Admiral Benbow will be ordered to forward them, including those to Bermuda. *Details.*

As to sick and wounded—his Royal Highness has by him a list of names of the Commissioners and will propose them in Council to-morrow. They will then only want the authority of the Council to act, as in the late war, and instructions are now ready for them which, it is hoped, will render that office of greater use than formerly.

As to the French at Newfoundland, his Royal Highness has had a memorandum [*see above*, pp. 112–113] given him and proposes to

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move on it in Council. Orders will be given to attempt what is possible on the French, but I fear the ships will be too late if they stay for the merchant ships; nor is it yet certain what course they will steer with the fish ships when laden. The merchants, I hear, have petitioned the Queen regarding their affairs.

Pp. 2. *Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval* 6, 98.

10 June. *Admiralty Office.* GEORGE CLARKE to NOTTINGHAM.

The Prince has approved of Colonel Ley, Mr. Herbert, Dr. Adams, Dr. Sherrard and Dr. Morley to be employed as Commissioners of sick and wounded and exchange of prisoners.*
Four lines. (Hol.) Endd. Ibid, 99.

10 June. *Whitehall.* HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To Sir George Rooke.

I have yours (two) of yesterday and one of the day before. I will lay them before a Committee of the Council to-morrow morning, and may get an answer for you. The Duke of Ormond has received orders to embark the soldiers; and I hope the transports and victuallers with the provisions for 20,000 men may be with you as soon as this arrives, if not sooner, if they comply with what they have represented to my Lords. I have sent to the Admiralty for a list of the fire-ships, bomb-vessels and hospital ships which are to go with you, though I suppose you know their names. We thought there were six sheathed ships besides the *Royal William*.

P. 1. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 208, pp. 13-14.

2. To the Prince's Council.

Requires a list of the fireships, bomb-vessels and hospital ships that are to go with Sir G. Rooke. Sends Rooke's report on retirement of French privateers. A Committee of Council meets to-morrow and may desire to confer with the Prince's Council if they are at their office.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 204, p. 340.

11 June. DEPOSITION of ROBERT MURRAY.

He is journeyman to William Aimé, of Bucklersbury, barber. Examined, he says:—

Knows Mr. Shipley, who is steward to the present Lord Mayor and his master's customer. Shipley often comes to his shop to be shaved. Some time before King William's death Shipley was at the shop talking with deponent, who is a Scotsman, about the affairs of Scotland, and thereupon said to the best of his remembrance the following words—"I thank God that the race of the Stuarts is out, and that everybody has their liberty." Deponent cannot be sure whether Shipley used the phrase "accursed race" or not, "but that he often talks at this rate about the Church of Scotland, and uses unmannerly expressions of the race of the Stuarts."

* Referred to throughout this Calendar as "Commissioners for Sick and Wounded."

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Mr. Williams, a customer, was one day a shaving at the shop, and a gentleman unknown to deponent came in and asked for Mr. Shipley, saying "Where is Mr. Shipley, who thanked God that the race of Stuarts is out; for," said the gentleman, "I thank God we have now another of the race."

Pp. 14. Signed, Robert Murray, and countersigned, with date, by John Ellis. *Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 47.*

11 June.
Whitehall.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To Sir George Rooke.

I send the list of fire-ships, hospital ships and bomb-vessels. Eight fire-ships are mentioned in it, though you only propose to take seven. If there are not six sheathed ships besides the *Royal William* (which is not to go to the place designed for the other sheathed ships), only those which are sheathed are to go to that place. The *Royal William* is not mentioned in your [additional] instructions, and is not to go.

My Lords have been considering in conjunction with the Prince's Council the questions of raising of seamen, and the defence of the coasts by such ships as are left behind. The Prince's Council, being asked for information as to what is doing in the French ports, said that information on that point could best be obtained by your sending a frigate to look in at Brest or elsewhere, as you may have opportunity. You are the best judge of this and will, I know, omit nothing that is for the service.

Pp. 14. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 208, pp. 14-15.*

2. To the Prince's Council.

Council's* request:—To report what men are wanting to man the fleet, how best to procure them and how best to defend the coast with the ships which will remain after the fleet has sailed.

P. 4. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 204, p. 341.*

12 June.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to the PRINCE'S COUNCIL.

To prepare a yacht and convoy to take Count Wratislaw from the Thames to the Maes. His Excellency will leave as soon as the fleet has sailed.

P. 4. *Ibid.*

13 June.
Custom House,
Harwich.

CERTIFICATE by R. MEADOWS and JACOB BURY, Officers of the Customs at Harwich.

We certify that no merchant's goods have been or are imported or exported into or out of this port in any of her Majesty's packet-boats. We will not permit the use of these boats for any such goods unless licensed by the Queen's authority.

* *i.e.* the Lords of the Committee of Council—the Cabinet. For brevity I usually describe them here as "my Lords," a phrase also commonly used in the original letters.

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P. $\frac{2}{3}$ (*small*). Signed by Meadows, collector and pro customer, and by Bury, surveyor and pro comptroller. *Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 48.*

13 June.
Whitehall.

[HEDGES] to MR. HENRY LEGATT, one of the Queen's messengers in ordinary.

To allow Dr. Mendez, M.D., to have access to Sir John Bolles as often as he thinks fit.

Three lines. Not Signed. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 220.

Same.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To Josiah Burchett.

I have the draft of a Commission for the Governor of Barbados drawn by the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations. As it contains several clauses relating to the Admiralty, I send it by order for the perusal of his Royal Highness, and his opinion, before it is engrossed.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 47.*

2. To Mr. Day.

If the *Charles* galley is not yet out of your reach, please send the enclosed to Vice-Admiral Benbow and Major-General Selwyn, to be delivered with care. If she is gone, return them to me.

P. $\frac{1}{8}$. *Ibid.*

13 June.
Falmouth.

——— to NOTTINGHAM.

I send this extract from a merchant in Falmouth to one in London :—

"Yesterday arrived here a smack from Admiral Munden before Corunna, who gives us an ill account of his management, that six French men-of-war and four or five ships with stores past into Corunna in his sight, and he never attacked them, though had notice of their being at hand. The master of the said smack and one of his men have made an affidavit hereof, which our Major sends forward this post. It looks ill."

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *Add. S.P. Dom., Naval 67, 17.*

13 June.
*Royal
Sovereign,
Spithead.*

SIR GEORGE ROOKE to SAME.

Yours of the 6th and 10th received. I am glad to hear Mr. Methuen's account of affairs in Spain. Accounts from ships tell me that there are three French men-of-war in Cadiz harbour, and three others loaded with guns &c. for fortifying the town; so that I think we shall be able to do little with our land forces against the town, unless we force the port. If the French have ships in the port and mortars ashore, it will be very hazardous to do this, as the mortars "may happen to destroy two or three of our great ships in a night, lying so near the shore as we must ride if we enter the port; but "if we could get away and arrive before they are provided for their defence, I have great hopes of success. But new difficulties and delays appear every hour. Yesterday, in the afternoon, one of the transport masters came

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from Cowes to tell me he had no provisions aboard for the soldiers, and that several others were in the same condition. If so it will take more time to supply them than we have to spare, and it has certainly been very ill-management that the transports should come empty and the Victuallers hire ships to bring the provisions hither that must supply them."

The general officers should be sent down. Till they come we shall never know all our wants. Our ships here are all in perfect readiness to sail, and I will keep them so; but we want five line of battle ships and three frigates, which will straighten us in our embarkation.

P.S.—I hear the Duke of Ormond has arrived at Portsmouth.
Pp. 3½. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 67, 18.*

13 June.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to SIR GEORGE ROOKE.

The news from Sir John Munden (sent you last night) was laid before the Committee of Council. You are at once to call a Council of "flag and general officers, both English and Dutch," consider the news, and let us have their opinion back at once, so that the Queen may have it laid before her to-morrow night. At the Council of War you are to consider how far it is possible to go into the Groyne with her Majesty's ships. If it is not, you are to consider where the land men may best be put on shore, so as to destroy the town and the French squadron; and if that squadron is still as strong as Sir John Munden states (which seems probable) you will look upon the importance of this service, if it can be effected, to be as great as any that is likely to be effected this year. If you decide to attempt the Corunna,* and the French ships there, immediately send away advice-ships to find out, and inform us, whether the French ships are still there or no, and appoint a place for such advice-ships to meet you.

Pp. 1¼. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 208, pp. 16–17.*

15 June.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Queen's command :—To give the necessary orders for preparing recruits for the troops that were sent from Ireland to the West Indies. They are to be ready at Kinsale by the end of August, by which time there will be ships appointed to transport them.

P. ¼. *S.P. Ireland, Entry Book 3, p. 15.*

2. To Captain Spann, of the *Sorlings* frigate at Torbay or Plymouth.

In spite of Admiral Rooke's order, Queen's command :—Do not proceed to Lisbon with the despatch for Mr. Methwen till further order from the Admiral or me.

P. ¼. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 48.*

* "The Corunna" and the old name "the Groyne" are used in the same letter.

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3. To Sir George Rooke.

*Inform*s him of foregoing. *Adds* :—If you meet Captain Spann take him with you and return the packet for Mr. Methwen to me.
P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, p. 48.

4. To the Mayor of Dover.

Queen's command :—You did not do your duty as became one in your place in allowing the deserters who lately arrived at Dover to depart, and in not arresting them. If such a case occurs again, arrest them and report.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid*.

5. To Josiah Burchett.

Queen's pleasure :—To let the merchants know that the Newfoundland convoy will sail on the 25th, and that they must not expect convoy for Newfoundland or the Streights, but only to Portugal and England.

P. $\frac{1}{8}$. *Ibid*, p. 49.

6. To Mr. Blathwayt.

Queen's pleasure :—To direct all officers of troops in England to report how far short they are of full strength.

P. $\frac{1}{8}$. *Ibid*.

7. To the Attorney General.

Queen's command :—To prepare a proclamation against next Council day requiring all magistrates to seize all deserters who may come from our army abroad into England, also to seize all persons whatsoever going to or coming from France without her Majesty's licence, promising a reward of 40*l.* for every person so seized (going to or coming from France) to the person who apprehends them.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid*.

15 June.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to NOTTINGHAM.

Sends a draft of instructions for Sir C. Shovell for consideration at the Committee of Council.

Four lines. Endd. S.P. Dom., *Naval* 6, 100. *Enclosing* :—

A. *Instructions by Prince George of Denmark* [to Sir C. Shovell].

It is absolutely necessary for her Majesty's service to prevent the French ships at Brest, Rochfort and Port Louis from coming to sea and either going southward after that part of the fleet which is now gone south with Sir G. Rooke, "or coming into and committing insults in the Channel." You shall therefore take under your command the ships in the annexed list as well as such others as may hereafter be ordered, to join you, and, as soon as they are provisioned and supplied, ("which you are to hasten all that possibly may be"), shall cruize with them in such stations as may be best for the performance of that service. Take care to find out what preparations they are making at the aforesaid ports and to send me accounts thereof as often as you can.

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Advices received from Vice-Admiral Benbow make it seem likely that M. Chateau Renault will return from the West Indies into these seas about August next, with the ships under his command and the Spanish flota from thence. You are carefully to look out for him and to use your best endeavours to intercept him in his passage either to Brest, Rochfort or any other port in the bay.

*The 3rd Suffolk, Revenge, Restoration, Monck and Mary have been ordered to cruize in the station in the Soundings herewith sent you for security of trade expected home, but more particularly several rich ships coming from India. I authorise you to take those ships under your command when necessary and to use them as you think proper. But as the security of the foresaid trade is of great value to the nation, you are, if you take away those ships, to appoint others to cruise, and meet with and secure the said East India ships and any others which may be homeward bound from foreign parts.**

P. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 100A.*

15 June.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to SIR GEORGE ROOKE.

The *Burford*, being designed for immediate service elsewhere, cannot go with you, as you suggest, in place of the disabled *Revenge*. As you have agreed with the Dutch Admiral to leave two ships to form a convoy for the forces which are yet to come up, you may leave the *Revenge* to refit and act as such, with the *Swiftsure*, which is coming from Holland. They will conduct the Dutch troops and the provisions which are to follow you. Order the *Burford* to be forthwith cleaned and graved. The *Sorlings* will be stopped by an order from Lord Nottingham. The Duke of Ormond can inform you that care is taken about the Declarations that you mention in your letter of the 12th inst. The idea of sending a ship to scout at Brest was proposed for your opinion and was not a direction. I send extracts of letters from Madrid and Mexico, and also an odd story sent by Mr. Stepney from Vienna. Prints and news will be constantly sent you from here.

P. 1. *Entry. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 208, pp. 17-18.*

15 June.
*Royal
Sovereign,
Spithead.*

SIR G. ROOKE to NOTTINGHAM.

I have sent for the last packet for Vice-Admiral Benbow to Captain Dowglasse at St. Helens and will exchange it as you order.

You will see the resolution of the Council of War. If you want news from Corunna, please do not send any of the frigates which are commanded to attend this fleet. We have already too

* There is nothing but internal evidence to show that these instructions are for Shovell. They are undated and were found apart from the letters of 15 June, 1702, with which I have placed them.

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few cruisers. To diminish the number of them will distress the service in many ways.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Signed (signature partly torn off)*. *Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 67, 19.*

15 June. COLONEL COLLIER to NOTTINGHAM.

Jersey.

Yours of 27th. Allowance to prisoner sailors reduced to 4d. a day. Have sent to the Commissioners of the Navy the names of captured ships and men. *Details.*

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Channel Islands 2, 25.*

15 June. HEDGES to the PRINCE'S COUNCIL.

Whitehall.

The Queen has approved his Royal Highness' report on manning the men of war that remain here, and desires that the Attorney General advise as to the best way of carrying it into effect. If he thinks a proclamation necessary to announce the allowances of 20s. and 10s. a man, her Majesty will have a draft prepared to be laid before her next Thursday in Council. Acquaint his Royal Highness with this.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 204, pp. 341, 342.*

16 June. NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

Whitehall.

1. To the Lord Treasurer.

I enclose petition of Brigadier Ferdinando Hastings (which sets forth his services and sufferings).^{*} My Lords think him worthy of compassion, and I am to send his petition, so that steps may be taken for his relief.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 50.*

2. To the Earl of Romney.

There is only one ship now in the river bound for Virginia, and she will sail for Spithead at the end of the week. My Lords wish you to put on board of her any arms and ammunition which are designed to be sent to Capt. [Col.] Nicholson for Virginia, as there may be no further opportunity to do so for some time.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.*

3. To Same.

Captain Foster reports that barracks are urgently wanted at Pendennis Castle, and that it will be very inconvenient for soldiers to come three long miles in winter to mount guard there. My Lords think barracks should be provided, and I am to let you know this that steps may be taken, if you have no objection.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid, p. 51.*

4. To Mr. Blathwayt.

Queen's pleasure :—The three troops of Lord Oxford's regiment now quartered at Chesham, Amersham, Uxbridge and Fulham, to be removed and quartered between Windsor and Portsmouth, and Colonel Gibson's regiment, designed for Ireland, to be kept

^{*} This in a note appended.

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here for garrisoning Portsmouth. Give necessary directions accordingly.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, p. 51.

5. To the Attorney General.

My Lords think that Mr. John Lovell, who has been committed to Newgate for words spoken by him, should be discharged. Please give the necessary orders.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid*, p. 52.

16 June.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to WILLIAM AGLIONBY.

According to the Queen's pleasure, the notice was sent by to-night's post to the merchants at the several ports trading to Newfoundland that the convoying ships will sail from Spithead on 25 June; and that, when their ships are laden, they must not expect to be protected to any other parts than Portugal and England. We still await her Majesty's pleasure as to the *Exeter* joining the convoy and Captain Leake's command-in-chief.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Add. Endd. S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 6, 101.

16 June.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to SIR GEORGE ROOKE.

I have received yours of yesterday with the resolutions of the Council of War. They were laid before the Queen, and her instructions in consequence are herewith. The Lords of the Council also saw them, and desire to add that you did very well in preventing the Council of War from giving any opinion upon the main expedition. I am further to acquaint you that it is expected you will at once go to Cadiz and attempt that place; on which the Queen will speedily send more positive orders. Mr. Methuen sends us great encouragement about Spain and Portugal, where[on] more to-morrow.

The Lords propose that you should strengthen your squadron from the Corunna by adding four or five ships to the 19 mentioned in the resolutions, for if there are any French ships there they will be in all 16 or 17, as advices show, and not only the 14 that Sir J. Munden saw.

P. 1. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 208, pp. 18, 19.

Same.

INSTRUCTIONS for SIR GEORGE ROOKE.

We have read the resolutions taken at the Council of War held on board the *Royal Sovereign* yesterday. You shall pursue those resolutions so far as relates to the expedition to the Corunna and joining forces with the squadron, if the French fleet have left Corunna. In all other matters, follow your previous instructions.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Overwritten* with Royal Sign Manual (*copy*) and *signed* (*copy*) "A.R." *Ibid*, pp. 19, 20.

16 June.
Transport
Office.

COMMISSIONER ATKINSON to the COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL.

The 1,700 horses for Holland are re-shipped and went away

1702.

on Saturday. The winds have been very strong and favourable since then [*details*].

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 117, 29.

17 June.
Whitehall.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

The Queen has appointed Commissioners to treat with the Ambassadors Extraordinary of the States General of the United Provinces, and their Excellencies have desired that the treaties hereafter named may be renewed. Queen's command :—To peruse the treaties and say what alterations you think desirable for her service. Act speedily, as the Ambassadors are pressing for a conference on the matter.

The treaties are:—

The Treaty of Peace and Alliance of 1667.

The Treaty of Navigation and Trade of 1668.

The Treaties of Peace and Commerce of 1674 and the article for determining differences between the East India Companies, 1675.

The Treaty of Alliance of 3 March, 1678[9].

The Treaty of Alliance and the Treaties touching the junction of both fleets and of ships retaken in the year 1689.

The Treaty of Alliance of 11 November, 1701.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 101, pp. 221-2.

2. To the Earl of Romney.

Please give order to your agent in Holland who has bought the 2,000 barrels of powder which the Queen is to send to the King of Sweden, to deliver the same to Mr. Lillienroot, the Swedish Ambassador at the Hague, or his order, and to take a receipt from him, and please send me the order to your agent that I may transmit it to Holland by next post, which is on Tuesday.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid*, p. 222.

Same. NOTTINGHAM to JOSIAH BURCHETT.

Queen's pleasure :—That the *Exeter* be added to the Newfoundland convoy. Acquaint his Royal Highness, so that orders may issue accordingly.

Four lines. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, p. 52.

17 June. ROYAL WARRANT to SIR GEORGE ROOKE.

To sail and make the attempt upon Cadiz so soon as the detachment to the Corunna has rejoined him. To go at once.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. With copies of sign manual and counter-signature of Secretary Hedges. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 208, pp. 20-1.

18 June. SIR GEORGE ROOKE to NOTTINGHAM.

Royal
Sovereign,
Spithead.

Winds westerly and likely so to continue. Orders to the *Sorlings*. If west wind continues men will sicken of their long stay aboard, especially on the transports, where they are

1702.

streight. To ease them has taken 1,000 men above their complements on to the men-of-war and fireships. Will send Secretary Hedges copy of the orders given to the detachment.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{3}$. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 67, 20.*

18 June.
Whitehall.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To George Clarke.

I recommend Samuel Eyre to his Royal Highness for employment in providing transport vessels for transporting exchanged prisoners of war. If so employed, I think he will be able to get intelligence from France. He frequently got it for me in the late war.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 204, p. 352.*

2. To Colonel Lee.

I am informed that the apothecary's place to her Majesty's "elaboratory" in the Savoy is in the disposal of your board. I recommend Mr. Henry Halsted in case there is a vacancy.

Five lines. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 263.

Same.

NOTTINGHAM to JOHN HOLLINGBERY, Mayor of Dover.

Yours of the 17th I have read to my Lords. The account of your doings which it gives is very different from that which was brought here by report. Your duty for the future in this matter will be laid down in the Proclamation; and for the disposal of the prisoners at Dover, her Majesty has also given directions by an Order in Council.

What concerns her Majesty's service at Dover is as much in Secretary Hedges' department as in mine, so that you need not communicate to me what you send to him.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 53.*

Same.

HEDGES to SIR GEORGE ROOKE.

Yours (two) of yesterday received. The Lords say you may take the *Burford* with you, and, after discourse with Mr. Methuen, add that you may send any ships which are disabled into Lisbon. If you do so, give strict orders to the officers to avoid all occasion of giving any offence to the people of Lisbon. The Commissioners of the Navy have been directed to take steps at once to create a credit at Lisbon for such sums as may be necessary for provisions and repairs for the fleet. "Here is a great clamour against Sir John Munden, and some informations I have seen give too much occasion for it."

P. 1. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 208, pp. 21-2.*

Latest date,
18 June.

NOTE of PROCEEDINGS in regard to the War with FRANCE and SPAIN.

2 May.—Orders issued to the Treasury, Admiralty and Warden of the Cinque Ports for laying an embargo on all ships and vessels within any of the ports of the Kingdom.

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Same.—Orders issued to same for seizing and securing in all the ports of this realm all ships and vessels belonging to French and Spanish subjects, or having goods or effects belonging to them on board, and all mariners, wheresoever found, who are French or Spanish subjects.

Same.—Declaration of War against France and Spain.

10 May.—Orders issued to the Advocate General and Advocate of the Admiralty to prepare a draft commission authorising the Lords of the Admiralty to grant letters of mark and reprisal against France and Spain.

Same.—Order issued to the Advocate of the Admiralty to prepare a draft of a commission for trial of prizes.

14 May.—Proclamation issued for recalling and prohibiting seamen from serving foreign Princes and States.

31 May.—Declaration for the encouragement of ships of war and privateers.

Same.—Declaration concerning ships stopped before the declaration of war.

Same.—The drafts of commissions and instructions for granting letters of marque and reprisals, and for trial of prizes were approved.

18 June.—Proclamation is sued for apprehending all persons going to or from France and for apprehending all deserters from the service in the army abroad.

Pp. 1½. *Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 49.*

19 June.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM to the COMMISSIONERS of the POST OFFICE.

Queen's command :—The letters for Lisbon to go hence every fortnight, to begin from Tuesday next, 22nd inst.

Pp. 5. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 52.*

Same. HEDGES to SIR GEORGE ROOKE.

What I writ to you yesterday concerning the sending of disabled ships into Lisbon is only Mr. Methuen's opinion, and a thing to be agreed hereafter. He is to send you an account of all his negotiation and, particularly, if he should not succeed in his business. The setting up of a credit at Lisbon is not to be directed till the fleet is gone ; and is, accordingly, a secret.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 208, pp. 22-3.*

Same. SAME to the PRINCE'S COUNCIL.

1. Transmits, by Queen's command, the petitions of the inhabitants of Penzance, Newlyn and the adjacent ports for the protection of their trade. His Royal Highness to report thereon as soon as may be. P. ¾.

2. Sends documents shewing that Captain Anderson of the *Mildford*, though directed by the Earl of Marlborough to take her Majesty's yachts under his convoy to England, sailed away without them. The Earl thinks this was very negligent and should be looked into. P. ¾.

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3. Sends letters from the fleet on the coast of Galicia, which reflect on Sir J. Munden's conduct in letting the French get into Corunna, to be laid before his Royal Highness that the charges against Sir J. Munden may be examined at once. P. $\frac{2}{5}$.

In all pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 204, pp. 342, 343.

20 June.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

I enclose the answer of my Lords to the queries brought by the Commissioners of the Revenue in Ireland to the Lords Justices there concerning ships come from France and Spain.

Four lines. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 264. Enclosing :—

The Queries.

1. *Whether if the cargo belongs to any of her Majesty's subjects (though the ship and men be French or Spanish), it is to be detained?*
2. *Whether French or Spanish ships sailing out of France or Spain before the declaration of war (the cargo belonging to her Majesty's subjects and the ships hired by them) be within the intent of the Lord Lieutenant's letter signifying her Majesty's pleasure?*

Answers.

Though the ships came out of France before the war, yet, if the seizure was made since war was declared, it is a good seizure : but the goods, if duly proved to be the goods of her Majesty's subjects, and to have come from France or Spain before the declaration of war, ought not to be confiscated.

If both ships and lading were seized in an Irish port before the declaration of war they are to be detained only pending further order, according to her Majesty's declaration.

In all p. $\frac{3}{4}$. Ibid.

20 June.
Royal
Sovereign,
St. Helens.

SIR GEORGE ROOKE to NOTTINGHAM.

The Duke of Ormond has sent you his news as to M. Brigant. I believe M. Jacco is a proper person to be employed on these occasions. By the Queen's last orders I hope your lordships are assured of a southern winter port for our great ships, or I shall dread the consequence of their coming home in that season. I recommend Captain Jenings for the government of So[uth]sea ?] Castle. It has hitherto been a naval officer's command.

P.S.—Our butter and cheese is nearly all uneatable.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{8}$. Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 67, 21.

20 June.
Whitehall.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To the Attorney General.

Your report in the matter of the complaint from St. Albans [*details*]. The Queen consents to a prosecution in her name of the Mayor and two Aldermen, if this is the best way for the law to have its effect.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, pp. 222, 223.

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2 and 3. To the Prince's Council.

2. Sends Sir G. Rooke's letters from St. Helens. Command:—To supply at once the slop beds for which he asks. Similar orders have been sent to the Commissioners of Transports at Portsmouth.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 204, p. 344.

3. The Queen is informed that Harwich is a better port for shipping horses to Holland than the Thames. Command:—To lay this before his Royal Highness, who is to obtain a report whether there are wharves and cranes at Harwich sufficient for shipping horses, or if there are places where ships can safely take in horses off the beach at low tide, or whether a loading jetty can be built out into the harbour, "with larger creans for hoisting in the horses," with details as to time, cost, stabling accommodation in or near Harwich and possibility of building barracks and sheds.

P. $\frac{5}{8}$. *Ibid*, pp. 344, 345.

21 June.
Plymouth
Yard.

CAPTAIN ST. LOE [or ST. LO] to NOTTINGHAM.

I have received the letter from you for Captain Spann, commander of the *Sorlings*. Will keep it till it can be forwarded.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval* 117, 30.

22 June.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Lord Keeper.

Her Majesty has signed warrants for Charles Sedley and Thomas Winford, Esqs., to be baronets. She desires Sir Charles Sedley to have precedence. When the patents come before you, see that they are dated accordingly.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, p. 53.

2. To Josiah Burchett.

Sends the Earl of Pembroke's* report on the petition of George Byng, to be laid before his Royal Highness† for further report.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Ibid*, p. 54. *Enclosing* :—

Report of the Earl of Pembroke, as above.

Byng served as first captain to the Earl of Orford when Captain General of the fleet in the late war with France. By virtue of such employment he received half-pay as a Rear-Admiral during the time he was out of employment. He prays that he may still have the said allowance, or such pension as her Majesty shall think convenient, until he can be employed in his former, or some other, post in the Navy. In the last establishment of half-pay to flag officers and others serving in the fleet he had an allowance, as eldest captain to the Admiral of the Fleet, equal to a Rear-Admiral's half-pay; but these allowances were settled only for peace time and

* Lately the Lord High Admiral.

† Now Lord High Admiral.

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lapsed when war broke out. Petitioner served long and well in the Navy and has been a Commissioner for registering seamen. He is now out of employment and without support unless the Queen is pleased to place his pension on the ordinary estimate of the Navy, as the late King sometimes did for those who had served well at sea : which is submitted &c.

P. 1. *S.P. Dom.*, Entry Book 104, pp. 54-5.

3. To the Lord High Treasurer.

The Queen hears that the men-of-war which are to carry the land forces are not provided with beds for those soldiers. Command :—To pay to the Commissioner for Transport at Portsmouth such sums as he may spend there in buying the necessary beds.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid*, p. 56.

4. To Same.

Sends John Crowne's petition. The Queen is willing to favour him, and the petition is transmitted accordingly.

Four lines. Ibid.

Also note of Crowne's petition. His father William purchased a province in America called Penobscot, lying between Nova Scotia and New England. In 1668 King Charles II gave that province to the French without any compensation to petitioner for his expenses in building and fortifying. At the Peace of Ryswick the French "prevailed to have the said province delivered to them, which has not been yet done."

Petitioner proved his title before the Commissioners for Trade, who reported accordingly. He received 50*l.* from the Treasury last summer by order of the Lords Justices, but is now in great want.

Prays for restoration to his lands and relief of his present necessities.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Ibid*, pp. 56-7.

5. To the Council for Trade and Plantations.

Sends the enclosed paper of William Penn for consideration and report.

Four lines. Ibid, p. 57.

Also note of Penn's paper :—The bill in Parliament this time twelvemonths relating to proprietary charters obliged my hasty return to England. I left Colonel Andrew Hamilton, Governor under the proprietaries of East and West New Jersey, as my lieutenant in the province of Pennsylvania, being but across an inland river, and the only person capable of that station besides him whom I was obliged to lay aside by the King's command.

For the preservation of the Queen's peace, I pray that she will give Hamilton her Royal approbation, which had been sooner sought had not my own long illness on my arrival, the King's death and the expectation of having the bill renewed in Parliament delayed my application for it.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid*, pp. 57-8.

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6. To Captain Lechmore, commanding the *Lyme* frigate.

Queen's command:—To receive on board Mr. Methwen, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, with his servants, goods and necessaries, take him to Lisbon, and obey such orders as he may give.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, p. 58.

7. To Colonel Thomas Collier, Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey.

Queen's command:—To release the boat that brought the English merchant from St. Malo's. As to the other boats and prisoners there you shall speedily have orders.

As to commissions to privateers, these will now be granted to those who apply for them.

Mr. Blathwayt will send you an account, if you have it not already, concerning the garrison in your island.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.*, pp. 58–9.

22 June.
Whitehall.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To Sir George Rooke.

Yours of the 19th. It will not be needful to send an express to Torbay for Sir Stafford Fairborne, because the measures will not be altered. The looking into Corunna will be no hindrance to the main expedition, and it would seem strange to pass by it without looking into it after the advices we have had.

Baron de Lier, the first of the Dutch ambassadors, assures me, according to his news from Admiral Allemonde, that all their ships designed for the expedition are victualled to Nov. 30, n.s., and some further. The Queen commands me to let you know that when the detachment for the West Indies leaves "you and the Duke of Ormond are to make it your business to procure some persons of credit and interest in those countries to go on board them, as also some priests, in order to treat and deal with the Spanish governors and Spanish Indians, to bring them over to the House of Austria, since all we take is for the Emperor and the Archduke."

P. 1. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 208, p. 24.

2. To the Prince's Council.

Command:—The *Suffolk* to join the Newfoundland convoy. Inform his Royal Highness.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 204, p. 345.

23 June.
Transport
Office.

COMMISSIONER ATKINSON to the COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL.

The horses to go with the expedition are to go from Cowes with the first fair wind, where the ships are ready to receive them. I have his Royal Highness's order to buy up all slop beds that can be bought in Portsmouth that are necessary for the soldiers that go in the men-of-war, and forwarded it by express to Mr. Roope, who is on the spot. I have also his order to buy hammocks and send them to Portsmouth, and have sent 1,050 hammocks and 24 beds. In two or three days I shall have more.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 117, 31.

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23 June.
Whitehall.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To Mr. Schutz.

I write a word to tell you that the Queen has signed the ratification of the Convention between herself and their Electoral and Serene Highnesses of Brunswick Lunebourg made at the Hague on the 21st of this month (n.s.) by Baron de Bothmar. As the ratifications have to be exchanged within a month after the signature of the Convention, I will put ours into your hands for despatch to Baron de Bothmar.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *French. S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 101, p. 265.

2. To Captain St. Lo.

I have two letters from you and one from you and the other Commissioners for taking depositions [of those] taken and brought into Plymouth. You ask whether all is pillage that is upon or above deck though no resistance is made by the enemy. "If the seamen take more pillage than is allowed them by the Queen's declaration they forfeit the reward therein given them, and therefore must have a care what they do." You are right as to your power of examining anyone other than prisoners. You send me up affidavits of eight ships and suggest that, as they are all small, they should all be put into one condemnation. In this matter the Court must proceed as they think right.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *Ibid.*, p. 223.

23 June.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to NOTTINGHAM.

The draft Commission for the Governor of Barbados has been delayed by doubts as to what instructions should be given him regarding the captains of ships which may from time to time be appointed to attend that Government. *Details.* His Royal Highness now directs me to return to you the draft of the Commission and to say that he does not think it necessary that the clause should be inserted which empowers Sir Bevil Granville to erect a Court or Courts Admiral within his Government; for his Royal Highness, as Lord High Admiral, will himself give Sir Bevil a Commission as Vice-Admiral of Barbados, which, with the necessary instructions, will authorise him to erect such Courts and proceed therein according to the known laws.

His Royal Highness approves of the rest of the contents except the clause which empowers the Governor to suspend captains attending his Government if they do not obey his orders. Such a power might be wrested to the prejudice of the Queen's service. If a case of such disobedience occurs the Governor should complain to the Lord High Admiral, by whom, on the ship's return, the complaint will be strictly investigated, and the captain severely punished if found in fault.

Pp. 2. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval* 6, 102.

24 June.
Brome
[Broome Park,
Suffolk].

CHARLES, LORD CORNWALLIS to HEDGES.

I communicated the Queen's commands signified in yours of the 16th May last to the Deputy Lieutenants in each division

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of Suffolk, and pressed for their execution. I send all the news I have on the matter up to the present, and deferred sending them in the hope of being able to send all at once. I still want accounts from Beccles and Woodbridge, which I shall send when they come.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Signed. Add. Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 50. Enclosing :—

A. *The Bailiffs and others [Justices of Ipswich ?] to Lord Cornwallis.*

We have received yours of 23rd enforcing your earlier letters of February last. We then made an exact list of all the seamen in our town in the method prescribed, and returned it as soon as possible to your lordship. Since then several of those returned as at home have, we hear, been impressed into her Majesty's service, though some are still here and abscond ; but as we have no power to impress and no money to provide for them when pressed, we do not know how we can be further serviceable unless you order the Vice-Admiral of the county, or someone else that is empowered therein, to repair hither in order to the impressing such men. We shall be pleased to give all assistance to any such person.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. Signed by Thomas Howell and Henry Hill, bailiffs, and by Charles Whitaker, Charles Wright and Richard Puppelt[?]. Dated, Ipswich, 29 May, 1702. Add. to Lord Cornwallis at Broome Hall. *Ibid*, 50A.

B. *Sir Ger[vase] Elwes and others [Justices of the Bury St. Edmunds' division ?]* to the Same.*

We diligently executed your lordship's former orders and assure you that in our franchise and liberty we cannot find any persons qualified for sea service residing in the several towns in the same. We have given orders for all vagrant persons found in our franchise and whom we shall find qualified for such service to be taken up and detained till we have further orders. We are anxious to serve you in every way.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Signed Ger. Elwes, S. Clarke, W. Maynard, T. Spring, Richard Gipps, Richard Norton and Rog[er] Kerington. Dated, 3 June, 1702. Add. to Lord Cornwallis at Broome Hall. *Ibid*, 50B.

C. *Robert Bacon and others [Justices of Hartsmere hundred] to the Same.*

In obedience to your lordship's commands, grounded upon an Order of Council dated 26 February last, we, her Majesty's Justices of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenants in the Hundred of Hartsmere in Ipswich division of the co. Suffolk, issued out our warrant to the Chief Constables of the said hundred, who sent out their warrants at once to the petty constables of

* Probably from Bury St. Edmunds, as they speak of a separate franchise and liberty. The names of the signatories are well known in Suffolk.

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every parish requiring them forthwith to perform the duties incumbent on them by virtue of the said Order in Council about pressing men for the then King's fleet. After strict search, however, they informed us that in this part of the county, so remote from the sea-coast, no seamen could be found to be impressed. On receiving your second letters of 23 May we repeated this step, and with the same result. We should have shewn our zeal more effectually if it had been possible. Dated, 16 June, 1702.

P. 1. *Signed, Rob. Bacon, Jo. Castleton, Thos. Smyth. Overwritten, with address. S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 50c.*

24 June.
Whitehall.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

The Dutch ambassadors press for despatch of the treaties which were sent you for consideration. The Lords of the Committee of Council desire that your report on them may be laid before them to-morrow morning, when they have appointed to meet for that purpose.

Six lines. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 220.

2. To M. Von Vrybergen.

The enclosed, from his Royal Highness's secretary, shews that a squadron has been sent under the command of Captain Beaumont to keep M. Pointz [Pointis] from getting out of Dunkirk and pursue him if he goes out. His Royal Highness thinks that it would be well to attach to this squadron some of the Dutch men-of-war which are at Schonvelt, and that, if this is done, orders be given them to co-operate with Captain Beaumont for the common good.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *French. Ibid, p. 266.*

24 June.
Portsmouth.

COMMISSIONER ROOPE to [NOTTINGHAM].

I have from Sir George Rooke your orders to supply beds for the soldiers going in the fleet. Sir H. Belloc tells me that in addition to what we have delivered to the Duke of Ormond [*details given*], there will still be wanting 2,548, and I have written express to Captain Atkinson to speed these down to me as fast as he can get them. There are very few here, and they cost 11s. each; and he who makes them will only undertake to deliver them at the rate of twenty-five a day, and that on condition of having his bills in London accepted at sight, and paid within one month. I have, to expedite the business, promised that this shall be done.

The horse and dragoons are being shipped in conformity with the Duke of Ormond's order. He has ordered me to victual the horses during their stay whilst the wind continues contrary. Hay will not come to less than 50s. a ton, and oats to 11s. or 12s. a quarter. I am going to-day to the Isle of Wight to get hay and oats, as there is none here. I will do my best and let you know what I do from time to time.

1702.

I have orders from the Duke of Ormond to send the ships for the artillery horses here.

Pp. 1½. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 117, 32.*

24 June.
Edinburgh.

THE DUKE OF HAMILTON to [WILLIAM KEITH].*

I had yours of the 2nd, and we hoped to hear that the Queen had received the address at the same time as she allowed you to kiss her hand. The courtiers here give out that she will not receive it, but I shall not believe this till I hear it is so. I wonder that Lord Blanter [Blantyre] has not written one word to any one here. They have passed the Act for the Union and put off the business of the Advocates till Saturday, when they say they are to bring in the Abjuration. Your letters came safe by the same cover as Mr. Mason's, so that way may be continued, though I shall expect to see you every moment here, for immediately the resolution is taken above as to your commission the sooner we know it the better.

P.S.—No doubt you have taken care that nobody has a copy of the Address till the Queen receives it and her pleasure as to it is known. I do not write to Lord Blantyre, so you may communicate this to him.

Pp. 1½ (*small*). (*Hol.*) with cryptic address-mark. *S.P. Scotland, Series II, 1, 6.*

25 June.

*Royal
Sovereign,
St. Helens.*

SIR GEORGE ROOKE to NOTTINGHAM.

Letters for the Duke of Ormond and Vice-Admiral Benbow received, and delivered or forwarded *per* Captain Dowglasse of the *Norwich*. The delay and mismanagement of the transport business hinders our voyage.

P. ¾. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 67, 22.*

25 June.

Jersey.

COLONEL COLLIER to SAME.

Details as to previous letters. Proceeds :—

I have seen in the *Gazette* her Majesty's proclamation of 1 June *re* ships stopped before the declaration of war. The war was proclaimed in London on 4 May, and I stopped no vessels till the 9th, and then sufficiently declared it by seizing all the ships and boats I could. I enclose list of those thus taken.

P. ¾. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Channel Islands 2, 26. Enclosing :—*

The list above described.

Several vessels, names and ports and masters given, all seized on 9 or 10 May, except one which arrived the 26th. Number of men taken. Information as to goods consigned to English or naturalised English subjects which were set free, while the ships carrying them and their crews were detained.

Pp. 1½. *Signed by Collier. Ibid, 20A.*

* Subsequent letters from the Duke of Hamilton, similar to this, are addressed to Keith.

1702.

25 June.

HEDGES to GEORGE CLARKE.

Whitehall.

The Chevalier St. Julien may go to Holland in any yacht that is going there. Inform his Royal Highness if need be.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 204*, p. 346.

Same.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To Dr. Wallis.

The Queen has granted your petition for continuance of your pension, and payment of the arrears. I have written accordingly to the Lord Treasurer.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104*, p. 59.

Also letter accordingly to the Lord Treasurer, dated 23 June.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Ibid*, p. 62.

2. To the Commissioners of the Navy.

I laid before the Committee of Council the enclosed proposals of Mr. Dummer for settling a course of correspondence with Jamaica and her Majesty's other islands in America. Queens command:—To transmit them for your consideration and report.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid*, p. 60.

3. To the Commissioners for Transport.

Queen approves hire of two more ships. Give orders accordingly.

P. $\frac{1}{5}$. *Ibid*.

25 June.

St. James'.

COMMISSIONS for OFFICES IN CHELSEA ROYAL HOSPITAL.

(1) To David Crawford to be Lieutenant Governor.

(2) To Captain Richard Betsworth to be major.

(3) To James Fraiser to be Secretary and Register to the Commissioners for governing the Hospital.

(4) To Sir Theodore Colladon to be physician.

(5) To Robert English to be comptroller.

(6) To Ralph Cook to be deputy treasurer and under paymaster.

(7) To Emanuel Langford, D.D., to be chaplain; and note of same to Mr. Merrye to be same.

(8) To John Noades to be surgeon; and note of same to Christopher Capel to be barber.

(9) To Isaac Garnier, jun., to be apothecary.

(10) To William Hawkins to be wardrobe keeper, keeper of the Council Chamber and comptroller of the coal-yards.

(11) To Anna Acton, widow, to be housekeeper.

(12) To George Holder to be yeoman of the coal-yards.

(13) To Henry Powell to be steward, and note of same to William Grey to be master cook.

In all pp. 12. *Thirteen separate commissions and three notes. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 171*, pp. 36–47.

1702.
25 June. DEED OF APPOINTMENT by LORD TREASURER GODOLPHIN.

To all Christian people &c. Under the powers given me by an Act for granting his Majesty certain duties on malt, &c.,* I have appointed Samuel Wiseman to inspect, examine and control all the accounts of moneys which have been or shall be received or paid for or upon the tickets or benefits appointed to be paid by the said Act, or the interest thereof paid or to be paid by any subsequent Act of Parliament. This office Wiseman now enjoys by a constitution under the hands and seals of the late Commissioners of the Treasury, dated 15 April, 1698, which constitution, by her Majesty's command, I hereby supersede and determine. Usual fees for self and clerks.

Pp. 1½. *Copy, with copy signature. Underwritten, Verified with the entry in the Treasury by E. Webster. Entered in the office of the Auditor of the Receipt of the Exchequer, 25 Nov., 1706; and entered in the office of the Clerk of the Pells, 28 Nov., 1706. Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 51.*

Same. ACT enabling the Queen to appoint Commissioners [in Scotland] to treat for an Union between ENGLAND and SCOTLAND.

For this see *Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, Vol. XI., p. 26.
Pp. 1¼. *S.P. Scotland, Series II*, Vol. 2, pp. 2-4.

25 June.
St. James'. ROYAL WARRANT to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Sir Robert Southwell has asked us to accept his resignation of the offices of Principal Secretary of State and Keeper of the Signet or Privy Seal in Ireland. Cause patents to pass the Great Seal there revoking his appointment and appointing Edward Southwell to the said offices, to hold during pleasure with a fee of 300*l.* a year, payable quarterly, as from the feast of St. John Baptist last past, to hold as amply as previous Secretaries. Cause a new signet to be made there with the arms and inscription proper to the same.

We direct that Edward Southwell be admitted to the Privy Council there, and that Sir Robert Southwell, in recognition of his long services there, remain a member of it.

Pp. 1¾. *S.P. Ireland, Entry Book 3*, pp. 16-17. *Also S.P. Signet Office 15*, p. 8.

26 June.
Admiralty Office. JOSIAH BURCHETT to NOTTINGHAM.

Sends copy of the instructions to the commander of the Newfoundland squadron, and desires to know if there be anything in them which would prevent his carrying out such other instructions as he may receive from the Queen.

P. ½. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 6*, 103. *Enclosing :—*

A. *Instructions by the Lord High Admiral to Captain John Leake.*

1702.

I have appointed you commander of the ships named in the margin bound to Newfoundland. Get them ready as soon as possible and sail at the first opportunity of wind and weather with them and such ships, bound to Newfoundland New England or Virginia, as are ready to go there and desire your convoy. On the voyage, enter the ports on the way to Falmouth and take into your care such ships as are ready to go with you ; but do not wait for them longer than is absolutely necessary, since despatch is of the greatest importance. That the merchant ships may be ready, you are forthwith to send notice overland to the several ports, saying you are ordered to call for merchantmen, and making known your signal for them ; and you are to endeavour to arrive off these ports by day, so that they may see you. Having got the ships together, you are to go to Newfoundland and cruise there for security of the trade and coast during the fishing season. You are to take particular care to escort the ships bound for Virginia and New England so far as your way shall lie together, and then leave them to prosecute their respective voyages. "And so soon as you arrive at Newfoundland, you are to inform yourself of the condition of the French, the number of their shipping, whether men-of-war or fishing ships or vessels, and the strength of their forts in those parts, and to govern yourself accordingly in the defence and safeguard of her Majesty's subjects and their ships under your care, proceeding according as may be thought most advisable by yourself and the captains under your command in opposing or making any attempts against the enemy at sea or in any of the harbours of Newfoundland, either by taking, burning or destroying any of their ships or forts as it shall be in your power. And as you are to take care that you do not imprudently expose the ships under your command or any of the vessels of her Majesty's subjects under your convoy, so are you to have the like regard that no service be omitted which you shall have a probability of doing against the enemy."*

You shall assist the Admirals, Vice-Admirals and Rear-Admirals of the various ports and harbours in Newfoundland, as needed, in preserving peace and government amongst the seamen and fishermen there, and in apprehending offenders. You are to take care that no man who does not belong to her Majesty's ships be received into any vessel under your command or transported to Newfoundland, and that no fish be taken on board any of your vessels except what is for the use and spending of the said ship's company.

When out of the Channel you are to place the seamen under your command upon short allowance of victuals of six to four men's allowance, or otherwise as you think necessary for the lengthening out of your victuals ; "assuring the seamen that they shall be duly paid for the same."

* In margin:—The *Exeter*, *Assistance*, *Reserve*, *Charles galley*, *Looe* ; the *Wolf* and *Shark* sloops.

1702.

You are to continue guarding the fishery at Newfoundland no longer than till 25 September next, unless you find it absolutely necessary : and then, if the fishing ships shall have made their voyage, you shall come away with them. When you have escorted them as far as you think proper, you are to send a fourth and fifth-rate with the vessels bound for Portugal to escort those vessels. Order the ships you detach to see their convoy first to Lisbon and then to Oporto, and then, without delay, to come to Plymouth, and, failing orders there, on to the Downs and report : but warn them before they approach Portugal with the fishing ships to ascertain if there has been any rupture with that Crown and, if they find there is, to bring their convoy to England.

Having detached the convoy to Portugal, you are to bring the rest of the vessels to England, "it being her Majesty's express command that none of her ships shall be exposed to the insults of the enemy by their convoying any of the fish ships to Spain or any ports up the Streights." When you arrive, call at Plymouth and, failing orders, come up to the Downs. During your voyage give convoy to all other vessels sailing your way which desire to go with you : and direct the two ships which you detach with the trade for Portugal to do the like.

As the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations have been assured that it is absolutely necessary for the safety of the harbour of St. John, Newfoundland, that a chain, which has been sent out some time, should be fixed there, you are to employ the carpenters of your ships and their crews and the seamen, if needed, to fix the boom and float the chain.

If the Southampton and Advice join you during this service you shall take them under your command and employ them as you think fit and, if you think well, send one of them with the fifth-rate to Portugal.

At the desire of the Council of Trade and Plantations, you are, during your stay at Newfoundland, to make the several inquiries the heads of which you will receive herewith, so far as you can without prejudice to your other services. On your return, send your answer thereon to them and to me.

It is likely that you may, before you sail, receive other instructions from the Queen as to how you are to act with respect to the naval force which the enemy may have at Newfoundland. You must diligently obey such instructions and all others which the Queen may hereafter send you.

Given under my hand at the Admiralty Office, 24 June, 1702.

Pp. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$. Copy. Overwritten, with name and titles of the Lord High Admiral. S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 103A.

26 June.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to NOTTINGHAM.

Sends enclosed from Sir George Rooke and gives its substance. P. $\frac{1}{3}$. Signed. Endd. Ibid, 104. Enclosing :—

A. Extract from a letter from Sir George Rooke of 25 June, 1702. I have just received his Royal Highness's orders for putting

1702.

on the Adventure, and victualling, such people as the Earl of Nottingham should send : but, before it came, she sailed, and was so "full of the Prince of Hesse his goods and with his servants that there was no room for anything else."

P. 1. *S.P. Dom., Naval* 6, 104A.

26 June.
St. James'.

The QUEEN to "the PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENT, TREASURER and COURT of ASSISTANCE of OUR ARTILLERY COMPANY of our CITY OF LONDON."

"Being well satisfied of the loyalty and good affection of our Artillery Company, and being therefore willing to promote the welfare and preservation of it in its ancient good order and discipline" . . . we "authorise and empower you frequently to exercise our said company in arms as well in the ground commonly called the Artillery ground near Moorfields as in other places where they have formerly used to exercise ; and we do hereby likewise give you full power and authority to hold Courts, free and public, for the annual choice of officers and other occasions as may be necessary and requisite for the better government of the said Company according to the ancient rules and practice thereof in such place and places and at such time and times as hath been usual.

"We likewise recommend unto your care that all the commission officers of our train bands of the said City may list themselves members of the said Society, that so by the frequent practice of arms according to their rules, they may be the better qualified to perform their trust in their respective commands." *Words of warranty.* "And for your further encouragement we do think fit to declare our most dear husband Prince George of Denmark Captain-General of your Company," and shall always show you our good will.

Pp. 1½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 170, pp. 73, 74.

26 June.
Transport
Office.

COMMISSIONER ATKINSON to the COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL.

States purport of Roope's letter of 24 June, 1702, from Portsmouth [*supra*, pp. 134-5]. *Proceeds* :—I wrote to him to get beds there if he can, and to draw bills on me for them and for provisions for the horses. I am sending 500 beds and 500 hammocks by land to-day, 500 beds to-morrow and 500 on Wednesday if the ships stay there so long.

P. 1. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval* 117, 33.

26 June.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to SIR GEORGE ROOKE.

Yours of the 23rd and 25th. I am sorry that the transport service has been no better provided for and computed, and that you are put to such shifts at this juncture. Your proposal to sail at once is approved, though some of the transports be left to follow you : but we suppose that the ships which were in the Downs, and sailed thence on Wednesday last, have by now reached you. They have two large transports with them, and the Duke of Ormond has, as we are told, hired two more, which should suffice.

1702.

P.S.—My Lords think that Sir J. Munden should be tried as soon as the *Salisbury* and the tender from Falmouth come in, and the Judge Advocate can prepare for it, and that Sir John be meantime suspended. On this I am to write to the Prince.

P. ¾. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 208, p. 25.

27 June.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Lord Treasurer.

Queen's command :—To give order to release the ships named in the enclosed account, which were in her Majesty's ports before the declaration of war, and were detained by the Customs officers. Direct the officers at the ports to allow no men to leave on such ships except such as came with them.

Also note.—The ships were the *Nonsuch* of Chalevette, 30 tons, Francis Brossard master; the *Magdalene* of "Bourdeaux," 17 tons, Francis Jousset master, stopped at Bristol. *Also* the *Hannah* of Bridgewater, of 70 tons, Hezekiah Stocker master, bound from Nantes to Amsterdam with French goods and stopped at Falmouth.

P. ¾. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, pp. 60–1.

2. To the Commissioners for Sick and Wounded and Exchange of Prisoners.*

Queen's command :—To inform yourselves as accurately as you can of the number of English prisoners that are detained in France, and in what ports of the Kingdom, and to attend "the Cabinet Council" at 10 a.m. on the 30th.

P. ½. *Ibid.*, p. 61.

27 June. ORDER on PETITION of the INHABITANTS of the PARISH of ALL SAINTS, OXFORD.

Their petition shews that on 8 March last the tower and steeple of their church "through meer age" fell down. The cost of rebuilding it is computed at 4,800*l.*, and as they can only pay a small part of this sum they have prevailed with very worthy trustees (whose names benefactors [*sic*] are, with a plan of the church, annexed) to receive contributions. 1,763*l.* has already been contributed, and the church is so far advanced that it will be ready for roofing as soon as timber can be cut for it, "which roof is to be supported geometrically without pillars," which will require at least 200 load of timber by computation. There is plenty of good old wood in your Majesty's forest of Whichwood [Wychwood] in Oxfordshire.

They *pray* for leave to cut so much.

Order, 27 June, Whitehall. Referred to the Lord High Treasurer for consideration and report. *Further pleasure.*

P. ¾. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 239, p. 25.

* Hereinafter called, for brevity, "Commissioners for Sick and Wounded."

1702.

27 June.
Ed[inburgh].

The DUKE OF HAMILTON to [WILLIAM KEITH ?].*

I have yours of the 23rd, and am very pleased that you insisted on presenting the address to the Queen in person and refused to let anybody else have it. I hope you will take care to read it, and then present it. If her Majesty is advised to refuse it, I beg you may come back at once. You have greatly raised your reputation here by your conduct in the matter, and all your constituents will thank you for it. I am very pleased with what the Countess of Marlborough said to you. Please make her my compliments and say that I am afraid of troubling her with letters. I have heard nothing from Blantyre of the letter I wrote to her by him, but, "by the manner she has treated you," I am convinced she is well disposed towards us. There has been a great controversy here about the Abjuration oath, and it was carried only by four whether it should receive a first reading or lie on the table. There are great heats among them, and though we have left them they are far from agreeing amongst themselves. I wrote this some time ago to the Lord Treasurer, and now he sees I am right. The business of the advocates is put off. They continue firm to what they have done.

Pp. 4 (*small*). (*Hol.*) *S.P. Scotland, Series II*, 1, 7.

Also notes† on a trial in the King's Bench relating to a message called the Fleet, in St. Bride's parish, London.

The Warden, Ford, was found guilty of extortion and of the escape of Richard Spencer. The jury also found that the message aforesaid was pertinent to the office. Motion was made to arrest judgment, and the case is not yet decided.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid*, 1, 7A.

27 June.
Whitehall.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To the Lord Keeper.

Recommends Mr. Thomas Smith of Mesham [Melksham] in Wilts for the Commission of the Peace. He is loyal and has an estate of 600*l.* a year and "money in his pocket." There is a want of such men in the Division where he lives.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 101, p. 265.

2. To the Lord High Treasurer.

A letter of $\frac{16}{27}$ instant from Mr. Cresset, the Envoy at Hanover, was laid before the Queen, in which he asks that something may be done to gratify "the persons chiefly concerned in disarming the Duke of Wolfenbutell." The Queen approves it, and would have the sum of 2,000*l.* put into Mr. Cresset's hands, by such method as your lordship shall think fit, for this purpose.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Ibid*, p. 224.

3. To the Prince's Council.

Command :—The Queen wishes that Sir J. Munden be brought

* See the note to Hamilton's last letter on 24 June, 1702.

† Apparently quite irrelevant to the foregoing letter, to which they are attached.

1702.

to his trial as soon as the Judge Advocate or his deputy is ready for it, and that meantime he be suspended from his command in the fleet. The trial to take place as soon as possible. Inform his Royal Highness.

Her Majesty approves his Royal Highness's proposal as to ascertaining allowances to commanders of squadrons "to 1*l*. to 5*s*. a day."

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 204, p. 346.

27 June.*
Whitehall.

THE QUEEN to the NOBLEMEN and to the BARONS, COMMISSIONERS for SHIRES and COMMISSIONERS for BOROUGHs assembled in PARLIAMENT in SCOTLAND.

We are informed that at your first meeting, by virtue and warrant of the 17th Act of the sixth Session of this current Parliament and of our proclamation of adjournment agreeable thereto, several members of Parliament, after prayers said, and declining to wait the reading of our Commission granted to the Duke of Queensberry, representing our person, &c., presumed to declare that they did not conceive themselves warranted to meet and act in this Session of Parliament, and therefore dissented from anything that should be done or acted therein and "thereupon did take instruments and withdraw and remove from their attendance." "We have thought fit to represent to you our just resentment of this irregular and unlawful proceeding; and our resolution to own and maintain this present Session of Parliament and the dignity and authority of the same, and of our High Commissioner thereto, against all opposers." We thought fit to declare this to encourage you in proceeding for the protection of the Protestant religion and maintenance of the succession to the Crown and preserving the peace of the Kingdom.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Scotland*, *Warrant Book* 18, pp. 185-6.

Same.

ROYAL WARRANT to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Directing him to cause the following to be sworn and admitted of the Privy Council of Ireland.

[Michael Boyle] Archbishop of Armagh and Primate, John Methuen,† Esq., Chancellor of Ireland, Charles, Earl of Cork, High Treasurer, Narcissus [Marsh], Archbishop of Dublin, James, Duke of Ormond, Edward, Earl of Meath, [William] Earl of Inchiquin, [Charles] Earl of Mountrath, Henry, Earl of Drogheda, Hugh, Earl of Mount-Alexander, John, Earl of Galway, [James] Earl of Abercorn, [Murrough] Viscount Blessinton, [William] Bishop of Kildare, [Richard] Bishop of Meath, [St. George] Bishop of Clogher, [Edward] Bishop of Down and Connor, Thomas, Lord Coningsby, [Charles] Lord Berkeley, Master of the Rolls, Henry, Lord Shelburne, Francis Robartes, Esq., Sir Charles Fielding, Colonel Richard Coote, Philip Savage, Esq., Chancellor of the Exchequer there, Sir Richard Pyne, Chief Justice of the Queen's

* May be June 17th. The Clerk writes 1 and 2 very much alike.

† Also spelt "Methwen."

1702.

Bench, Sir Richard Cox, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Robert Doyne, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Sir Robert Southwell, Sir Christopher Wandesford, Sir Robert King, Sir Cyril Wyche, Sir Henry Fane, Major-General William Steuart,* Thomas Keightly,† Esq., Major-General Thomas Earl, Thomas Brodrick, Esq., Richard Aldworth, Esq., Robert Molesworth, Esq., Charles Dering, Esq., Auditor General in Ireland, Francis Gwyn, Esq., Sir William Robinson and Edward Southwell, Esq.

Pp. 1½. *S.P. Ireland, Entry Book 3*, pp. 18–19. Also *S.P. Signet Office 15*, p. 19.

28 June.

*Royal
Sovereign,
St. Helens.*

SIR GEORGE ROOKE to NOTTINGHAM.

Packet for Mr. Methuen delivered. The frigate which carries him will be ordered to wait at Lisbon for his directions.

I shall gladly send an express to him, as her Majesty directs, in case the Spaniards shew any disposition to submit to the House of Austria.

P. ¾. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 67*, 23.

29 June.

Whitehall.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To the Prince's Council.

Command:—To submit enclosed from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland as to safe keeping of prisoners of war at Kinsale, and building a prison there, for his Royal Highness's consideration and report.

P. ⅓. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 204*, p. 347.

2. To Dr. Bramston.

A Danish ship bound for Dunkirk, laden with plank, all on the Danes' account has, it is said, been brought into Berwick. I desire to know how, on perusal of the papers, you find the matter stands, and in what time you think it may be ready for a hearing. The Danish Envoy has made a great complaint of the delays made by the captain that brought the ship in; so I hope there will be none of delay in the Court.

P. ⅓. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101*, p. 224.

3. To the Board of Ordnance.

On your report on the petition of John Nicholls and others, residents near the Mount's Bay in Cornwall, desiring guns and ammunition for the place, the Queen commands that you supply such a number of guns as may be necessary for the defence of the Bay. The residents themselves must supply the ammunition.

P. ⅓. *Ibid*, p. 225.

29 June.

ROYAL WARRANT to ANTHONY ROWE.

Appointing him Keeper of Hyde Park in Middlesex, with power to elect one or more under keepers for looking to the

* Also spelt "Steuard."

† Also spelt "Keightley."

1702.

deer and keeping the gates and ports of the park and [granting him] all the lodges with their outhouses and appurtenances, and the custody thereof (except the great lodge with the outhouses, gardens and grounds thereunto belonging), which were granted to the Earl of Jersey, his executors, administrators and assigns (by a lease under the Exchequer Seal for a term of years) by King William III. [*Details.*] He* and his servants were at all times to have all right of egress and regress through the said Park, all herbage and pannage, and all "lops, tops and chops" of trees, all dead and wind-fall wood, the usual fees of all deer killed and all other profits, &c. To hold during pleasure.

Pp. 2. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 350, pp. 237, 238.

29 June.
Spithead.

JUDGE ADVOCATE BATHURST to the SECRETARIES of the
ADMIRALTY.

I have, under his Royal Highness' order, been taking evidence on oath of all the officers belonging to the squadron lately under Sir John Munden with regard to his action off Corunna. I am obliged to say that such general examinations, if they are for his Royal Highness' information, may be effectual, but that if they are intended to prepare the way for a trial of Sir John at court martial, they are contrary to the procedure in all our criminal courts (except as allowed by the late Act in cases of high treason); nor is it agreeable to my duty, which is, I think, to get information on oath of such persons only as lay blame on the person accused in order to put him on his defence. I have found the inconvenience of this in a previous case, *vizt.*, in the trial of Captain Harlow for the escape of M. Ponti [Pointis], when Sir G. Rooke, then Admiral of the Fleet, was ordered, with my assistance, to examine all the officers of that squadron on oath.

The effect of this order was "that at that trial I found myself under a necessity of laying aside all those examinations as if they had never been made, and only to examine again upon oath in Court such persons as I thought most material towards making good the charge laid against him."

To examine the captains of Sir John Munden's squadron would more probably be a disadvantage to the Queen in this case, for many of them, having set their hands at Councils of War to most of the steps made by the flag, seem to have made themselves in some sort parties. These things his Royal Highness should, I humbly think, consider. Unless otherwise directed I must go on as I have been ordered, and desire to be told the names of all those who, by letters or otherwise, have charged Sir J. Munden with blame on this occasion, so that I may have their evidence for the Crown when the trial comes on. Meantime, I shall examine the inferior commissioned and warrant officers on board the ships now at Spithead.

Pp. 3½. (*Hol.*) *S.P. Dom., Naval* 117, 34.

* It is not clear whether the following sentence gives privileges to Rowe or recites those given to the Earl of Jersey.

1702.

30 June.
Transport
Office.

COMMISSIONER ATKINSON to the COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL.

The Duke of Ormond has ordered Mr. Roope to hire two ships at Portsmouth for the service of the transports.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed. S.P. Dom., Naval 117, 35.*

30 June.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Lord High Treasurer.

The Queen grants the request of Thomas Morton, gentleman, and his wife, that they may have the custody of Margaret James, an idiot, and grants to them an allowance for her maintenance out of the idiot's estate. You are to ascertain what allowance will be fit.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 62.*

2. To the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations.

The Queen has ordered an agreement to be made with Mr. Dummer upon his proposals for settling a correspondence with Jamaica and other her Majesty's islands in America. Her Majesty desires you to consider and settle with Mr. Dummer, and report how these voyages will best be performed, to what places the ships should go and generally on the matter. Send a report as to how you proceed herein, to be laid before the Queen.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid, p. 63.*

3. To Josiah Burehett.

My Lords think they should hear weekly the state of the Navy at home, where the cruisers are cruising, and what preparations are being made on the ships that are being made ready for sea service. This report should come weekly on Fridays, beginning next Friday. Inform the Prince's Council of this, that such an account may be sent to Secretary Hedges or me for their lordships.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Ibid.*

4. To the Prince's Council.*

Queen's command:—To send you the report of the Navy Board on the proposals of Mr. Dummer for correspondence with Jamaica. "that the same may be laid before his Royal Highness for his orders to the officers of the Navy Board" to make an agreement with Mr. Dummer on the best terms they can. Expedition is necessary, as the Queen desires to lose no time in sending these ships to the West Indies.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid, p. 64.*

5. To Same.

Enclosed shews that there is a French Protestant† now prisoner at Portsmouth who desires to serve on board the Queen's fleet. Should his desire be granted?

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.*

* A naval council assisting his Royal Highness in the discharge of his duties as Lord High Admiral of England.

† His name is given in the margin as William Le Berquier.

1702.
30 June.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to NOTTINGHAM.

Enclosing an extract of a letter from Vice-Admiral Benbow.

Four lines. Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 105.

Enclosing :—

A. Extract, as above.

This by the Fowey brings you a duplicate of what I sent by the Margate. We have as yet no certain news of the French. 'Tis said they are sailed for Havanna, also that they are still at Legan [Leogane].

I have sent several out to know the truth, but still 'tis doubtful, so that this day some of our ships are sailed and I in a day or two will follow and join them, though not in a good condition, having lost above 600 men.

This Government, since the death of Mr. Selwyn, make great difficulties about giving us men, though it is in their power to do so, and they at the same time are sure that if war comes nothing but our shipping can protect them. But, if they do not, necessity has no law, and I will do my endeavour, while I live, to keep "the King's ships" under my command in the best condition as men-o-war, which I humbly conceive is the intent of our coming into these parts.

I intend to cruise with the Bredab, Defiance and eleven other ships [names given] between the east end of Jamaica and Petit Guava for the health of my men and to inform myself how matters go in those parts, and to stay there till we have news from England, which will be welcome—peace or war.

I repeatedly asked the Governor for men, and, being as often refused, [he] at last issued orders that I should take every fifth man from every ship in the harbour and have from the shore what strength were there. However, the news got out and the result was that in this seeming favour I could not get above 60 men, and some of our own hurt by shot from the sloops. Nor can it be otherwise while a merchant commands Port Royal and a planter governs. "Private interest is what they aim at without regard to the King's order or security of his island, whose interest here will be either lost or ruined if left in these hands."

Pp. 1½. Dated, Jamaica, 30 Ap. Ibid, 105A.

30 June.
Whitehall.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To the Attorney General.

You have reported on the petition of the aldermen of St. Albans, which was referred to you by her Majesty's order, that if the freedoms were granted after the Court was adjourned they are void, and the Mayor and two aldermen guilty of a misdemeanour for which they may be punished by indictment or information. If the law cannot well be enforced except by a prosecution in her Majesty's name, she is content that it be used for that end.

P. ½. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, pp. 222-3.

1702.

2. To Josiah Burchett.

I think it reasonable to settle 200*l.* a year on Dr. Newton, Advocate General to his Royal Highness. Inform his Royal Highness.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 204*, p. 347.

30 June.
Ed[inburgh].

The DUKE OF HAMILTON to [WILLIAM KEITH ?].*

Mr. Beuerman [Bowerman] arrived about two o'clock on Sunday. I had yours of the 23rd the day before. This made what came by the express the more surprising; but now that that is over, by no means let any further application be made for presenting our address, and I am very glad you say it's sealed up. I desire it may continue so, and that you bring it down with you when your convenience allows you to come. Be sure it is kept safe meantime and where you can come at it.

I am persuaded that those who advised her Majesty not to receive it have not considered her service, but its not proper to talk of that now. It will be seen who gave her Majesty the best advice, and time will shew whether it had not been better for her service this Parliament had never met. "It is this day adjourned, there having been the greatest debates and heats imaginable in relation to an abjuration oath which was carried to have a first reading on Saturday last, and this after great caballing on both sides. When the matter was going to the debate the Duke of Queensberry adjourned the Parliament till the 17th of August."

Everybody here is very sensible of your zeal and services to your country. We only hope that they may not expose you to some resentment. We shall be glad to see you back here, and desire you to be circumspect in your conversation where you are.

P.S.—The advocates' affair is remitted to the Council. The heat of the divisions on the other matter has been so great that there was no time to think of them.

P. $3\frac{3}{4}$ (*small*). (*Hol.*) *S.P. Scotland, Series II*, 1, 8.

[June.]

Note of moneys paid—half a year's pension to Mrs. D. Agneaux.

A New Year's gift to her. Payment to Mrs. Duncomb.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$ (*small*). *Endd.* "An account of the money I sent by Mrs. D'Agar's order to her daughter and granddaughter." *S.P. Dom., Anne 1*, 52.

June.

NOTE for the DIVIDEND for JUNE.†

Notes 115 grants of offices, pensions, commissions, restitutions of temporalities, &c.

Total of left column, 94*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; of right column, 301*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Pp. 4. *Endd. Ibid.*, 53.

* See the note to Hamilton's letter of 24 June, 1702, above p. 135.

† See entry at 31 March, 1702, above pp. 15, 16.

JULY, 1702.

1702.
1 July.
Whitehall.

The COMMITTEE of TRADE and PLANTATIONS to HEDGES.

As commanded, we have perused the treaties between England and the States General of the United Netherlands, with particular regard to what concerns trade. On consideration of the 26th Article of the Treaty of Breda of 1667 [of which the text is here *set out*], we take leave to observe that on such occasions as the States lay an embargo on their own ships, requiring each fifth mariner out of every merchant ship to serve in war, they make the same requisition on every English ship in their ports, demanding every fifth mariner, or money in his place. We do not think that this is conformable to the article; but if the Dutch insist on exercising this right they should be told that the Queen has a similar right in respect of Dutch sailors under the same treaty.

On the 28th Article of the Treaty of Breda [of which the text is here *set out*] we think it should be agreed that no captain or officer should demand any payment or gratuity for giving convoy in accordance with its terms.

Ships from the English plantations convey goods directly from and to Dutch ports, by which the Queen loses the customs; and the plantations, especially those under Proprietary Governments, carry on a trade which is contrary to the Acts of Navigation. We think that the English consul at Rotterdam and other ports of Holland should be allowed to search ships coming from, or going to, our plantations, so that they may be prosecuted according to law; but we see that this would be very hard to carry out.

Pp. 2½. *Signed*, Dartmouth, Rob. Cecill, John Pollexfen, Ph. Meadows, Wm. Blathwayt and Mat. Prior. *Endd.* S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 54.

1 July.
Admiralty
Office.

GEORGE CLARKE to RICHARD WARRE.

I am commanded by the Prince to send you, for the Earl of Nottingham's information, extracts from letters received from Commissioner St. Lo at Plymouth touching several French ships which have been seen off the Groyne and from Mr. Yates at Bristol with news from the West Indies.

I am also to send you an extract of a letter from the Commissioners of Victualling saying what they can do in relation to the provisions lately ordered to be prepared for the West Indies, and shipping to carry the same. *Pray* lay these before my Lords so that the Queen's pleasure may be known at once.

P. ¾. *Signed.* S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 106. *Enclosing* :—

A. Commissioner St. Loe* to [the Secretary to the Lord High Admiral].

The Hannibal and George galley came in here yesterday from Smyrna and Scanderoone, and from Livornia [Leghorn]. About 15 days ago they saw 24 ships off the Groyne. Eight

* The name is spelt in different ways.

1702.

of these were supposed to be men-of-war, and I think they are the ships that are to carry the soldiers to the West Indies. Some days after one of them met with a Swede's ship of 500 tons, bound for Cadiz with naval stores, and were informed that four more sail were speedily to follow them. They steered S.W. The Rising Eagle says that two rich French East Indiamen are "suddenly" expected home.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. Dated, Plymouth, 28 June. S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 106A.

B. Mr. Yates to [the Secretary to the Lord High Admiral].

The Don Carlos (James Smith, master,) from Jamaica arrived here yesterday. She left on 3 May in company with the Fowey man-of-war and 16 merchantmen. [Details.] They were 23 days going through the Gulf, and met two Londoners that had brought negroes. They also heard from a small Irish vessel that the Summers frigate, belonging to the Guinea Company, was ashore on the Jordains off Cuba, but that the men were saved. About 22 May they met a Portuguese that had carried negroes to Carthagena, which told them that the French fleet were at Havana and the Spanish flota at Vera Cruz, but that the silver was not on board and that the Spaniards would scarce trust it under their convoy.

Other details.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. Dated, Bristol, 29 June. Ibid, 6, 106B.

C. The Commissioners of Victualling to Richard Warre.

We were lately ordered by the Lord High Admiral, through the Navy Board, to prepare victuals suitable for the West Indies for 4,000 men for six months, at whole allowance, and to hire the ships to carry both the provisions and 600 men with two months' allowance; and that six of the said ships should be of 300 tons burden. The victuals were to be ready by August 1. We to-day laid before his Royal Highness our difficulty in complying with this order, and were directed to set it out in writing.

There are not many ships of that burden to be chartered. Upwards of fifty have lately gone to Archangell; and, treating with masters and owners of smaller ships, we find some are not sheathed and cannot be ready for five or six weeks. Others require to be victualled and manned at the Queen's charge. Some desire to be paid from the time they begin to load till they return to London, and many refuse to go, fearing that when they get to the West Indies their men will be seized [for service in the fleet] and they will be compelled to lie still there. Most do insist on 5l. a ton if they are to be discharged on delivering their provisions, and yet to have their men protected both out and home. They also demand demurrage in case they shall not sail by the time agreed on. We have offered 3l. 10s. 0d. a ton, which is the most ever offered by this office for such service.

We think we shall have enough provisions, as we shall be able to get the pork off the ships which are to be discharged. Pray lay these matters before his Royal Highness.

1702.

Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. *Copy. Dated*, Victualling Office, 30 June, 1702.
Signed (copies), by John Houblón, Thomas Colby, H. Vincent
 and W. Wright. *S.P. Dom., Naval* 6, 106c.

1 July.
 Admiralty
 Office.

GEORGE CLARKE to JOHN ELLIS [Secretary to Hedges].

Sends a letter from Mr. Bathurst, Judge-Advocate of the Fleet, as to the difficulty of examining officers on oath in connection with the trial of Sir John Munden.* The Lord High Admiral desires it to be laid before Secretary Hedges.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *Signed. Add. Endd. Ibid*, 107.

[1 July.] SAILING ORDERS by SIR GEORGE ROOKE.

In case of separation on this side Portland with the wind westerly, the place of rendezvous is St. Helens. If the separation is to the west of Portland and in the Channel, it is Torbay. If you separate with an easterly wind it is 20 or 30 leagues S.W. from Scilly. If you miss the fleet there open your sealed orders and act on them.

Sealed Orders.

Make the best of your way to N.W., ten or fifteen leagues from Cape Finistere. If you find no orders there go to the Groyne [Corunna]. If you find no orders there proceed to the Bay of Bulls [?], near Cadiz.

P. 1. *Endd. Undated, but attached to next document. Ibid*, 108, 1.

1 July.
 Admiralty
 Office.

MEMORIAL by the LORD HIGH ADMIRAL and GENERALISSIMO [Prince George of Denmark] to the QUEEN in COUNCIL.

I recommended it to Sir Cloudesly Shovell to cause the most necessary ships that will be left at Spithead when Sir George Rooke sails to be manned out of others. He proposes thereon to unman the *Royal William*, *Victory*, *Namure* and *Lancaster*, as Sir George Rooke did the *Britannia*, *Content* and *Newark* at Sheerness, to enable him to proceed with the ships going with him on the expedition.

It is submitted to the Queen whether, in view of the preparations being made, or likely to be made, by the French this summer, these ships should be unmanned and laid up, or whether it may not be necessary to go on and man them again, lest, when the fleet is separated, the French should come into these seas with a superior strength.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *Signed* by Prince George of Denmark. *Countersigned* by Josiah Burchett. *Endd. Ibid*, 108, 2.

1 July.
 St. James'.

REGULATION of PAY for the Three Regiments in the West Indies according to the Establishment.

We think it necessary for defence of our West Indian possessions to maintain out of our Irish revenue the three regiments of foot commanded by the late [*sic*] General William Selwyn,

* See above at p. 145.

1702.

Colonel Richard Brewer and Brigadier Zachary Tiffin; the first two of which are in Jamaica and the third in the Leeward Islands. We confirm the establishment made for them on 1 August, 1701, by King William III, commencing at the times hereafter mentioned.

We think that the regiments should continue to consist of companies of 38 men (the number at the time when the regiments were shipped in Ireland) till further order, although they are put down at 60 in the establishment of 1 August, 1701. For the due mustering, paying, clothing and recruiting of the said regiments during their stay in the West Indies, we make the following regulations.

Detailed regulations follow.

Pp. 4. *S.P. Signet Office* 15, pp. 9-12.

Also an establishment* for the three regiments aforesaid with details of pay for officers and men and names of reformed officers, who are to be posted to vacancies as they occur. *Also* form of a muster-roll for the companies in the West Indies. P. 4. *Undated*, but the establishment noted, "Entered 29 [June, 1702]." *Ibid*, pp. 13-16.

1 July. MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT for IRELAND.

To commence on 1 July, 1702. To supersede all former establishments. No new charge to be added without information thereof first given to the Lord High Treasurer or the Commissioners of the Treasury for the time being.

1. General Officers.

Yearly Pay.
l. s. d.

The Lord Lieutenant, Deputy, Justices or other Chief Governor, in all	6,593	6	8
One Major-General	730	0	0
Two Brigadiers	1,095	0	0
Aide-de-camp to the Major-General ..	182	10	0
Muster-Master-General and Clerk of the Cheque	500	0	0
Six Deputy Commissaries	547	10	0
Quartermaster-General	365	0	0
Adjutant-General	365	0	0
Judge Advocate General	121	13	4
Surgeon General	121	13	4
Provost Marshal General	73	0	0

Total 10,694 13 4

2. Military contingencies	2,000	0	0
Rent of Horse Guard stables	110	0	0
Fire and candle for Dublin Castle if not otherwise provided	60	0	0

3. A Regiment of Horse.

(a) Field and Staff Officers.

Colonel as Colonel	219	0	0
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* This re-appears in the general establishment for Ireland: see below at p. 155.

1702.

					Yearly Pay.		
					<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Lieutenant-Colonel	as	Lieutenant-Colonel	..	..	146	0	0
Colonel	..	..	..	..	100	7	6
Major as Major	..	..	..	..	121	13	4
Chaplain	..	..	..	..	73	0	0
Surgeon	..	..	..	..	45	12	6
Kettle-drummer	..	..	..	..
					705	13	4
(b) One Troop.							
Captain (10s. a day and two horses, each at 2s.)	..	..	..	..	255	10	0
Lieutenant (5s. a day and two horses, each at 2s.)	..	..	..	..	164	5	0
Cornet (3s. a day and two horses, each							
Quartermaster (self and one horse) ..					91	5	0
Two Corporals ..	..	..	..	..	91	5	0
One Trumpeter ..	..	..	..	..	45	12	6
Thirty-six privates	..	..	..	..	985	10	0
					1,761	2	6
(c) Five more such Troops					8,805	8	4
Total for the regiment					11,272	8	4
There are two more such regiments of horse the yearly pay of which at the same rate comes to 22,544 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>							
4. One Squadron of Horse.							
The pay for this is the same as for the regiment of horse detailed above.							
The field officers and troop officers are the same, but instead of having six troops (as the regiment has, <i>see</i> above,) the squadron has only three troops.							
The annual pay of this squadron comes to					5,989	10	0
5. A Regiment of Dragoons.							
(a) Field and Staff Officers.							
Colonel as Colonel	..	..	..	..	219	0	0
Lieutenant - Colonel	as	Lieutenant-Colonel	..	..	127	15	0
Colonel	..	..	..	..	91	5	0
Major as Major	..	..	..	..	121	3	4
Chaplain	..	..	..	..	73	0	0
Surgeon	..	..	..	..
					632	13	4
(b) One Troop.							
Captain	..	..	..	..	182	10	0
Lieutenant	..	..	..	..	91	5	0
Cornet	..	..	..	..	73	0	0
Quartermaster	..	..	..	..	54	15	0

1702.

					Yearly Pay.		
					<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
One Sergeant	..	..	..	..	45	12	6
Two Corporals	..	..	..	..	54	15	0
One Drummer	..	..	..	..	27	7	6
One Hoboy	..	..	..	..	27	7	6
Thirty-six dragoons	..	..	..	..	766	10	0
					1,323	2	6
(c) Five similar Troops	..	..	..	..	6,615	12	6
Total	..	..	..	..	8,571	8	4
There is another such regiment for which the charge is the same.							
There are also two troops of dragoons attached to Colonel Ross' regiment. Their pay is the same as that of the troop of dragoons detailed above; or, for two troops							
	..	..	..	..	2,646	5	0
6. A Regiment of Foot.							
Field and Staff Officers.							
Colonel as Colonel	..	..	..	..	219	0	0
Lieutenant-Colonel as Lieutenant-Colonel	..	..	..	..	127	15	0
Major as Major..	..	..	..	..	73	0	0
Chaplain	..	..	..	..	121	13	4
Surgeon (4 <i>s.</i> a day) and mate (2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>)	..	..	..	..	118	12	6
Adjutant and Quartermaster..	..	..	..	..	73	0	0
Total	..	..	..	..	733	0	10
One Company.							
Captain	..	..	..	..	146	0	0
Lieutenant	..	..	..	..	73	0	0
Ensign	..	..	..	..	54	15	0
Two Sergeants (at 18 <i>d.</i> a day each)	..	..	..	..	54	15	0
Three Corporals (each 12 <i>d.</i> a day) ..	..	..	..	..	54	15	0
Two Drummers (same)	..	..	..	..	36	10	0
Fifty privates (each 6 <i>d.</i> a day)	..	..	..	..	456	5	0
Total, 876 <i>l.</i> a year. There are eleven such companies in a regiment; so the total for each regiment of the infantry is 9,636 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>							
Each regiment has also a company of Grenadiers to complete it. For these the establishment is as follows:—							
Captain (8 <i>s.</i> a day)	..	..	..	..	146	0	0
Two Lieutenants (each 4 <i>s.</i> a day)	..	..	..	..	146	0	0
Two Sergeants (each 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> a day)	..	..	..	..	54	15	0
Three Corporals (each 12 <i>d.</i> a day)	..	..	..	..	54	15	0
Two Drummers (each 12 <i>d.</i> a day)	..	..	..	..	36	10	0
Fifty privates (each 6 <i>d.</i> a day)	..	..	..	..	456	5	0
Total for the Grenadiers..	..	..	..	..	894	5	0
Total for the Regiment of Foot..	..	..	..	..	11,263	5	10

1702.

Yearly Pay.
l. s. d.

There are eleven of these regiments of foot, the pay for which, at this rate, comes to, per annum 123,896 4 2

7. Three Regiments of Foot in the West Indies.

The establishment for these is the same as that for the regiments at home, subject to the following differences:—

Amongst the field and staff officers the major gets 5*s.* a day instead of 4*s.*

In each company there is only one drummer instead of two, but there are 60 privates instead of 50, and each private is paid 8*d.* a day* not 6*d.*

The result is that these infantry companies cost each 1,113*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.* a year.

There are nine such companies in each regiment.

There is also in each regiment a company of Grenadiers. Here the establishment allows two corporals instead of three, one drummer instead of two and sixty privates instead of fifty, at 8*d.* a day.

The total for the Grenadiers is, consequently, 1,131*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*; and for the whole regiment 11,902*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*

For the three West Indian regiments it is therefore 35,706 2 6

8. The Ordnance.

(a) Superior officers at the following yearly pay:—

Master (500*l.*), Lieutenant (300*l.*), Surveyor and Controller (200*l.*), Clerk (100*l.*), Engineer and Surveyor-General of the fortifications and buildings (300*l.*).

(b) Inferior officers in Dublin at same:—

Second engineer (182*l.* 10*s.*), third engineer (146*l.*), two gentlemen of the Ordnance (together 146*l.*), two firemasters (same, 146*l.*), two bombardiers (same, 73*l.*), armourer (73*l.*), wheelwright (36*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*), waggon and carriage maker (36*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*), storekeeper (100*l.*), master gunner (50*l.*), his mate (25*l.*). Eight gunners to attend the train (together 146*l.*), eight matrosses (together 109*l.*).

* Note the higher pay for foreign service.

1702.

Yearly Pay.
l. s. d.

- (c) At Londonderry. A storekeeper (40*l.*), two gunners (each 18*l.* 5*s.*), two matrosses (each 13*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*).
 (d) At Charlemont.* One gunner and one matrosse.
 (e) At Galway. A storekeeper, three gunners and two matrosses.
 (f) At Athlone. One gunner and one matrosse.
 (g) At Limerick. A storekeeper, four gunners, two matrosses and an armourer (18*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*).
 (h) At Cork. A gunner and a matrosse.
 (i) At Kinsale. A storekeeper, master gunner (40*l.*), two gunners and four matrosses.
 (j) At Duncannon. Same; only two matrosses.
 (k) At Carrickfergus. A storekeeper, gunner and matrosse.

Total for year . . . 3,640 0 0

Memorandum.—Whatever regiment, troop or company shall be on duty in Dublin, each private horseman in it shall be allowed 3*d.* a day extra, and each private soldier 1*d.* a day extra, above the ordinary establishment.

The extra pay under this head, there being two troops and three regiments of foot (*details given*) on duty in Dublin, is—

Horse	357	7	11
Foot	2,057	13	9

9. Garrisons.

Londonderry and Culmore—

Governor	182	10	0†
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Cork—

Governor	365	0	0
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Limerick—

Governor	365	0	0
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Town Major	73	0	0
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Kinsale—

Governor	365	0	0
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Lieutenant-Governor	182	10	0
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Fort Major	73	0	0
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Duncannon—

Governor	365	0	0
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Town Major	73	0	0
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* At this and the following places the wages of the gunners, storekeepers and matrosses are the same; so they are not repeated.

† Of this 40*l.* is for fire and candles for the garrison.

1702.

					Yearly Pay.		
					<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Dublin—							
Town Major	..	..	..	..	91	5	0
Ross Castle—							
Governor	..	..	..	..	182	10	0
Total per year					<hr/>		
					2,317	15	0

10. Military Pensions.

Pensions to the Earl of Galway, Major General Steuart, Colonel O'Donnell (pursuant to an agreement between him and the now Earl of Athlone), Colonel Henry Luttrell, Sir James Jeffries in lieu of a company. Lord Blaney in lieu of the Government of Sligo, Lieutenant-Colonel Freeke (*details*), Lieutenant-Colonel Gwyllim, Major Monjoy, Captain Meridall, Lieutenant Philip Reeves, Lieutenant-Colonel Montargus. The last six pensions to last till the holders are otherwise provided for.

Figure given in each case. Total 3,843*l.* a year.

11. Annual charge for fire and candles for the army quartered in barracks in the several following places with the charge of barrack masters there and other contingent expenses.

List follows of 104 places where there are barracks and garrisons, shewing how many horsemen and footmen are in each and how much coal, turf, firing and candle is allowed for each.* The garrisons are very small and are in all only 36 horse and 231 foot.

Barrack masters (at 36*l.* 10*s.* a year) are allowed at the following places:—Carrickfergus, Charlemont, Drogheda, Sligo, Londonderry, Enniskillen, Cavan, Longford, Mullingar, Mullett, Galway, Maryborough, Athlone, Silvermines, Kilkenny, Clonmel, Charleville, Bantry, Dingle and Wicklow.

Town Majors (18*l.* 5*s.* a year) are allowed at Dublin, Limerick and Duncannon, and a fort Major at Kinsale.

Barrack masters and town majors &c. come, with other small charges, to 9,836*l.* 10*s.* a year.

An abstract of the above charges shews that in all they amount to 265,378*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.* a year.

Pp. 13½. *S.P. Signet Office* 15, pp. 49–62.

1 July.
Windsor.

ROYAL WARRANT to the [CHIEF GOVERNOR of IRELAND].

It is likely that the garrisons may be withdrawn out of several of the barracks for which firing and candles are allowed in the foregoing establishment; and we are told that the salary of barrack masters should be increased from 36*l.* 10*s.* to 50*l.* a year.

* The names are all well known places in Ireland and are omitted to save space.

1702.

Pay them the difference between these sums out of the money saved on the firing and candle allowance by reason of the withdrawal of garrisons. The Chief Governor may from time to time change the appropriation of the annual sum of 9,836*l.* 10*s.* allowed for barrack masters [*see above*] in the establishment.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Signet Office* 15, p. 63.

About
1 July.
Windsor.

An ESTABLISHMENT of HALF-PAY for the reformed Officers of the Regiments hereinafter named.

These payments to be made as usual, monthly or quarterly, on the appearance of the recipients or on certificate from the Muster-Master of their being alive and not otherwise provided for.

List follows shewing the daily and annual sums paid to each of the following :—

In Brigadier Wolseley's regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Berry, Major Thomas Price, Captain Richard Wolseley.

John Aughmouty, William Blashford, Captain-Lieutenant Samuel Forth, Robert Johnson, James Johnson, John Deane, Lane Irwyn, Cornet T. Fetherston, James Catchcart, Richard Berry, Daniel Harford, Peter Sandys, Lane Carleton, Quartermaster Thomas Wingfield, Francis Aldridge, Henry Dixon, James Humphrys, Michael Waldrom, Gerard Irwyn, Cornet Robert Hagerty.

Sums given in each case.*

In Colonel Echlin's regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Hamilton, Luke Davis, Cornet E. Loftus, Quartermaster John Nesbitt, Albro' Wrightson, Captain Robert Stewart, Lieutenant John Pacey, James Uniack, Cornet William Nesbitt, Quartermaster Hugh Nesbitt, William Parr.

In the Earl of Drogheda's regiment.

Captain William Fitzmorris, Captain-Lieutenant Richard Harwood, Thomas Mildmay, Robert Savile, John Shepardson, Ensign Henry Martin, Robert Kingsworth, Griffith White.

In Colonel Mitchelburn's regiment.

Colonel J. Mitchelburn, Lieutenant-Colonel John Hamilton, Major Anthony Schemberg [*sic*], Captain James Manson, Hercules Burleigh, Michael Cunningham, Francis Boyde, Stephen Miller, George Gregory, James McCormuck, Captain-Lieutenant Richard Bickerstaff, Samson Archer, George Church, Samuel Shallcross, William Gunter, Joshua Markham, James Wills, Oliver Anktell, Samuel Ferguson, Patrick Murray, Ensign Daniel Gillespey, John Reckham, Richard Jackson, John Forthseith, Hugh Campble, John Clement, James Donnelly, Charles Johnson, Andrew Hamilton.

* They are given right through the entry varying from 8*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* a day according to rank; it is not thought necessary to repeat this.

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In Colonel Thomas St. Johns' regiment.

Colonel Thomas St. Johns, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Stewart, Major Arthur Noble, Captain Joseph Embree, Joseph Dunbarr, William Hamilton, Thomas White, William Stewart, James Blair, John Maghlin, Captain-Lieutenant Robert Maghlin, William Brown, James Forbes, Martin Mossway, Jeremy Felton, Lewis Stewart, John Miller, Frederick Kyle, Samuel Mortimore, Ensign Henry Stewart, John Hamerley, Quartermaster Thornborough.

In Colonel Creighton's regiment.

Colonel Abraham Creighton, Lieutenant-Colonel John Caulfield, Captain Alexander Achison, Abraham Green, Thomas Johnston, George Brook, Michael Cole, Captain-Lieutenant John Orban, George Graham, Guy Carleton, Robert Montgomery, George Cashell, George Curry, George Hewston, Ralph Picken, George Johnson, Gabriel Shore, James Devit, Ensign James Laying, William Hamilton, John Vincent, Henry Cosby, John Browning, Henry Hodgkinson, John Johnson, Quartermaster Thomas Little, Adjutant J. Clarke.

In the Earl of Donegall's regiment.

Major the Earl of Longford, Captain Arthur Gore, John Davis, James Dore, Lieutenant George Holmes, John Peirce, John Reynolds, Ensign John Crofton, James Harrison, Nicholas Holmes, Stephen Ferragut.

In Lord Mountjoy's regiment.

Captain Hugh Hamill, Anthony Hovendon, Charles Willis, John Murray, William Sampson, Lieutenant Robert King, Joseph Pilot, Ensign Rene Fleury, John Latham, Hugh Owen.

In Sir George St. George's regiment.

[Colonel] Sir George St. George, Lieutenant-Colonel Toby Caulfield, Captain Murt. Cunningham.

Dow Cope, Lieutenant Samuel Dornant, Thomas Denny, Ensign Thomas Drisdale, William Hamilton, Francis Maynard, Rudson Copley, Adjutant John Philpot.

In Colonel Villiers' regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Edgworth, Captain Edward Wybrantz.

Thomas Ogle, Beresford Cotton, Edward Dixey, William Burgh, Captain-Lieutenant Richd. Jennings, Richard Bankham, Walter Travillian, John Shelbury, Rowland Gwynn, Edward Rogers, John Bushell, Ensign Francis Edgworth, Thomas Dodson, Joseph Hodges, Henry Peck, Quartermaster John Boycott.

In Lord Charlemont's regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Adam Murray, Major Thomas Whitney, Captain William Flower.

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Daniel Hudson, Hans Stephenson, Francis Flood,
Richard Crofton, William Campble, George Harris,
Thomas Morgan, Lieutenant Mark Smith, Roger
Holland, William Taylor, John Fobyn, Charles Le[?]
Pointell, Ensign Richard Carter, Jacob Dolman, John
Henderson, Quartermaster Robert Walker.

In Colonel Stanhope's.

Lieutenant George Manson, Ensign John Bagnall.

In Sir Mathew Bridges'.

Ensign Edward Steadman.

In Colonel George Hamilton's.

Captain St. John Peyton, Ensign John McCuistion.

In Colonel F. Hamilton's.

Lieutenant John Walsh, William Giffard, Robert
Cooke.

In Colonel Richard Brewer's.

Ensign Mathew Draper.

In Colonel Tidcomb's.

Captain Thomas Alexander, Alexander Oldys and
Lieutenant Thomas Burch.

In Colonel How's.

Lieutenant John Lloyd.

In Sir Henry Belasyse's.

Captain Charles Nicholson, Ensign Gabriel Read.

In Brigadier Ingoldsby's.

Captain John Hayne.

In Colonel William Seymour's.

Ensign William Thompson, Angus de Contiere.

In Brigadier Tiffin's.

Captains Stedman, John Woodward and George Carleton,
Lieutenant John Donnellan.

A summary of the above shows that the total of the sums
allowed is *per annum* 9,809*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

Pp. 4. *S.P. Signet Office* 15, pp. 64-7.

2 July.
Admiralty
Office.

The PRINCE'S COUNCIL to HEDGES.

We have, as commanded, considered whether Sir George Rooke should leave behind some of the largest ships at such place as he shall succeed in "to prevent the hazard of their return," late in the year, and have been ordered to state how many first and second class ships, exclusive of those with Sir George, can be ready for service next year. As we do not know what place Sir George is to attempt, or when he may have success, or in what condition his ships will be after his attack, we think the first of these questions should be left to the decision of Sir George himself and his flag officers. If he leaves the five first and second rates now with him, there can be fitted out for service next year the *Britannia*, *Queen*, *Victory*, *Namure* and *St. Michel*, and possibly the *Royal William*.

P. 3. Signed by Mitchell, Hill and Churchill. *Endd.* *S.P. Dom., Naval* 6, 109.

1702.

2 July.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM to the PRINCE'S COUNCIL.

Sends a petition from the City of Exeter to be laid before his Royal Highness.

Note.—The petition sets forth that Exeter and the neighbouring trading towns are in great need of coal and “culme.” They pray for a convoy for their ships to and from Wales with those commodities.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 65.*

2 July.
*Royal
Sovereign,
off the
Highland
of St. Albans.*

SIR GEORGE ROOKE to HEDGES.

We got out last night with a light N.N.E. breeze. We are in ill condition to execute so great a design. Part of our naval and land forces have not joined us. All our victuallers, all our naval stores and great part of our ordnance are yet behind. “I say these are melancholy conditions at this time of the year, but rather than there should be any umbrage of a delay on my part, I am willing to proceed in any condition.” I hope that we shall be able to defend ourselves against any misfortune at sea, and that the Duke of Ormond will be able to do good service with the land forces. I will do my best.

I left the *Somerset* behind to bring on the transports from Portsmouth and victuallers from the Downs, and hope they will overtake us before we reach Plymouth.

I send the orders of rendezvous and the sealed orders in case of separation.

Pp. 2 $\frac{1}{3}$. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 67, 24.*

3 July.
*Admiralty
Office.*

JOSIAH BURCHETT to NOTTINGHAM.

Mr. Dummer's vessels, which it was proposed to use as packet-boats for the Plantations, were ordered to be hired by order from his Royal Highness to the Navy Board. The Navy Board object to paying for them. I send their letter. There is no objection to their having letters of marque, wearing the Queen's colours and having their men protected; but as their service is quite remote from the Navy, his Royal Highness cannot admit of their being paid out of funds wholly appropriated thereto.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 110.*

Same.

SAME to SAME.

Amongst other ships left behind when Sir George Rooke sailed are the *Revenge* and *Suffolk* at Portsmouth with Sir Cloudesley Shovell. The East India Company were with the Prince's Council yesterday and were urgent for some ships to go out cruising, as they expect a rich trade daily, and the seas are not secure. If the Queen consents, these vessels, which are clean, can be sent out. We should know soon, that the merchants may be told what they have to trust to.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Signed. Endd. Ibid, 111.*

1702.
3 July.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded.

Queen's command :—Directs that M. de Morney [Mornay], the commander of the French man-of-war lately brought into Portsmouth by H.M.S. *Rochester*, with his lieutenant, "chaplain or monk," two gentlemen and servants be sent in custody to London and lodged in the Savoy Hospital. All French prisoners in future to be lodged elsewhere than at Portsmouth, and not in sight of that garrison.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, p. 65.

2. To the Lord High Treasurer.

Queen's command :—To send you a paper regarding payment of arrears to Mr. Cole, Consul at Algiers. It is important for our good relations with that Government that he be paid, to enable him to live with more credit in that city.

Also note that the Consul is owed for two years' extraordinaries and over one year's ordinary entertainment. The said Consul cannot have money there, when he wants it, under three or four per cent. per month.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.*, p. 66.

3 July.
St. James'.

LETTERS OF REVOCATION.

1. Revoking the commission (dated 30 April, 1696,) for the Lieutenancy of Dover Castle to Sir Bazill Dixwell.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 170, p. 53.

2. Revoking the appointment (dated 18 Nov., 1689) of William Boulter to be assistant to the Surveyor of the Ordnance.

Pp. $1\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.*, pp. 54, 55.

3 July.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to the PRINCE'S COUNCIL.

No more Dutch troops will come to follow the main fleet; so the two English and two Dutch ships which Sir G. Rooke intended to leave behind to convoy them need wait no longer. Inform his Royal Highness.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 204, p. 353.

3 July.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to NOTTINGHAM.

Sends a full state of the fleet at home according to orders. The same shall be done every Friday morning.

Five lines. Signed. S.P. Dom., *Naval* 111, p. 573.
Enclosing :—

List of H.M.S. ships in sea pay at home, with their numbers of men and guns as also their respective stations, or what orders they are under.

Lists follow. The ships are divided into the following classes, their names, men and guns being given in each case.

1. With Sir C. Shovell at Portsmouth or Spithead.

2. At Spithead unmanned, if their crews be taken for class 1.

1702.

3. *At Blackstakes, unmanned by Sir G. Rooke when he left the Nore.*
4. *The Dunkirke squadron. Vessels with Captain Beaumont and those which have been ordered to join him.*
5. *Other convoys and cruisers. Details follow of ships appointed for the Newfoundland convoy, the convoy between the Downs and Falmouth, the designed convoy to Hamburg, &c., ending with yachts detailed to the Isle of Wight, Jersey and Ireland.*

P. 3. *Dated, Admiralty Office, 2 July, 1702. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 111, pp. 575-7.*

4 July.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to NOTTINGHAM.

His Royal Highness's command:—To send you Sir Cloudesley Shovell's suggestion that when the commander of the Newfoundland fleet gets out of the Soundings he may have orders to leave two frigates to go with the store ships and himself make the best of his way there with the rest. Please submit it for the Queen's decision.

I send letters from Vice-Admiral Benbow asking that a sailor condemned by court-martial may be pardoned, that, if you think fit, he may be put into the next general pardon.

P.S.—Captain Leake agrees in Sir C. Shovell's suggestion.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Signed. Add. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 112. Enclosing:—*

A. *Vice-Admiral Benbow to the [Prince's Council?].*

Benjamin Butling of the Kingston was lately condemned by court-martial to be hanged for desertion. I cautioned the other seamen not to desert or else I should have to hang Butling. As the service has not suffered much I ask that he may be pardoned.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Extract. Dated Jamaica, 13 April, 1702. Ibid, 112A.*

B. *Sir Cloudesley Shovell to the Same.*

The squadron for Newfoundland will be ready in two or three days. Captain Leake would do well to leave two of his squadron with the merchantmen and store ships when he is out of the Soundings, which, I think, is out of danger from the enemy. Captain Leake should make all haste to Newfoundland. He is already very late, and the French generally finish fishing there about 20 Aug.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Extract. Dated, on board the Queen at Spithead, 3 July, 1702. Ibid, 112B.*

5 July.
Royal
Sovereign,
off Plymouth.

SIR GEORGE ROOKE to HEDGES.

Becalmed. Has given orders to ship the forces at Plymouth on the *Monmouth* and bring them to the fleet. Will dispose them as well as he can. Hopes to meet the *Swiftsure* with the empty transports. Will now sail westward to the rendezvous. The hot weather is causing sickness on board.

P. $1\frac{1}{4}$. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 67, 25.*

1702.
5 July.

NOTTINGHAM to ———.

Queen's command :—That before you issue warrant to execute the sentence on Ireland, Hitchman and Burgess, who have been condemned for piracy, their several cases be laid before her Majesty by you or the judges who tried them.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104*, p. 66.

Also a similar letter addressed to Mr. Justice Powell and Dr. Bramston, asking their opinion as to a pardon in these cases.

Dated at the Cockpit, 7 July, 1702. *Ibid*, p. 67.

6 July.
Admiralty
Office.

GEORGE CLARKE to NOTTINGHAM.

Sends the names* of some English subjects now on board the *Brill* (Captain Billiard), who desire to be discharged from the service of the States General. Their names are sent so that the Secretary of State may get their discharges from the "Embassadors" of Holland now here.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed. S.P. Dom., Naval 6*, 113.

6 July.

NOTTINGHAM to the LORD KEEPER.

The Queen thinks it right that something should, as usual, be said to the Judges before they go the circuits. If therefore your lordship will consider of the matters proper to be recommended to you (and the Queen's Speech to Parliament may suggest proper topics) and can come to the Committee at my office to-morrow morning, the matter can be arranged before the meeting of the great Council.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104*, p. 67.

6 July.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to the PRINCE'S COUNCIL.

The Queen, on information from Plymouth, desires you to get the names of the French Protestants, prisoners there, who are said to have applied to be allowed to serve in her fleet, and that such as can satisfy his Royal Highness that they really are Protestants, or have been forced to change their religion and now desire to profess the Protestant faith, may be employed on board her Majesty's ships. Care must be taken that, on the discharge of any ship on which they are permitted to serve, they do not return to France. Inform his Royal Highness.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 204*, pp. 353, 354.

7 July.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to NOTTINGHAM.

Sir John Munden desires that the master of the smack mentioned in his letter may be hastened to Spithead. Pray send him, as all other matters are now ready for the trial.

I send the original letters from the Lieut.-General of Admiralty at Dunkirke, in which he demands Captain Lawrence as a denizen of France. He has been ordered to be tried at the Admiralty

* Missing.

1702.

Sessions as a pirate since, being an Englishman, he was taken, since the war began, with the French King's commission.

P. 1. *Signed. Add. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 114. Enclosing :—*

A. *Sir John Munden to the Lord High Admiral's Secretaries. Requests the attendance of the "smack man" mentioned in the covering letter. His name is Nicholas Styles and he is now at Shad Thames and lives "at the corner of Boy's Alley, next door to the Shuggar Loaf." Is anxious to be confronted with all who charge him.*

P. 1. *Copy. Dated, on board the Victory, 6 July, 1702. Ibid, 114A.*

7 July.
Whitehall.

J. TUCKER to [HEDGES].

Details. To-day a Dutch post came in with letters of the $\frac{2}{13}$ th instant. The news was as in the enclosed prints. Lord Marlborough says he does not know the Mr. Butler you mentioned to be Lieutenant-Governor of Tilbury, but he consents to the Prince being moved on his behalf. He will be appointed. *Details.*

An express came in this afternoon from the fleet and brought a letter for you from Sir G. Rooke. I took it to Lord Nottingham, who read it and said he would lay it before the Committee, which meets to-morrow. It says that on the 5th at 9 a.m. the fleet were off Plymouth, standing to westward, and that the hot weather began to make the ships unhealthy. The Queen still intends to go to Windsor on Thursday. I will try to wait on you there on Friday.

Pp. 2. (*Hol.*) *Not add. but underwritten "Mr. Secretary." S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 55.*

7 July.
Cockpit.

NOTTINGHAM to the COMMISSIONERS for SICK and WOUNDED.

The Committee of Council think it right that in future all French prisoners should be examined as to the condition of the French fleet, and an account be sent to the Secretaries. They also desire you to hire private lodgings for the French officers lately ordered up from Portsmouth, and to procure sentries to stand at their doors and prevent them from escaping. They would have the prisoners at Portsmouth removed to Southampton and Winchester unless, or until, Portchester Castle is ready for them. No pen, ink or paper to be allowed them without leave.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 68.*

8 July.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Lord Mayor and Lieutenancy of London.

Queen's command :—To recommend Mr. George Davenant, who has been represented to the Queen as very well qualified to be muster-master to the Lieutenancy of London. Has no doubt they will choose him.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid, p. 69.*

1702.

2. To the Lord Mayor and Lieutenancy of London.

Similar to foregoing, recommending John Borrett for the post of clerk to the Lieutenancy of London.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, p. 69.

8 July.
St. James'.

ROYAL WARRANTS to the LORD LIEUTENANT or CHIEF GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

1. We hear that the regiment now in Jamaica which was under the command of the late Brigadier Selwyn*, deceased, is charged with 1,000*l.* for provisions supplied to them when they were starting for the West Indies; and that during the late war all provisions delivered to the forces that were transported to foreign parts were given to the regiments and not charged to their accounts; and we are asked that "in consideration of the dearthness of provisions and all other necessaries in the said island" the said 1,000*l.* may not be placed to the regiment's account. It appears by a certificate of Thomas, Lord Coningsby, Paymaster-General of the Forces in Ireland, that 1,000*l.* was paid to Bartholomew van Homrigh and laid out in provisions for the regiment, and charged to their account pursuant to a warrant from the late Lords Justices of Ireland. We authorise you to give the necessary orders for discharging the regiment of this liability for 1,000*l.* and for placing it to the account of our revenue at large in Ireland.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *S.P. Signet Office* 15, p. 21.

2. The case of the arrears due to the Earl of Drogheda's late regiment has been laid before us. It appears that the regiment was disbanded in April, 1698, and the men fully clothed and the undertakers paid for clothing by an assignment on eighteen months' off-reckonings, ending 1 October, 1697. The off-reckonings from 1 October, 1697, to April, 1698, amounted to 757*l.* 17*s.* 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*, and are detained in our Paymaster-General's hands, and the Earl prays they may be paid out to him. William Robinson, Esq., Deputy-Paymaster of our Forces in Ireland, certifies that the regiment was cleared to 1 October, 1697, and soon after received complete new clothing and accoutrements, which were paid for out of the said off-reckonings, and the off-reckonings of the said regiment growing due from that time were laid by to supply future clothing; that the regiment was broke on 14 and 15 April, 1698, and, on stating its arrears it appeared that there remained in the Treasury (over and above the officers' clearings) 757*l.* 17*s.* 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*, being so much laid by to provide future clothing, and that payment of it was refused to the said Earl because the same was saved out of the twopence a day taken from the soldiers for clothing them. The money shall be paid to the Earl, but he shall be answerable to the officers and soldiers of the said regiment for such of the money as shall appear to be due to any of them. Give directions accordingly.

P. 1. *Ibid*, pp. 21, 22.

3. The Judges in Ireland propose, through you, that an allowance might be made to the Marshal of the Four Courts in Ireland to

* Here spelt "Selwin."

1702.

enable him to perform his duties. You report that this office was formerly a profitable one until the fees attached to it were reduced by Act of Parliament, that the office is important and that when it was lately vacant owing to the removal of the holder of it for "often and heinous misbehaviour," you were unable to fill it owing to the inadequacy of the emoluments attached to it. The Judges say that the charge of the Marshal amounts to 159*l.* a year, and that the fees of the said office, since they were reduced by the late Act of Parliament, have not exceeded 120*l.* a year, taking one year with another, which, if made up to 400*l.* a year, might tempt a competent person to accept the office, to which many hazards are attached.

Give orders for a payment of 280*l.* a year to our said Marshal, to be placed on the Civil establishment from Midsummer last, so as to make up his salary to 400*l.* a year.

P. 1. *S.P. Signet Office* 15, pp. 84, 85.

4. Great Seal (letters as advised by counsel) revoking the appointment of William Burgh as Comptroller-General and Accountant-General in Ireland and re-appointing him to those offices. To exercise the office by himself or a deputy or deputies approved by you. His present fees &c. to continue. *Favourable clauses.*

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *Ibid*, p. 23.

8 July.
*Royal
Sovereign,
Torbay.*

SIR GEORGE ROOKE to NOTTINGHAM.

I have seized a Spanish ghabarre* which came into the fleet on Sunday last, though she had the Queen's pass, countersigned by your lordship, as I thought you could not mean her to go before us. When wind is fair, I will see she has good convoy to her port, and may make some of her company useful for our service. Winds still contrary, which may be fatal to us on many accounts.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval* 67, 26.

9 July.
[Edinburgh ?]

—— [to WILLIAM KEITH or LORD BLANTYRE].

I only received yours to-day or would have answered sooner.

I hoped to hear often from you, but knew how busy you were. I have been so fortunate as to see some of your letters, and especially that which contained the Queen's last answer. The Duke showed it to me, and I was very pleased to see it and see how our friends praised what you had done in the affair you were entrusted with. If your enemies have made any comment on your being too "peremptor" with the Queen, I know nothing of it, but I am seldom in town and do not converse much with people of that stamp. You have certainly omitted nothing that became an honest man and a good countryman, and your friends esteem you accordingly.

"I know very well who were reckoned to be your friends at Court, but as their friendship depends more upon the emulation betwixt them and other courtiers than upon any kindness to

* *Sp.* Gabarra—a lighter.

1702.

us, I am afraid your jealousy may be but too well grounded, especially after the remarks you made and after what was told you by a man of that interest you write of; and what confirms me yet more in this opinion is that I was told by one of those gentlemen who were lately in London that notwithstanding of the fair words they got from those very statemen you were recommended to, yet he belives they were the occasion of their not getting a better reception. . . . I believe everybody will allow this person I have it from to be a man of a very good understanding.

"But how Sund[erland?] should interpose to our disadvantage is what may be very true, but there seems to be such a mystery in that affair that I don't know what to think of it, and therefore I choose rather to say nothing till it come further to light; but I thank you for the hint, which afterwards perhaps may serve to unriddle what otherways perhaps could not be understood."

Your bad reception was very ill taken here, and there seemed to be a great ferment in the nation at the news of it. This was like to have been heightened by an overture which was brought into the Parliament, of which you have no doubt heard all the steps. It was thought to have been wisely set at rest by an adjournment, which has quieted people's minds a little. We all now expect this Parliament to be dissolved. I hope your affairs will allow you to be down before the time of the elections, which are intended at Michaelmas.

You need not be surprised at receiving letters so seldom from this, for I am informed that several letters both from you and to you have been intercepted. This is a frequent practice in this country, and for that reason I should not write to you so freely by the ordinary post as I should on this occasion. Let me now assure you that I shall "manadge the confidence" you are pleased to put in me with that reserve that you will never regret having given it; and as you have trusted me with a matter which you would not have entrusted to any other, I shall be careful not to disappoint your opinion of me.

I need not tell you to speak of nothing in this that should not be known.

I shall not fail to tell the Duke the first time I see him of your desire to serve him. Piteurr is now at home and I shall write and tell him why it is he has not heard from you.

As for "this young spark" he has lived with me very discreetly and has shewn a readiness on all occasions to do everything he was desired to do; insomuch that, if he had been my own servant he could not have been more willing. He has given no trouble. To-morrow I am to send him away on a little horse of my own to Newcastle, and my servant will put him into the Newcastle coach on Monday, if there is room; and, if so, he will get safely to London. I have given him 4 guineas and 8 English crowns which, in our money, amounts to 82*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.* Scots. ♦ According to the expense of the journey, as I have calculated it, this sum will more than suffice for him.

1702.

I shall be very grateful if you will take the trouble to write occasionally and tell us what is passing. In return I will try to let you hear anything you wish from this. All our great ministers of State are making ready to "pairt" from this immediately, but, I hear, will soon return. The Duke of Argyle is gone already and is to stay for some time on the way. The Marquis of Annandale and Lord Seafield [have gone?]. You may hear of more before this reaches you.

I could not find a better way to send your boy than by coach. The seas are so infested with privateers that there is no going without a convoy, and this is hard to get to London.

I hope you will come down here before the elections, but I know that a young man "who understands how to recommend himself" will find it hard "to quit the beauties of so fine a place and the pleasures you can hardly fail of finding out to yourself."

P. 4 (*small*). *In small handwriting. Unsigned and not addressed.** Ill-spelt. *S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 56.*

9 July.
Yester.

THE DUKE OF HAMILTON TO WILLIAM KEITH OF KEETH.

I have yours of the 4th with Lord Blantyre's postscript. I have come hither to keep our fast in good company, and can assure you that all our friends are very pleased with your part and only sorry that, after the Queen showed so much dislike to our address, she should have been importuned any more upon the subject. As you have found, steps have been taken, but no advance has been made, though you have given a copy of the address, which, as there was so little chance of its being received, our friends here think was scarcely necessary; but they realise that there may have been grounds for this which we, at this distance, do not appreciate. I now think that you and Lord Blantyre should return here as there is nothing there for you to do in relation to your friends here; so I think you should take special care of the principal address. I wish that had been sooner done by bringing it hither, and have always wished so. When he leaves, I hope he will ask Lady Marlborough if she has any answer to what I wrote her by him.

Pp. 23. (*Hol.*) (*Small.*) *Add. Endd. S.P. Scotland, Series II, 1, 9.*

9 July.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Earl of Abingdon.

The Queen has signed all the commissions for the Tower except that of Mr. D'Oyley for major. She knows this was promised to you, but she is in some difficulty because it appears that Mr. Soul, who now has the post, bought it, and is poor, and has a wife and three children, "which has so moved her Majesty's charity" that you will do her a great service if you release her from her promise to you and let Soul have his commission renewed. I

* But see the Duke of Hamilton's letters to Keith, which are very similar in tone to this—e.g. the next; and see *Index* s.v. "Hamilton, Duke of."

1702.

presume you will agree to this unless Soul is quite unfit for the post.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104*, p. 70.

2. To the Lord Keeper.

The Judges were not called to attend her Majesty in Council to-day; but she thinks you should, as usual, call them to you and acquaint them with the things of which your lordship has prepared some heads, and which they should recommend in their charges in the several places of their Circuits.

Has Lord Carbury been made Custos Rotulorum as before?

Mr. Banaster has been recommended for the Welsh Judge's place—you know by whom. I don't know him, or whether the patent has been passed to any other.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Ibid.*

3. To the Lord Treasurer.

The Queen has given 40*l.* to William Houston and Henry Matier between them, and directs me to let you know that you may give order accordingly.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Ibid*, p. 71.

4. To the Earl of Marlborough.

Queen's command:—On consideration she does not think it right to grant to Aldborough the carriages which they ask, or to refit them; but if they will provide carriages to remount their guns, she will allow them twelve barrels of powder and shot in proportion. Give order accordingly.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid*, p. 76.

10 July. EDWARD MORGAN to HEDGES.

There is a patent in being which should bring in the Crown 700*l.* a year and is let to farm for 2,500*l.* It is of long standing but is not valid, for a defect in drawing. It is not proposed to divert the intent of the patent by vacating it; but you, and others who would farm under you, might gain if it were vacated, and you had a grant from the Queen for the same.

This may be done if you procure the reversion. Then the present holder may, if you think fit, be secured the present income for the remaining term, and you may have [a] longer [term] added for yourself.

The present advantage I can demonstrate will be worth 1,000*l.* *per annum* without any trouble or charge; and much more with it. What it will be worth afterwards shews itself.

I propose this method because it is in powerful hands who will otherwise oppose you in it, but will not oppose if not damaged, and when they see their defect in title.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *Signed. Add. Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 1*, 57.

Also a note of Morgan's address at the *Mermaid* in Watlin[g] St. *Ibid*, 58.

1702.

10 July.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to MR. LOWNDS.

A packet of gloves sent by the Danish Envoy to one of the King of Denmark's Privy Councillors has been seized, as two Danish merchants were taking them to the Custom House to enter them according to law. The Danish Envoy desires the Lord High Treasurer's order to hand over the gloves to his Excellency or to the merchants.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 101, p. 227.

11 July.
Cockpit or
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Prince's Council.

Encloses a memorial from Mr. Dymoke, that his Royal Highness may give such directions thereon as he thinks fit.

Note that Mr. Dymoke's memorial sets forth that the coast of Lincolnshire is much troubled by privateers. Asks for a convoy to lie off the Humber mouth "or about Salfleet, Thedlethorpe or thereabouts."

P. ¼. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, p. 74.

2. To Same.

By order :—Sends a memorial from the Commissioners of Prizes, which has been before the Lords of the Council. The Lords think that if some severity be not used at first in cases of this nature there can be no great advantages expected to her Majesty from the prizes.

Note.—The Commissioners represent that there were muslins and calicoes (bought in Holland for 1,300 *livres*) on board the *Citadelle* of Bayonne, taken by Captain Maurice, commander of the *Newport*, and also a pipe of fine flax, which the captors shared amongst themselves. Several letters, papers of consequence, and the master's pocket-book have been withheld and not sent to the Admiralty.

P. ¾. *Ibid*, p. 75.

3. To the Attorney General.

I send papers from Sir Hugh Everard. Give order for the prosecution of Bryant *alias* Harris and certify what further is fit to be done in the matter.

Note that Sir Hugh certified he had committed Bryant or Harris to Chelmsford jail as a cheat and deserter. He tried to avoid service by pretending he had had his arm shot off, and forged two medical certificates and the signature of the Mayor of Harwich.

P. ½. *Ibid*, pp. 75, 76.

4. To the Prince's Council.

Directs that the enclosed clauses, which are usually inserted in Commissions to Governors of the Plantations be not inserted in Sir Bevill Granville's Commission as Governor of Barbados. The Queen thinks that the powers contained in these clauses must be vested in the Governor by his Royal Highness as

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Lord High Admiral and that he should constitute Sir Bevill Vice-Admiral and give them to him in writing.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, p. 71. *Enclosing* :—

The clauses referred to above.

1. *Authorises the Governor to establish one or more Courts-Admiral in the said islands for hearing and determining all marine and proper causes, and to exercise the office of Vice-Admiral on the seas and coasts "about" his government according to a commission received from the Queen herself, under the Seal of the Admiralty, the Lord High Admiral or the "Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of our foreign plantations."*

"Saving only that it shall . . . be lawful for you upon captain or commander's refusing or neglecting or upon his negligent or undue execution of any of the written orders he shall receive from you for our service and the service of our said islands, to suspend him . . . from the exercise of his said office . . . and to commit him into safe custody either on board his own ship or elsewhere at your discretion in order to his being brought to answer for the same by Commission" under the Great Seal, from the Lord High Admiral or from the Commissioners of the Admiralty, "in which case . . . the captain or commander so by you suspended shall during such his suspension . . . be succeeded in his said office by such commission or warrant officer of our said ship appointed by our said High Admiral" or by [&c. as before] "as by the known practice and discipline of our Navy does and ought to succeed him next . . . you standing also accountable to us for the truth and importance of the crime and misdemeanour for which you shall so proceed to the suspending of such our captain or commander."

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid*, pp. 72, 73.

5. To the Commissioners for Sick and Wounded, &c.

The Count de Mornay and M. Graton may be in the same house and see each other. The Count has leave to write to M. de Pontchartrain, but his letter must be sent to me for perusal before it goes. The Count has not leave to go abroad.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid*, p. 73.

6. To Count de Mornay.

In substance the same as foregoing.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *In French. Ibid*, 74.

11 July.
Whitehall.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To the Prince's Council.

I remind you to propose instructions for Sir C. Shovell's sailing &c. and for providing bomb-vessels, as was proposed at a meeting last night.

P. $\frac{1}{8}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 204, p. 354.

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2. To Sir Cloudesley Shovell.

To get ready what ships he has for sea at once, and report how many will be ready after the next spring tide. Orders to go to sea will be sent him at once.

P. ¼. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 204, p. 354.

3. To the Lord Chamberlain.

I again recommend Thomas Smith, a chamber keeper in my office, for one of the vacant Queen's messengers' places.

P. ⅙. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 101, p. 266.

4. To Sir George Rooke.

I have been to visit my boroughs of Malmesbury and Calne in Wilts and, on my return, received yours of the 5th, 7th and 8th. I am sorry you were forced back by contrary winds before you cleared the channel. The transport ships have fared as badly as you have. They are safe, and will join you as soon as weather permits. Next week I shall send you instructions to leave some of your great ships behind, and will give Mr. Tucker orders to send you all news while you are away, as often as he can.

P. ¾. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 208, p. 26.

11 July.
Jersey.

COLONEL COLLIER to [NOTTINGHAM].

Yours of the 22nd. I shall as soon as the wind serves release the men and boat which brought the English merchants from St. Malo.

I hear people are applying to the Queen for this Lieutenant Governor's place. I hope the Queen will not turn me out, as I have, I know, always given satisfaction; but, not knowing what some may say, I send a memorandum shewing my service &c. in the last 36 years. Pray read it and, if you think well, acquaint her Majesty with its contents.

P. ¾. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Channel Islands* 2, 27.
Enclosing:—

The remonstrance of Colonel Thomas Collier, Lieutenant Governor of Jersey, shewing that:—

His father was a younger brother of the Colliers of Jairlet [Yarlet] in Staffordshire, who left his country in the Civil wars and died in Breda, where the petitioner was born in 1646, and left, when five years old, to the care of his godfather, Sir Alexander Hume. Was brought to Court after the Restoration, served in the '66 war on the Turkey Merchant and was wounded in the leg. In '67 went to the Straights in the Pembroke (Captain "Harbert," now Earl of "Thorington"). Had two engagements with the Dutchmen, in the last of which he was blown up. Returned with the said "Harbord" in the Constant Warwick. In '69 he went to Tangier on board the Mary Rose (Admiral Kempthorn), having on board Lord Howard, going*

* He calls himself throughout "the remonstrant."

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ambassador to the King of Morocco. Had an engagement with a Turk's man-of-war ; all of which the books will show. In 1672 Sir Alexander Hume recommended him in Holland. Carried arms in Erskyn's company of Colonel Zoble's regiment. Was at the sieges of Maestricht and the Grave. Became ensign by commission dated 12 February, 1676[7]. Fought at St. Thomas and St. Dennis, where his leg was shot to pieces. Became lieutenant then [?] and captain in Feb., 1687[8]. In August [1688] was changed to Sir H. Bellasis' regiment to make room for the now Colonel Gibson.*

*Was aide-de-camp to General Douglas in the Boyne campaign, and after the first siege of Athlone became major (commissioned 10 October, 1690, in Babington's regiment). At the taking of Limerick was major of the brigade, the Prince of Hesse[being?] colonel of the regiment. At Steenkirk, the Prince being absent, he was made lieutenant-colonel (commission August 1, 1692). Commanded the regiment from that time till the late King gave it to the Marquis de Rada, notwithstanding petitioner's earnest solicitations. This disappointment did not prevent him from attending General Talmach to Brest, who assured him from the King that he should have the first regiment vacant. After the action at Cambret [Cambray], the burning of Dipe [Dieppe] and finishing the campaign in Flanders he had leave to return to England. He asked for New England, but the King refused it to him, but gave him the lieutenant governorship of Jersey, with a colonel's title (commission dated 12 March, 1694 $\frac{1}{2}$), 300*l.* a year, and leave to keep his company. Petitioner never asked for Jersey, and, since then, has often begged better employ.*

Has always served well. Lost his son in service in Ireland. Has seven more children (five very young), who depend on him. Hopes he will not be superseded unless better provided for. Nothing against him that he was born in Breda, since all born of English parents during that rebellion were naturalised.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$ (large). Signed. S.P. Dom., Channel Islands 27A.

12 July.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to NOTTINGHAM.

Sends copies of documents received from Vice-Admiral Benbow in the West Indies.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 115. Enclosing :—

A. Vice-Admiral Benbow to the Governor of Havana.

The King of England tells me that he has lent the great fleet of England to the Emperor to transport his son the Archduke of Austria with 40,000 men into Spain, where he is confident he will be received as lawful King without any bloodshed or opposition, being well assured that nineteen parts of twenty in Spain "languish with impatience for the happy opportunity, having already had a taste of the French yoke and being sensible of the difference betwixt being a

* Here spelt "Humes."

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province to France (as in effect the Spanish dominions now is) and living under the lenity of the House of Austria." I have no doubt but that in a short time I shall hear that this has been successfully effected; and as success in Europe is certain I am ordered to offer my ships and men to help such of the Governors of the Spanish Indies as are early in their service for the Austrian King, and want it towards their support and assistance in delivering their country from slavery. I will say no more except that so long as there is a ship or man in my master's Indies they will be used to help so just a cause. I know the French at Madrid have been trying to instil the poison of dissension and procure us unfriendly offices from Spanish Governors, but hope that I shall find they have failed and that we shall be good friends.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Dated, on board the *Bredah* at Jamaica, 21 May, 1702.
S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 115A.

B. Vice-Admiral Benbow to Josiah Burchett.

Sends foregoing and acknowledges letters up to 14 Feb., received on 12 May. Proceeds:—I sailed on the 8th from here with a desire to seek for M. Chateau-Renault, but returned, after meeting Captain Whetstone, to deliver to the Governor some orders I had received from the [late] King and the Lords Justices, leaving the *Falmouth*, *Ruby* and *Experiment*, to cruise for news off *Petit Guava*, but as carefully as if at war. I hope to sail in two or three days and have a design for *Logan* [Leogane], and shall do my best to put their lordships' orders in execution. The ships with me are the *Bredah*, *Defiance*, *Canterbury*, *Dunkirk*, *Dreadnought*, *Windsor*, *Gloucester*, *Kingston*, *Greenwich*, *Colchester*, *Bristol*, *Scarborough*, *Seahorse*, *Strombilo fireship* [?] and *Carcas bomb*. I hope to join the other three to them.

We lose a great many men daily by the distemper of the country. Our provisions expend apace; and, without them, we can do nothing. I will careen no more ships till I see how the land lies.

On 27 March seventeen tall ships past by *Little Camana* going for the west end of *Cuba*. This may be part of *Chateau-Renault's* squadron; and, if so, they are probably going to *Havana* to offer their convoy to the *flota*. Had we strength to follow them we should leave this island to the mercy of the other part of his squadron, which I judge to be at *Logan* [Leogane]. If so I hope to see them soon, and if God gives us success I hope the Spaniards in these parts will soon be brought over to the House of Austria and relinquish that of Bourbon, "but before this be done there must be set up one of the Austrian family in Old Spain, for they will be very cautious to declare without a certainty."

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Dated, Jamaica, 14 May. *Ibid*, 115B.

c. Same to Same.

The above is a duplicate of my last; since which I hear that on the 12th of May *Chateau-Renault* was at *Havanna* with

1702.

twenty-six French men-of-war, who daily waited for the flota from La Vera Cruz, expecting to convoy them to Europe. I have not strength to prevent them, neither have we provisions to proceed with our undertaking. The Gloucester and Seahorse sailed on 25 May for Carthagena with a letter to the Governor, a copy of which is enclosed. One of the same tenor I sent to the Havanna, and likewise intend another to the Viceroy of Mexico.

"The Government of this island now is entirely in the hands of the planters, who mind nothing but getting estates, and when so to go off, having no regard to the King's interest or subjects, for at this time we can hardly get fresh provisions to support our sick, the ships and soldiers being a great burden to them, as they say, and wish they had never come into these parts. The inhabitants are grown very rich and value themselves for being judges and parties in making and executing their own laws; they do whatever the desire of gain leads them to without any regard to the laws of our country. These violent proceedings cannot continue long. If they do, this island must be ruined, and not be remedied unless they be conformable to our English laws and have a Governor who is neither planter nor merchant but such as will propagate the King's interest and security of his subjects."

If the Spaniards will put themselves under the French convoy, they may, I think, sail from Havana at the end of June. I thought it my duty to despatch the Trial long boat with this news, that such measures as are thought most proper may be timely taken.

The Scarborough is now careening and will go home soon. She has been here twelve months. The Bristol is in harbour repairing the knee of her head, which is so defective that I shall have to send her home. I have not had my health since I came here, and should like to come home if I can do so without prejudice to the service.

Our squadron will cruize off the east end of this island for the health of our men.

Pp. 2. Dated, Jamaica, 1 June, 1702. *S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 115C.*

12 July.
Windsor.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SIR GEORGE ROOKE.

If you and the Duke of Ormond have any success against Cadiz or Gibraltar and a Council of War consisting of land and sea general officers think it right to leave ships there for defence of what has been conquered, you may leave there such of our ships as you think proper for the defence of the place. If the season of the year is so far advanced that you do not think it right for the great ships to return into England, you may leave such of them there as you think fit, giving notice to one of the Secretaries of State, care being already taken to send out naval stores and what is needed to fit those ships for service next spring.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. *Overwritten Anne R. and Signed, A.R. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 208, pp. 27-8,*

1702.
General
date,
13 July.

DOCUMENTS relating to the COURT-MARTIAL on SIR JOHN MUNDEN, held at Spithead.

Minutes of the Court-martial held on board the *Queen*, as above.
Present : Sir Cloudesly Shovell, Admiral of the White, *President* ; Captains Mings, J. Leake, Coale, Kerr, Good, Stewart, Maine, Greenhill, J. Crowe, Clarke, L. Crowe, Littleton, Swanton, Cooper, Turvill, Bridges, Maynard and Hollyman.

All were duly sworn pursuant to a late Act of Parliament &c.

Pursuant to an order from the Lord High Admiral a strict inquiry was made into the conduct of Sir John Munden, Rear-Admiral of the Red, during the late expedition near the Groyne on the coast of Galicia in May last. The question was whether he (being sent with a squadron of her Majesty's ships to intercept a French squadron and transports bound for the Groyne, or to burn or destroy them there in case he should find them and it were practicable) was guilty of ill conduct and mismanagement in several particulars especially in the following particulars :—

1. That after he had got intelligence of the enemy's fleet being daily expected he, on May 27, stood off 10 leagues or more from the land, by which means the enemy's ships passed by his squadron and got into the Groyne.

The Court strictly examined the journals of the commanders and other officers of that squadron. It appeared by the general computation that the ships were about three leagues off the shore of Cape Prior at nine at night when they stood off, and about seven leagues off in the morning, when they tacked and stood in. As it was heavy weather and there was no anchoring on that coast, and as Cape Ortugall (the station they were making for) was a proper place for intercepting the enemy, and as he had ordered his scouts to be in a proper position for giving him notice of the enemy, the Court is of opinion that Sir John Munden was not guilty of mismanagement or neglect of duty on this particular head.

2. The second charge against him is that he did not follow the ships that he saw going into the Groyne and try to destroy them.

The Court duly weighed the motives which induced the Vice-Admiral and the captains at their consultation to desist from attempting the said ships in the harbour, and consider that, in view of the difficulty of getting in and the strength of the place, it was not advisable or practicable to attack them after they had got into the Groyne.

3. The third charge against him is that when, on 16 May, the *Salisbury* was in action with a French man-of-war of about 70 guns, he called her off instead of sending some other ship to her assistance, which would probably have resulted in taking the Frenchman.

Sir John Munden sets forth that the ship which the *Salisbury* was chasing stood right with them, and that accordingly he had hopes of her falling in with them by the course she steered, which induced him to make the signal to desist from the chase, but that when he perceived the *Salisbury* to be engaged he stood

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to her assistance with the whole squadron, and so continued to do till they had made the land. Not being able to come up with her, he followed his instructions by keeping himself as much undiscovered as he could, in order to gain intelligence of the enemy. The Court having heard this explanation, which was confirmed by the other officers, considered it satisfactory.

4. The fourth charge against him is for setting ashore Spanish prisoners who might have been exchanged for Englishmen now in captivity at the Groyne.

It appeared to the Court that all the Spanish people taken were women and indigent people, and none of them were military persons. They therefore think the Vice-Admiral was not to blame on this head.

The Court therefore think that Sir John Munden has cleared himself of all charges brought against him, and has complied with his instructions and behaved with great zeal and diligence in the service; and acquits him of all charges.

Pp. 3½. *Copy*, with *note* of signature by all the officers present. *Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 116. Followed by** :—

A. Note on the position of Munden's fleet on 28 May, 1702.

Gives the position of the *Salisbury* and *Dolphin* and their movements after making out a squadron of nine ships off Cape Prior.

P. 1. *Signed (copy)* by Isaac Townsend, and *dated*, 30 June, 1702. *Ibid*, 116A.

B. Depositions of Henry Ward and John Price, on board the *Lancaster* at Spithead, 2 July, 1702.

Ward is first lieutenant of her Majesty's ship *Lancaster*, and says on oath :—

He sailed for the coast of Galicia in the *Lancaster* under Sir John Munden. They weighed from St. Helen's on 10 May last. Made the coast of Galicia on the 15th and supposed it to be Cape Ortugall. From thence till the 27th they stood one way or another. The *Salisbury* brought in a barque and shallop on the morning of the 27th with men and women. On the evening of the 27th they stood in till about 9 o'clock in the morning and then tacked and stood off till 4 in the morning and then stood in again for the land. Moderate weather. *Details* as to wind.

At 8 o'clock, having been off duty, deponent came on deck again and, a little after 8 o'clock, they saw some ships; but, as he was between decks making a clear ship for battle, deponent can give no good account of their number. The signal was made for a line of battle and they set their topgallant sails and all the sail they could, and signal was made for the *Salisbury* and *Dolphin* to bear down, they being then to windward of the squadron. Interrogated, he believes the ships they saw were about four or five leagues from them when they first saw them,

* The following documents were collected from different places in *S.P. Dom., Naval 6*, and, as they deal with the same matter, placed together by me for convenience.—*R.P.M.*

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and were to leeward of them. Does not think they were ever less than three leagues from those ships. They chased the Frenchmen till after 11 o'clock, but could not overtake them and so gave up the chase and lay by. They saw the Castle salute French.

A signal was then made to board the flag[ship] for a consultation of captains. At 9 p.m. that night they made sail for the northward. The same evening the *Salisbury* was sent in for the shore with the prisoners which had been taken in the boat two days before.

Pp. 1 $\frac{2}{3}$. *Signed (copy)* and with copy of note that it was sworn before me, V. Bathurst, Judge Advocate.

Deposition of John Price.

He is master of the *Lancaster*, and says on oath :—

Corroborates generally the foregoing. He cannot say for certain with what kind of ship the *Salisbury* was engaged, but judged her a bigger ship than the *Salisbury*, which was engaged about noon and returned to the squadron in the evening with her topmast damaged. *Corroborates* foregoing as to the movements of the fleet on the night of 27 May. Agrees with foregoing as to the pursuit of the French ships with all sail set, but says his own ship was never nearer than three leagues to the French. Interrogated, he says he believes they were about nine leagues from the land when they first saw the French ships. They had made a clear ship on the *Lancaster* the day before they saw the French ships, and were ready to engage, but, after chasing till 11 a.m. on the morning of the 28th they saw the said ships go into the Groyne, and so gave up the chase. *Corroborates* foregoing as to the Council of War and standing out to sea.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed (copy)* by Price and with note (*copy*) as foregoing. In all pp. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Naval* 6, 116B.

c. Depositions of James Knowles and Gilbert Evans.

Taken on board her Majesty's ship *Dolphin* at Spithead on 3 July, 1702.

Knowles is lieutenant of her Majesty's ship *Dolphin*, and says on oath :—

Corroborates the first portion of the two foregoing. Deponent in the grey of the morning of 27 May went in on the *Dolphin*, together with the *Salisbury*, towards the Groyne to get intelligence. He went in the *Dolphin's* boat, to intercept anything coming out. Went in shore and rowed within a pistol shot of the mud fort on the larboard side going into the Groyne. He saw no guns at all on it. They could not discern the strength of the castle of Corunna, but they saw into the harbour and could see three men-of-war in it. The flag had intelligence of the Duke of Albuquerque's being there with about 2,000 "Landellens" and heard that they expected some French men-of-war. They were then ordered, with the *Salisbury*, to keep to windward [on] the 28[th], so they did not see the enemy's ships. On the Admiral's hoisting a red flag they returned in the afternoon.

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About 6 o'clock Captain Cotton was sent in with the prisoners they had taken and they lay by till he returned, and that night they made sail from the coast and stood westward.

Pp. 1½. *Signed (copy)* and with note (*copy*) as foregoing.

Deposition of Gilbert Evans taken &c. as foregoing.

Evans is master of the *Dolphin* and says on oath :—

Confirms generally the foregoing deposition. When going in to scout, the *Dolphin's* boat took and brought out with her a Spanish boat with several prisoners, whom the commander, Captain Soanes, carried on board the flag. *Says* that the morning of May 28 was hazy, which prevented their own ship from seeing the French ships. About 8 a.m. he saw the flag[ship] have all the sail she could make, and there was a signal made for line of battle. *Other details.*

Pp. 1½. *Signed (copy)* and with copy of note that it was sworn in Court, signed by the Judge Advocate. *In all* pp. 3. *Endd.* *S.P. Dom., Naval* 6, 116c.

D. Depositions of Nicholas Stiles and others, taken on board her Majesty's ship *Queen* on 13 July, 1702.

Nicholas Stiles on oath says :—

Is master of the *John and Susan* smack. Saw the signal out off [*i.e.* to call off] the *Salisbury* from the chase of a French man-of-war she was engaged with. Cannot add to foregoing. Knows that Nicholas Cadbury kept a journal, which was carried ashore at Falmouth.

P. ¾. *Copy*, with copy of note as in Gilbert Evans' deposition above.

Nicholas Cadbury on oath says :—

Is midshipman of the *Lancaster*. Saw the signal made for the *Salisbury* to give over chase. Believes they were about ten leagues from the land the morning they saw the French ships. They were in distress in the smack when the squadron left them and took no care of them.

P. ⅓. *Copy*, with note (*copy*) as foregoing.

Captain Cotton of the *Salisbury* on oath says :—

He had the smack, alleged to be in distress, in tow till she threw off her tow, when he stood by her all night. The rest of the squadron lay by most of the night, mainly on her account.

P. ⅓. *Copy*, with copy of note ; "Declared in Court." *Signed (copy)* by the Judge Advocate.

John Wye on oath says :—

Is boatswain's mate of the *Lancaster*. Belonged to the packet-boats and has often been into the Groyne. Does not believe it to be of so great strength as Gilbert Dobson affirms. Deponent offered Sir John Munden to carry the ships into 16 or 18 fathoms of water out of gunshot. Interrogated, he saw the fortifications were increased the last time he was there. Cannot give any account of the present condition of the place.

P. ½. *Copy*, with copy note as in Cadbury's deposition above.

To the last deposition Sir John Munden said that he did not think it wise to rely on Wye's statement, as Dobson had been

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at Corunna more recently than Wye. Captain Cotton said he was within Cape Prior a great way, but was glad to get out as soon as he could, having 39 fathoms of water and foul ground. The ships were continually in danger of fouling.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Copy*, with note (*copy*) of declaration as in Cotton's deposition above. The whole pp. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Dom.*, Naval 6, 116D.

E. Examination as to Sir John Munden's distance from the shore on 27 and 28 May.

The Court considered carefully how far off Sir John's squadron was from the shore when it stood off on May 27 in the evening, and how far off when it stood on on the morning of the 28th.

The evidence of various witnesses, which conflicted, was considered.

Gives the names of various persons examined and of the distance to which they spoke. These vary from 4 leagues to 13 or 14 leagues [*details*].

The officers of the *Russell* declared in Court that they had orders to tack in as soon as it was well day, and did so at 3 a.m.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Copy*, dated 13 July, on board the *Queen*, with copy of note of declaration in Court, signed by Bathurst. *Endd.* *Ibid*, 116E.

F. Resolution of a Council of War held on board the *Russell*, four leagues N.W. from Cape Prior, 28 May, 1702.

Present:—Sir John Munden, Kt., Rear-Admiral of the Red. Captains:—Sincok, Price, Townsend, Fairfax, Elwes, Soanes, Walker, Wakelin, Barker, Keck, Cotton and Balchen.

We heard from a French merchantman from Rochelle that there were twelve men-of-war at Rochelle ready to sail for the Groyne with the first wind, whereof one was of seventy guns and one of fifty, and that the *Faulcon*, formerly an English man-of-war, was coming to the Groyne before them. The Spaniards taken from the shore said that the Duke of Albuquerque was there with 2,000 soldiers, and that there were already three French men-of-war there, each with fifty guns, and that twelve more were expected from Rochelle. It was therefore thought well to cruize to windward off Cape Ortegall to intercept the ships if they should come. *Relates* the discovery of the French ships at dawn on the 28th, the ineffectual pursuit and the escape of the French into the Groyne.

Proceeds:—As we could not enter the Groyne and can do no service here, it was resolved to proceed to our station in the Soundings in order to protect the trade of the Queen's subjects.

Pp. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Dated* on board the *Russell*, four leagues N.W. from Cape Prior, May 28, 1702, with note that it was signed by all the captains. *Endd.* *Ibid*, 116F.

G. Extract of a letter from Plymouth, dated 9 June, 1702.

Relates briefly the general object of Sir John Munden's voyage to the Groyne, the failure to intercept the French ships and the return to the Soundings.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Noted*, "A copy," followed by:—

1702.

Copy of a letter from Falmouth, dated 13 June, 1702.

The sailors on the *Susan and John* tender bring in an account of the fleet under Admiral Munden in circumstances which seem so strange that I thought it well to obtain and transmit to you a copy of the journal kept on board the tender in material particulars. The conduct of the Admiral raises a charge of mismanagement on the following heads :—That the great “ships” engaged by the *Salisbury* might have been taken had one or more ships of force been ordered as well as the *Salisbury* for the chase ; that if the fleet had kept closer in, or turned in earlier, the French fleet and store-ships must have been taken or destroyed, and that Captain Green and other English prisoners now at Corunna might be exchanged for the Spanish men and women taken.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *Noted*, “A true copy.” *S.P. Dom., Naval* 6, 116G. *Enclosing* :—

GG. *Journal kept on board the John and Susan tender.*

At 11 p.m. the John and Susan tender, Nicholas Stiles master, came in from tending the Russell, under the command of Sir John Munden. On the 15th the Humber and Salisbury were ordered to chase, but were immediately recalled. On the 13th the Salisbury chased and came up with a Frenchman supposed to be a ship of about 70 guns [details], but after a short engagement was ordered off, by which means the Frenchman escaped. The Salisbury had three sailors wounded and the main topmast shot. Relates the capture on May 26 of a small French ship from Rochelle for Oporto, the news obtained from her of the impending arrival of the French squadron, and the subsequent standing off to windward of Cape Prior in a N.E. or E.N.E. wind, by which the French ships got through into the Groyne.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Noted*, a true copy. *In all (two letters and enclosure), pp. 3. Endd. Ibid, 116G and GG.*

H. Deposition of Charles Drew, taken on the 30th June on the *Dolphin* at Spithead.

Deponent is quartermaster of the *Dolphin* and says on oath :—

About eight years since he belonged to the packet-boat that plied between Falmouth and the Groyne called the *Spanish Alliance*. There were then no guns planted on what they call the mud fort. Deponent was within pistol shot of the place when sent in for intelligence by order of Sir John Munden, and saw there were now no guns on the said place. When he was there they reckoned that there were about 70 guns on the starboard side of the place and about 14 or 16 on the larboard ; but to the best of his belief not many of the guns on the starboard end could be brought to bear on any ships that should come in for the Groyne. He can give no account of what alterations are since made there nor of the present condition of the place. Keeps no journal and cannot give any accurate account of the late expedition to the Groyne,

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except that no attempt was made on the French ships after they had got in there.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed (copy)*, Charles Duell [*sic*], with *note* as at end of 116B above. *Endd.* *S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 6, 116H.

J. Declaration of Captain Isaac Townsend, on board her Majesty's ship *Russell*, in Portsmouth Harbour, made on June 30, 1702.

He is commander of the *Russell*. *Relates* the starting of the expedition to the Groyne. The reason why the *Humber* and *Salisbury* were called off whilst chasing a Frenchman on May 14 was that the chase was leading them out of the way. On the 15th, about 9.30 a.m., they deemed themselves near the coast of Galicia and sent on the *Salisbury* to make the land. She encountered and pursued and fought a French ship, in spite of the usual signal to retire, a gun twice fired by the flagship. The *Salisbury* in the end bore off because her main topmast was shot about one-third through.

Relates further the despatch of the *Dolphin* and *Salisbury* in-shore to get intelligence, the news brought by them on May 22 through a merchant from Martenico, the efforts of the commander to prevent the presence of his fleet from being discovered. The general effect of the declaration is that the squadron kept far from the shore in order to avoid discovery and that a good look-out was kept for the Frenchmen.

Pp. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Copy*, with copies of signature and of certificate of Judge Advocate Bathurst that it was declared in Court on July 13, 1702. *Ibid*, 116J.

*This concludes the documents relating to this case.**

About
13 July.

NOTES ON WIDOWS RECOMMENDED for the SAVOY HOSPITAL.

1. List of widows.

Mrs. Johnston, a minister's widow.

Mrs. Strathan [Strahan?], widow of an Episcopal clergyman of Scotland, who was driven from thence with fifteen children when Presbytery was established. Some are since dead and some are out at service.

Lady Lunsford, widow of Sir Herbert Lunsford.

Mrs. Sheldon, widow of Ensign Sheldon.

Mrs. Robinson, widow of a sergeant.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. (*small*). *S.P. Dom.*, *Naval*, 117, 36, 1.

2. The case of Frances Izard, widow.

She shews that her father was a minister in King Charles I's time and, being for the King and Church, was utterly undone and lost all his personal estate by plunder. His spiritual and temporal estate was also sequestrated during all the time of these troubles. Her father died before King Charles II was restored, and so she had nothing from the Crown. She married

* But see above at 5 May, 1702 (p. 49), for a document which was probably used at this court-martial.

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a citizen and draper of London, who was burnt out by the Fire, and after lived in the Strand more than 30 years in a house in the Savoy parish. There she followed her trade after her husband's death till, "by great losses and the change of the coin," she was utterly disabled from keeping it any longer. She is now unable to see (owing to age) and craves help.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$ (*small*). *S.P. Dom., Naval* 117, 36, 2.

3. Two widows recommended to the Queen to be placed in the Savoy.

Mary, widow of Richard Hollingworth, D.D.

Katherine, widow of Robert Blake, clerk.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$ (*small*). *Ibid*, 36, 3.

4. Eleanor, widow of Mr. Worthington, a clergyman, late vicar of Desford in Leicestershire.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$ (*small*). *Endd.* "Savoy." *Ibid*, 36, 4.

5. [Viscount] Castleton and Thomas Sanderson to ———.

Certify that Henry Clarke faithfully served King William during the late wars in Flanders and engaged in most actions. He was a quartermaster, and his commission was renewed by your Majesty. He died lately and left a wife and four children.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$ (*small*). *Dated*, 13 July, 1702.* *Endd.* "Mary Clarke," &c. *Ibid*, 36, 5.

This concludes the documents in this case.

14 July.
Cockpit or
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Commissioners for Sick and Wounded.

Yours of the 13th. The Lords of the Committee allow the Count de Mornay and M. Graton to go abroad occasionally to take the air, but with a guard with them, who must be careful not to suffer any person to have any conversation with them.

You may, in obedience with his Royal Highness' directions, write to M. de Maran, Lieutenant-General of Marine at Dunkirk.

If you can hire Fort Cæsar Castle for 50*l.* a year or less, it will be allowed. Make as good a bargain as you can.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, p. 77.

2. To Same.

I send a letter which has been laid before the Lords of the Committee concerning the desire of the French prisoners at Dover to be allowed to work on the harbour there.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$, with *note* that enclosure came from Mr. Breton. *Ibid*.

3. To Major-General Trelawney.

Yours of the 5th only came to hand yesterday. While you have only so small a garrison, my Lords do not think your men need do duty on the island.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid*, p. 78.

* This date is taken for all the documents in this entry which, otherwise, are undated.

1702.

4. To Dr. Bramston.

Sends a letter from Mr. Larkin at Antigua. Desires a report on Churchill's case.

P. ¼. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 78. Enclosing :—*

George Larkin to the Earl of Manchester.

From Annapolis in Maryland in December last I gave Sir Chas. Hedges an account that I had waited some few days at Philadelphia in hopes of meeting Churchill and How, two persons who had been convicted of piracy at the Old Baily with Kidd, and who gave out that they had given the Keeper of Newgate 300 guineas for leave to come to that part of the world to take up some money which they had hidden before they were apprehended. I was informed that Churchill had taken up 800l. and How 1,500l. I met Churchill by accident at Barbados, had him arrested and seized about 100l. worth of his effects, which are now in the custody of the Judge of the Admiralty of that place. To prevent any charge that may happen to the Crown or island by his being detained in that place pending the Queen's pleasure, I have acquainted the Council of Barbados that the best place to confine him is aboard the man-of-war attending on that Government, where he may do service for his provisions. I have settled the forms of proceeding for trial of pirates with the Commissioners here agreeably to that Act of Parliament.

P. 1. *Dated, Antigua, 11 May, 1702. Ibid, pp. 79-80.*

14 July.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to the ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The Lords of the Committee of Council desire your attendance between 10 and 11 a.m. to-morrow at my Lord Nottingham's office. Meantime they desire you to consider the enclosed extract of a memorial touching the remittance of money into Italy for the use of the French by English merchants, and to let them have your opinion what may legally be done for prevention thereof.

P. ¼. *Enclosure not entered. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 225.*

14 July.
*Royal
Sovereign,*
off Dartmouth.

SIR GEORGE ROOKE to NOTTINGHAM.

I have yours of the 10th. Delivered packet to the Duke. Sailing westward on a N.E. wind, and hope it will take us out of the Channel. Hope ships from Portland Road will join us before we get out of it.

P. ¾. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 67, 27.*

14 July.
Transport
Office.

COMMISSIONER ATKINSON to the COMMITTEE of COUNCIL.

The beds arrived at Portsmouth on the 3rd. The Grand Fleet sailed on the 1st, and two ships, which Mr. Roope took up by order of the Duke of Ormond, on the 2nd. *Other details.* Mr. Roope expects a convoy will soon be sent to bring a Dutch ship with soldiers on from Portsmouth to Torbay; and he will make use of such convoy to send on the beds.

1702.

To-morrow the horses will have been three weeks aboard ship and will have consumed so much of their provisions. If your lordships think that, in view of possible further delay, they should be recruited with provisions, Mr. Roope, who is at Portsmouth, can see to it.

Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. *Signed. S.P. Dom., Naval 117, 37.*

14 July.
Off Tinmouth
Bar.

CAPTAIN URRY to [JOSIAH BURCHETT ?].

On 1 July I was in command of her Majesty's ship *Sheerness*, four leagues S.W. from Fair Isle, between Orkney and Shetland, and had a Scotch ship in tow. I spied four sail to windward, and one bore down on me, but "stood upon a wind again" when she found what I was. I dropped my tow and gave chase. I came up with him and fought him from four till eight, and shot away his fore-topmast. By eight o'clock my masts, yards and rigging were very much damaged, and I could not trim them and, thick weather coming up, I had to bring to to secure them and put on a new suit of sails, those I had on being all shot away. As soon as I could I plied to windward "under my courses (being what sail I could carry)" and tried to find "him" all that night and next day, but could not find him under Buckeness or elsewhere, and think "she"* is sunk, as she was much damaged in the bows. She was either a French man-of-war or a privateer from St. Malo's. I have none killed, twelve wounded, and was myself shot in the neck, "but not mortal."

Pp. 2. *An extract. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 117.*

15 July.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to NOTTINGHAM.

In consequence of a discourse I recently had with your lordship as to what number of men would be required to man the ships with Chateau Renault,† those at Toulon and Dunkirk and the 45 said to be at Brest and elsewhere, I send you a computation which I have made on the matter.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed. Endd. Ibid, 118. Enclosing :—*

Computation as described above.

1. *Thirty-four ships with Chateau Renault.*

10 of 70 guns with 480 men each	4,800
12 of 60 guns with 400 men each	4,800
8 of 50 to 40 guns with 280 men each	2,240
4 of 30 guns with 200 men each	800

2. *Eleven great ships at Toulon.*

8 of 100 or 90 guns with 800 men each	6,400
3 of 80 guns with 560 men each	1,680

3. *At Dunkirk.*

4 of 50 guns with 280 men each	1,120
4 of 40 guns with 240 men each	960

Total, 22,800, or, allowing 4,000 on other ships for particular services, 26,800.

* The writer refers to the ship as "he" and "she" alternately.

† Francois-Louis de Rousselet, Comte de Chateau-Regnaud. The English spell his name in many different ways; the educated writers usually giving it "Chateaufrenaud" or "Chateau-Renaud."

1702.

4. *At Brest, Port Louis &c. there are forty-five ships, five of 90 guns, seven of 80, fourteen of 70, twelve of 60 and seven of 50. These, at the same rates, will require 21,400 men to man them, so that the total of all is 48,200.*

But in regard they put on board their ships at least one-third soldiers, which are included in their complements, they require no more seamen than 34,800; and to man the fleet at Brest &c. 14,667.

They may probably get this number together soon, considering the arbitrary methods they use, and the supply they may have from their privateers.

P. 1. *S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 118A.*

15 July.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to RICHARD WARRE.

Sends an enclosure to be laid before Lord Secretary Nottingham.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. (*Hol.?*) *Add. Endd. Ibid, 119. Enclosing:—*

A. *Extract from a letter from Captain Jos[hu]a Moore, commander of the Mary galley, dated Plymouth Sound, 12 July, 1702.*

I arrived here last night from the Canaries with four merchants, Jos. Masey, Pinck [or Pinch] Mead, Jirvis Read and Stephen Mith. These were all we could get hold of, there being orders from Spain about ten days before my arrival there for the seizing of all the effects of the English and Dutch. What news there was is in the enclosed letter to me from the Consul. I called in at Madeira, but had no advice of any French merchantmen or men-of-war.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Followed by:—*

A copy of a letter from Ambrose Roope, Consul at Thennereif [Teneriffe], to Captain Moore, dated 9 June, 1702.

About the 22nd or 23rd I gave news at home of the arrival at Santa Cruz here of two ships from the Havanna. They brought news of M. Shaternoes [Chateau-Regnaud] being there with eighteen men-of-war, and that he had sent orders to the Vera Cruz to have the Spanish fleet join him at Havanna. From what I can hear they will not be there till the middle or end of this month.

On the 25th last there arrived at Santa Cruz a small tartan, with a despatch from the Court of Spain to seize on all effects belonging to the English and Dutch. This was done, although as yet no war declared. Ships from Caracas and Havana are expected here.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *In all pp. 1 $\frac{1}{3}$. Ibid, 119A.*

15 July.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To Colonel Thomas Collier, Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey.

Queen's command:—All ships which arrived at Jersey before May 4 to be discharged, and all which arrived later to be detained.
Five lines. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 80.

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2. To Mr. Clerke, Judge Advocate.

Sends the Attorney General's report and Sir Hugh Everard's account of Bryan *alias* Harris. Directs a prosecution by court-martial against Harris for deserting her Majesty's service.

Six lines. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 80. Enclosing :—

Opinion of the Attorney General.

After consideration I advise that the best course to take is to prosecute Harris in a court-martial appointed by the Queen or the General under the recent Act of Parliament for punishing officers or soldiers who shall mutiny or desert in England or Ireland. The Act, in so far as it provides for the prosecution of deserters, has been extended to her Majesty's dominions elsewhere by a clause in folio 32. Its body is not restrained to deserters in England or Ireland, as the title is. The prosecution will be in the care of such persons as have the care of prosecutions before a court-martial, and the deserter may be removed from Essex by habeas corpus to take his trial.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. Signed, Edward Northey. *Ibid*, p. 81.

3. To the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded.

Directs the release of 17 foreigners from Newgate and that they be kept and treated in future as prisoners of war. They have sent a memorial which is enclosed. P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Also note that the petitioners were "17 poor outlandish men" who were tried on 13 June by Dr. Bramston and acquitted, but were remanded to Newgate and loaded with irons. They were ignorant of English customs, and pray for mercy.

In all p. $\frac{2}{3}$. Ibid, pp. 81-2.

17 July.
Whitehall or
Cockpit.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Lord Mayor of London.

Having received many complaints of the ill-usage of her subjects in Spain, the Queen has decided to retaliate by confining the Spanish merchants here until she can have justice for her subjects in Spanish territory, according to the treaties with Spain. When you get this, inform the bearers of the names and abodes of the principal Spanish merchants in and about London, and, when the bearers have done their duty, provide sentinels (from the militia) to stand at their doors to prevent their going abroad and conveying away any part of their estates.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid*, pp. 82-3.

2. To the Recorder [of London].

Having seen your paper regarding the people condemned at the last Sessions, the Queen directs that you and the Judges who sat at the trial of Charles Cooper and Henry Baker send in a report on them, stating the facts and advising what the Queen may fitly do therein. She will then decide the question of execution or reprieve. I send you some affidavits in the matter.

1702.

The Queen is not ready to credit them where they differ from the proceedings of the Court, but thus the whole matter will be best laid before you. As to Sarah Browne, Elizabeth Harris, Deborah Smith, Martha Elton and Elizabeth Edwards, the Queen would have you insert them in the next general pardon on condition of transportation, "and that they transport themselves at their own charges; otherwise such of them as will not agree to it, or shall not perform it after they have pleaded their pardon, are then to be executed." The others are to be pardoned. The Queen is pleased to pardon Elizabeth Talbot, Anne Weaver and Elizabeth Hient. They are to be inserted in the next general pardon, and are meantime to be reprieved. Elizabeth Hind, the witness against Elizabeth Talbot, must be prosecuted for perjury.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. Also note of enclosed affidavits and petition of Henry Baker's father. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, pp. 83, 84.

3. To the Prince's Council.

Transmits Mrs. Rebecca Hayter's petition. Unless there is some objection, the Queen desires it to be granted in recognition of her deceased husband's faithful services.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid*, p. 84.

4. To Same.

Sir John Munden being acquitted at a Council of War "of the crime charged upon him" the Queen would have his suspension taken off.

Five lines, *Ibid*, p. 85.

5. To the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded.

Queen's command:—To agree for Fort Caesar Castle, on the best terms obtainable, for keeping prisoners.

The Queen hears that Count Mornay and M. Graton are kept in a sort of Bridewell. They must be removed to some more proper place where they may be as safely kept.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid*, p. 86.

17 July.
Transport
Office.

COMMISSIONER ATKINSON to the COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL.

In pursuance of orders, I have asked Mr. Roope to go on to Torbay and supply the horses on board ship there with hay and oats during their stay in port.

I desire orders as to the beds which may not have been put on the fleet, and are left behind at Portsmouth.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *Signed*. *Endd.* *S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 117, 38.

18 July.
Queen,
at Spithead.

SIR CLOUDESLEY SHOVELL to NOTTINGHAM.

Yours of the 15th, with extracts from Benbow and from Roope at Teneriffe, received. I hardly think Chateaurenaud can have thirty sail of the line; but think he must be superior to Vice-Admiral Benbow, or that officer would not have allowed him to come quietly out of the Indies. If the [French] ships that are

1702.

to bring forces to the Indies once join Chateaurenaud, he will have a very powerful squadron.

I send enclosed a list of all the ships that are under no present orders. The last three cannot, I fear, be manned unless some officers of the ships in port be turned over or more men arrive from other parts.

Early in the year we heard that [only] a detachment was to proceed with the soldiers, and that the Grand Fleet of fifty sail of the line was to remain in the Channel. We also expected near twenty of the Dutch. I wish I could gather thirty sail of the line together. I should then be glad to put to sea and stake my reputation "in my own country, where 'tis in more danger than in an enemy's."

I hope you will excuse my liberty if I assure you that "the misfortune and vice of our country is to believe ourselves better than other men"—which is the reason why we generally send too small a force to execute our designs; "but experience has taught me that, where men are equally inured and disciplined in war, 'tis, without a miracle, number that gains the victory; for both in fleets, squadrons and single ships of near equal force, by the time one is beaten and ready to retreat the other is also beaten and glad the enemy has left him. To fight, beat and chase an enemy of the same strength I have sometimes seen; but have rarely seen at sea any victory worth boasting when the strength has been near equal."

I am ready to do my utmost and to execute any order with hearty good will.

Pp. 2. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 67, 28.*
Enclosing:—

The list referred to above.

Ten ships. Names and number of guns given; with notes as to their condition and employment and how many men each wants.

P. 1. *Ibid, 28A.*

19 July. WALTER DEVEREUX to NOTTINGHAM.

Though I know your Lordship is very busy with State affairs, I venture to ask an answer to my communication. It is high time that care were taken to "prevent the private correspondence &c.* which," I assure your Lordship is never to be prevented so effectually as in the way I suggest. I defy all the Custom House officers in the Kingdom to lay a better way. I do not say this on my own authority, but have behind me scores of honest men, gentlemen, clergy, seafaring men, officers and others, who reside on the coast. I can have 500 more to back the same, if desired, which is more than ever was known to any method proposed or practised on the coast. I will stand to and prove every paragraph in my printed statement, which is in your Lordship's hands.

* Something is deliberately left out here, as, e.g. "from proceeding." See Nottingham to Prince's Council, at 5 Aug., 1702, *infra*.

1702.

The proposal I made for raising seafaring men in Kent and Sussex cannot be carried out by the Admiralty, and I was therefore ordered by Mr. Hill to lay it before your Lordship or the Council, and willingly do this. First: The men I propose to bring in are all able and stout young men that cannot be brought into the service by pressing or any other means. Secondly, the Queen will save 20s. *per* man bounty money, besides conduct money. Thirdly, I will raise recruits yearly by the same method during the war if I am continued in my present employment, or have any other general employment on the coast. On a letter written by eighteen members of Parliament I was employed, by them above 18 months past and made Surveyor-General of Kent, Sussex and Hampshire for imported excisable liquors. My predecessors, as I am informed, had 300*l.* *per annum* salary. Although I have given the Commissioners all satisfaction; yet, by the prejudice of Sir Basill Dixwell and of Henry Baker, Solicitor to the Treasury, I have been prevented from getting any salary at all, though I have spent between 200*l.* and 300*l.* in their service. To shew my sincerity I am ready to go without my salary until I raise a number of men according to my proposals. This should prove to your Lordship that I can do what I proposed, so as to prevent the export of wool and "the correspondence now held &c."

P. 1. (*Hol.*?) *Add. Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 59.*

19 July.

*Royal
Sovereign,
Torbay.*

SIR GEORGE ROOKE to NOTTINGHAM.

I have yours of the 15th with news from Vice-Admiral Benbow and Mr. Roope of Teneriffe. It is very unlikely that the fleets [Chateaurenaud's and the merchant fleet from the West Indies?] will meet in mid ocean, especially as it is uncertain to what port the [merchant?] ships will come. If they come under a French convoy they will hardly make for Cadiz.

Mr. Methuen had his packet and left yesterday on the *Lovestoffe* [*Lowestoft*] for Portugal.

Details. Wind still contrary.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom. Naval, 67, 29.*

20 July.

*Admiralty
Office.*

JOSIAH BURCHETT to RICHARD WARRE.

Sends the papers* relating to the trial of Sir John Munden, to be communicated to Lord Secretary Nottingham.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. (*Hol.*) *Add. S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 120. To which is attached:—*

Note of the acquittal of Sir John Munden. P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Endd. Ibid, 120A.

20 July.

Windsor.

NOTTINGHAM to ADMIRAL CHURCHILL.

Sends a petition from Hannah Ham and a certificate in her behalf. As it is a case of charity, he leaves it to Admiral Churchill to secure for her the relief she asks.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 95.*

* The documents are too long to place in an inclosure, and are accordingly placed at 13 July, 1702, the date of the hearing and acquittal.

1702.
20 July.
Windsor.

HEDGES to SIR GEORGE ROOKE.

Sir Cloudesley Shovell has been ordered to join you so that you may exchange some of your great ships. In consideration of the advanced time of the year the Queen has also varied your instructions, as you will find by the enclosed.

P. 4. *S.P. Dom.*, Entry Book 208, p. 28. *Enclosing* :—

Instructions for Sir George Rooke.

Sir C. Shovell has received orders to join you at Torbay. You are authorised, in case he arrives before you leave, to leave behind the four great ships proposed by you as not fit to go so far as Cadiz so late in the year ; and, taking in four or five of our third-rate ships from Sir C. Shovell's squadron, to proceed according to your former instructions.

But, considering that the season of the year is so far advanced, you are not to proceed with our fleet so far as Gibraltar, although your former instructions directed you to do so. If, on your arrival at Cadiz, you find it impracticable to attempt that place, you are, without attempting Ponte Vedro or Vego in your return from Cadiz, to make the best of your way to Corunna and attempt that place, if it is thought practicable by a Council of sea and land general officers. If you hear from Sir S. Fairborne of a French fleet at Corunna, you are to sail direct to Corunna and attempt it. If you succeed, and the place is thought practicable to hold it, you shall take whatever steps are thought necessary by a Council of War for its defence.

In case the season permits it you are to send such a squadron of ships into the river of Lisbon as shall at a Council of War be thought requisite, "this being of great importance to that service with which you are acquainted and is to be transacted by John Methuen, Esq." You are also to send to the West Indies the detachment of ships and troops which you were to have sent there if you had gone to Cadiz.

You are to order such of our ships and of the Dutch (if they will concur in it) as you think proper to join Sir C. Shovell for the attempt to cut off "the Sieur Chateaurenaud" if he and his squadron from the West Indies attempt to come to any port of France or Spain on this side of Cape Finisterre, so that, as you and the Dutch come home, Shovell may send home such of his great ships as it may not be proper to keep out at sea so late as may be necessary for intercepting Chateaurenaud's squadron.

Pp. 2. *Overwritten, Anne R. (copy) and signed, A.R. (copy).*
Ibid, pp. 28–30.

21 July.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to RICHARD WARRE.

I send with this the copy of a letter received this morning from Sir Cloudesley Shovell, wherein he makes some remarks on the instructions lately agreed to at a Committee of the Lords of the Council, and sent to him, for proceeding with a squadron of her

1702.

Majesty's ships into the Soundings. Please communicate them to Lord Secretary Nottingham, although these orders will not speedily be put in execution, since, by those sent to him from Windsor on Sunday last, he is directed to proceed with the third-rates to join Sir George Rooke in Tor Bay.

P. 1. (Hol.) Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 121. Enclosing :—

Copy of a letter from Sir Cloudesley Shovell, dated at Spithead, 20 July, 1702.

I received Mr. Secretary Burchett's letter of the 17th with two orders signed by the gentlemen who, in his Royal Highness' absence, are deputed by him to act in the affairs of the Admiralty. One directs Captain Good to convoy the merchant ships which are going to Newfoundland, but those ships are, I hope, too far out of my reach for me to carry out this order.

The other order is for me to go to sea with a squadron of ships, a list of which came enclosed. One of them, the Cornwall, has been in Portsmouth harbour about a month. When Captain Lestock left her he took every man out of her who was worth taking, and she has only ninety-five men left on her now. I have no men to spare. The list also contained the names of three bombs, which I hope I may be allowed to leave at Plymouth, for they will be hard to manage at sea. The order directs me to take all possible care to prevent the French fleet from proceeding to the southward after that part of the fleet which is gone with Sir George Rooke, as also to prevent them coming into and committing insults in the Channel. It further directs me to look out for and try to intercept M. Chateauneraud [Chateau Regnaud] who, as it seems from news I received, will be hereabouts very shortly.

To do any of these three services will, modestly speaking, require three times as many battleships as are in the list. If I had a squadron which was able to cope with, or exceeded, the enemy in these seas, then my opinion would be to lie in a station 20 to 40 leagues S.W. to W.S.W. from Ushant, for there I might probably meet any ships going from Brest to follow Sir George Rooke, and there chance might bring Chateau-Regnaud, if he comes for Brest or Rochefort. And if we were superior to the French it is highly probable they would not venture to insult our Channel "and leave a squadron that is able to attack 'em without 'em."

Frenchmen brought in here a month ago from Brest water state that there are 14 of their great ships rigged there and wanting nothing but men to go to sea, that they expected three other great ships from Rochefort ready manned and that there might be in the western ports of France thirty ships of the line of battle. As for Chateau-Regnaud's squadron, I have seen a list of it of 28 sail which I suppose to have been just upon his sailing from Martinico. Of these 26 have upwards of 50 guns; and I am apt to believe the truth of it, for such a treasure will pay for very extraordinary convoy. I have but ten men-of-war with me of the line of battle, and

1702.

shall put to sea with them as soon as they are ready, but in this condition it will be impossible for me to perform any of those services my orders seem to require ; and I think of taking my station "in the chops of the Channel between the Lizard and the Fornehead," to prevent their insulting the Channel as much as I can. In this case the other two services desired will be wholly neglected and the third not well secured, for if the enemy come with great superiority I cannot prevent them from insulting the Channel, "for they will either drive me before 'em or take me along with them."

"You will see by what I have writ that I am in a great dilemma how to perform my orders, and as I esteem Admiral Churchill and Mr. Hill to be my good friends, I shall take it as a great favour and service to me and to the country that they will send me word that they approve my design or direct me where they think I have made a wrong judgment."

I must further let you know that the Humber and Ipswich are in dock and cannot be out this week. If I stay for them it will be a fortnight before I put to sea, and the Shrewsbury is not yet returned from the Downs. I expect the Salisbury out of harbour to-day or to-morrow to proceed E. according to his Royal Highness' orders ; and the Nassau and Dragon, which may be out to-morrow, I will send to Ushant or the Fornehead to get intelligence. Other details.

Pp. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$. *Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 121A.*

21 July.
Windsor.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Recorder of London.

Pardon of Cooper and Baker with transportation. *Consequential* on the letter of 17 July (*above*, pp. 188-9).

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 85.*

2. To the Prince's Council.

The Queen has heard that Consul Earle at Lisbon has to incur expense in taking care of seamen who come there from Spain and paying pilotage for the Queen's ships which come into Lisbon. Her Majesty has commanded him to send a detailed account to the Navy Board and to draw bills on them for such sums as the expenses amount to. I am to tell you of this, so that the Prince may order the Navy Board to accept and pay his bills, "that the Consul may not suffer for his zeal for her Majesty's service."

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid*, p. 86.

21 July.
Transport
Office.

COMMISSIONER ATKINSON to the COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL.

I have ordered the bedding at Portsmouth to be laid up there. Mr. Roope has gone thence for Torbay and reached Dorchester on the 18th, and hoped to reach Exeter the same night.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 117, 39.*

1702.

21 July.
London.

SIR WILLIAM GORE (Lord Mayor) to [NOTTINGHAM].

As Sir John Munden has been acquitted on his trial, I beg that he may be restored to your favour. I have known him since before he entered the Queen's service and have known him to be "a man of great honour, diligence and integrity." I hope the Queen will restore him to his post. I know nothing but good of him, and, knowing your Lordship's inclination to do good for good men, I hope you will excuse my attempt to serve my friend.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. (*Hol.*?) *Small. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval* 117, 40.

21 July.
Whitehall.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To Monsieur Dalwig.

I send your fresh letters of credence from the Queen, with the title of Envoy Extraordinary. I should have sent them before but that I had to go into the country for the General Election.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$, *in French. S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 101, p. 265.

2. To the Duke of Ormond.

I sent new instructions to Sir George Rooke last night; and refer your Grace to him for them if Secretary Nottingham has not sent you them, so far as they concern you; for I dare not send you a copy by post, and believe the Queen does not wish them to be a secret to you. I send a list of the members of Parliament and a letter from Ratisbon, which please communicate to Sir George Rooke. By our news from abroad the Spaniards seem to be ready to revolt, and Mr. Stepney writes that from what the Court of Vienna hears from Spain and Portugal, you will not meet with much opposition there, which pleases no one more than me.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 208, pp. 31, 32.

3. To Sir George Rooke.

Please communicate to the Duke of Ormond the instructions sent you last night from Windsor. The Queen desires him to know them. I sent him a further list of new members. Most men here are anxious for you to act according to your first instructions; and would be glad to know what objections remain now that the exchange is agreed to.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *Ibid.*, p. 32.

22 July.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to JOHN ELLIS.

Sends an enclosure giving an account of naval affairs at Dunkirk, and also one concerning a general embargo over France, to be laid before Secretary Hedges.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. (*Hol.*) *Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval* 6, 122.

22 July.
2 a.m.

SIR GEORGE ROOKE to NOTTINGHAM.

Your last despatch, which came too late for Mr. Methuen, will be forwarded. *Details.* Hope soon to get out of the Channel if weather holds good. Wind contrary. Am very

*Royal Sovereign,
off the Dead
Man's Head*

1702.

sensible of her Majesty's goodness, and hope to serve her with credit and success, "but I am at present so overwhelmed with grief that I cannot express myself" suitably to her favour to me.
Pp. 1¼. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 67, 30.*

24 July.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to JOSIAH BURCHETT.

I send an extract [*details*] shewing that many ships are at Hamburg awaiting convoy. Pray send me an account of the convoy intended for the Elbe, that I may send it to the Resident at Hamburg to-night.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 204, p. 336.*

24 July.
Deal.

PETITION to the PRINCE [LORD HIGH ADMIRAL] of TOBIAS BOWLES.

I present this memorial in a desire to preserve our trade. Most of our ships captured in the late war were captured within, or 50 leagues without, our Soundings. Our trade to America, Asia and Africa is greater than any other nation's, and our ships when trading there are far away from each other and cannot communicate. When laden they go for our Soundings and are often taken (with cargoes of great value) close to England. This often happened for want of clean men-of-war and when our cruisers were lying in harbour. If these were ordered out they seldom went far enough to sea, and the French privateers &c., which cruised outside them and go to 120 leagues from Lands End, intercepted many ships. These captures enriched the privateers of St. Malo and enabled them to build fresh ships, and they would attack and fight any merchant ship of England. The way to stop this is to send out cruisers as soon as war is declared, and this was lately done. These frightened away the French privateers and informed our merchantmen of the war as they approached the Soundings; but for the last month, these cruisers have been removed and have been ordered to go as convoys to Ireland, Newfoundland &c., and the French privateers have come out again and our trade is in great danger. At present many ships from various parts [*details*] are expected home, which have not as yet heard of the war.

In order to protect them we should have "at least 21 sail of clean men-of-war of the best sailors, 3 third, 15 fourth and 3 fifth-rates . . . divided into three squadrons and stations, a third to cruise cross and cross from ten leagues to thirty to and fro distance from Scilly, a third more 80 or 90 leagues off of Scilly, the other third from the outer parts of our Soundings till about 40 or 50 league[s] without the said banks into the sea." The last of these three squadrons will be about in the place where the French privateers come and will be in daily pursuit of them and, if we cannot take them, starve them by keeping prizes from them. When a merchant ship comes to the outermost station, a ship should be sent to convoy her to the middle station; then another to convoy her to the innermost station; and then a third to see her into port, each ship then returning to her station.

1702.

As it is highly necessary to have ships clean, a fourth squadron should be got ready at Plymouth, which should be ready to relieve the foul ships two months after these squadrons have been sent out. This course will "bring Monsieur down," otherwise he will grow rich with our money and fight us with it. Within the last month there have arrived here several ships worth from 100,000*l.* to 200,000*l.* apiece. Several ships have lately come up to the Downs from the West Indies and elsewhere, which knew nothing of the war. Not one of them met with any of our men-of-war either at sea or in the Soundings; but several have had one or more fights with French privateers and some have been taken.

Pp. 2¹/₁₀, *large. Copy. In bad English. Endd. as in title. S.P. Dom., Naval 117, 41.*

25 July.
In Chancery.

COPY of AFFIDAVIT SWORN by THOMAS FAIRFAX, of London.

In the case of William Hamond *versus* Gervase Hamond and others, he says that he was at Hazlewood in Yorkshire, the house of Sir Walter Vavasor,* in June or July, 1700. There he found the plaintiff and Mrs. Bladen reported as man and wife by Sir Walter and Lady Vavasor and others. Lady Vavasor told deponent that plaintiff and Mrs. Bladen were married. *Details.* The plaintiff's father (the defendant) was displeased, whom they hoped to appease by deponent's mediation. Deponent, being asked by all parties, agreed to try and mediate with plaintiff's father, but desired, before doing so, to have some proof that the marriage had taken place. Both the plaintiff and Mrs. Bladen assured him (deponent) that they were married, and the plaintiff gave him a letter signed "Pue," purporting to shew that Pue had married them. Plaintiff authorised deponent to say that he would be willing to humble himself before his father, own his fault and beg his pardon before what company and in what manner his father pleased, provided his father would give him and his wife his blessing and bread. Accordingly deponent went to defendant's house at Scarthingwill [Scarthingwell] and tried to bring about a reconciliation, but failed. [*Details.*]

Pp. 1³/₄. *Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 60.*

25 July.

WALTER DEVEREUX to [NOTTINGHAM].

Sends his proposal. The Admiralty replied to it that they could not provide constant cruisers and suggested that it should be laid before the Secretary of State. Recommends Richard Starkie, who is anxious to serve the State and has the French King's protection for 21 years to save him from his creditors in France.

P. 3. (*Hol.*) *Endd. Ibid, 61.*

25 July.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to the EARL OF RANELAGH.

I send a petition of Lieutenant William Troup setting forth

* Also spelt "Vavasour."

1702.

his services &c. Consider his application for Chelsea College on the first vacancy.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$, with note that the petition and certificates justifying it were enclosed. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 227.*

27 July.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM to the PRINCE'S COUNCIL.

The Queen consents to Sir Cloudesley Shovell's leaving the bomb vessels at Plymouth as he suggests in his letters of the 20th. Give orders accordingly.

Send the enclosed to Sir George Rooke, when you can.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 87.*

27 July.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to JOHN ELLIS.

I send the enclosed, giving information as to the French fleet, from off Dunkirk. Pray lay it before Secretary Hedges.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. (*Hol.*) *Add. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 123.*
Enclosing :—

Captain Beaumont to [Josiah Burchett].

By the enclosed his Royal Highness and the Council will see how things are here between the Dutch and me. The French squadron still continue in Flemish Road, and yesterday two small ships came out of the harbour and joined them, which we suppose to be fireships, and I think four galleys have come from the westward to Dunkirk.

We see plainly two men-of-war at Ostend, one of 66 and one of 50 guns, ready to sail to join the ships at Dunkirk.

My orders of the 17th are, in case Ponty [Pointis] gets out, to follow him as far as I have any intelligence of him and, in case that fails, to go to Leith. This leads me, with submission (and in case no particular service is expected at Leith) to desire his Royal Highness and the Council to consider what the French squadron may be, what mine is, and that the Dutch will not follow the French more than five or six leagues. I send information as to the condition of my ships and supplies. I am sending this by the Crown, with orders to get water for the squadron, and expect to get his Royal Highness' orders from the Merlin if she is in the Downs, there being few or none of the enemy's privateers abroad. I should like to send some of my ships in to clean, for they want it: but my squadron is too small for me to do this.*

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. Copy. Dated, 23 July; S.E. 4 leagues from Dunkirk. Followed by :—

Notes of consultations between Captain Beaumont and Vice-Admiral Evertsen and other officers of the Dutch squadron.

$\frac{21 \text{ July.}}{1 \text{ Aug.}}$ Captain Beaumont proposed to Vice-Admiral Evertsen that the Vice-Admiral shall appoint such number of

* Missing.

1702.

ships as, on consultation, may be thought right to join the English squadron in opposing the French squadron of Dunkirk and Ostend in case they come out. To this end the ships to lie as near Dunkirk as possible. If, notwithstanding all this, the French squadron come out and pass by our squadrons and go north, then it is proposed to follow them as far as we shall have any intelligence of them, and, in case this fails, to go to Leith in Scotland and bring from thence, and all the ports northward, all our merchant ships.

And it is further proposed in case the enemy's ships and galleys shall make any attempt upon the dominions of the States, that her Majesty's ships shall to their utmost power oppose them. A consultation was held between the officers of her Majesty and of the States on $\frac{22 \text{ July.}}{2 \text{ Aug.}}$ 1702, four leagues S.E. of Ostend.

Present :—Captains Beaumont and Loades, Vice-Admiral Evertsen, Scho by Naght [sic*] Van der Dussen, Captain Van Brakell, Captain Devere.

Upon consideration it is agreed that Captain Beaumont with seven of her Majesty's ships shall be joined by five of the States', to lie south and south by east from Dunkirk, and their line to stretch away S.W. and N.E., to keep the enemy in if possible, and, if they get out, to attack them. The better to do this the Vice-Admiral off Ostend will stretch his squadron in the like manner S.W. and N.E., for better correspondence. In case the enemy get out by us, [as] the States' ships can follow them no further till they are victualled, then Rear-Admiral Van der Dussen has orders to follow them with thirteen sail so far as the Dogger Bank and no farther and to cruise there till further orders. The five sail with Commodore Beaumont are to be of the thirteen sail.

Pp. 1½. Copy. Signed (copies) by all the officers present. In all pp. 3. S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 123A.

27 July.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to RICHARD WARRE.

I send an extract of a letter from Captain Culliford complaining of the "wretched fellows" who have been sent him from the county of Worcester. Pray lay it before Lord Secretary Nottingham, for her Majesty is being put to needless expense for men who are unfit for sea service. The Lord Lieutenant of the county must reprimand his officers for this, and admonish them to take more care in future.

P. ¾. (Hol.) Endd. Ibid, 124. Enclosing :—

Extract of letter from Captain Culliford as mentioned above.

Sent to receive some imprest men who had been brought on a vessel from Worcester. They are "thirty-two very sorry

* As will be seen he is called below Rear-Admiral Van der Dussen. I have not been able to work out the translation.

1702.

fellows who will only lie in the scuppers at sea and be nautious to the ship's company they shall come on aboard of." Discharged at once three, "two lepers and the other aged and infirm." Hopes the rest will not infect the ship. Will take care they are kept clean.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. Copy. Dated from the *Hastings* in King Road, 24 July, 1702. *S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 124A.*

28 July.

*Queen,
Torbay.*

SIR CLOUDESLEY SHOVELL to [NOTTINGHAM].

Yours of the 23rd with extract from Havanna. I think the news very good and the information as to Chateau-Regnaud's strength very exact. I wish I was stronger than he, "for equal numbers seldom make great victories at sea." I shall, however, hope to give a good account of him. Pray send me a list of his ships.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. (*Hol.*) *Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 67, 31.*

28 July.

Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To Colonel Collier, Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey.

Yours of the 11th. I know of no person pretending to be Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey.

Four lines. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 87.

2. To Mr. Forster, Lieutenant-Governor of Pendennis Castle.

Yours of the 16th. I know of no person claiming to be Lieutenant-Governor of Pendennis Castle.

Four lines. Ibid.

3. To the High Sheriff of Surrey.

Jane Gallery's petition. Queen's command:—To "respite the execution of death" on her husband till 5 Aug. next. He was condemned at Kingston Assizes for robbery.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Ibid.*, p. 88.

4. To Lord Chief Justice Holt and Mr. Justice Gould.

Mentions the respite of Gallery. Queen's command:—To certify how the case appeared at the trial.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.*

Also note that the petition of Jane Gallery says that her husband was condemned for robbing a woman of 17s. above two years ago, "enticed by one Blake, a tinker, who, for the lucre of 40l., became evidence against him." First offence. Five small children. Prays he may be allowed to serve the Queen by sea or land. Otherwise must die on Wednesday next.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.*

Same.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To Dr. Brampston.

The Queen's privateers and men-of-war have instructions not to bring up any neutral ships contrary to treaty. If any

1702.

of them do so, see they are punished so far as justice and the laws permit.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 204, pp. 336.

2. To the Prince's Council.

To give their opinion on certain proposals of Simon Clement and Carlton Vanbrugg.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.*, p. 337.

29 July.
Kirby
[Northants].

VISCOUNT HATTON to NOTTINGHAM.

A frigate is urgently needed to attend at Guernsey. It has never been without one for years. The cruisers in the Channel cannot protect the trade of the island. Enclosed shews the necessity of the frigate.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Channel Islands* 2, 28.
Enclosing :—

Sir Edmund Andros to [Viscount Hatton].

We came from London Tuesday evening and here on Thursday noon. The Dragon frigate (with the soldiers' clothes aboard) went out to sea to cruise on that day, but would not take any island vessel under her convoy, though Elias Dolbell in the John Square stered [steered]. Thomas Mesurier in the Ann and Thomas Nefetell [with] ketches and a Jersey bark were ready and wanted a convoy. John and Daniel Perchard and John Tasker are ready or nearly so, so we want a convoy for the island, as promised by the Admiralty. Sir C. Shovell has sailed, and Sir J. Munden is commanding at Spithead.

P. 1. *Dated, 25 July, 1702, Southampton. Signed. Ibid.*, 29.

29 July.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To Mr. Savage, High Sheriff of Worcestershire.

The men impressed from Worcestershire for service have been unfit for it, and that Captain Culliford has had to discharge two of them (lepers) and one (old and infirm). The Committee of Council desire you to be more careful of this matter in the future. Disappointment, and expense to her Majesty's service.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, p. 89.

2. To the Attorney General.

The Committee of Council are dissatisfied with the proceedings of Sir John Munden and the acquittal of him, and particularly with his going from Corunna after the French were got in, contrary, as they apprehend, to his instructions. Moreover this has not been objected to him at the Council of War, and consequently he is not cleared on this point, and orders have been given for calling to town the Judge Advocate to attend the Lords, at which time you also will be desired to be present. I thought it right "to send you the enclosed papers that you may peruse them and come prepared to give the Lords your advice." Pray bring the papers with you.

1702. Pp. 14. *Also note of the documents referred to as enclosed. For these see the documents calendared at 13 July, 1702. In all pp. 2. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, pp. 89, 90.*

3. To the Master of the Ordnance.

John Fitch represents to the Queen that he was appointed by patent of King Charles II workmaster for building and repairing all forts &c. and other works whatsoever during his own life, and that he has lately been deprived of the benefit of the same, although he was willing to do all such works at reasonable rates. The Queen thinks he ought to enjoy his patent and that you should employ him, if he will do the work as well and as cheaply as others.

P. ½. *Ibid*, p. 91.

29 July.
Whitehall.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To Mr. Willoughby, High Sheriff of Wilts.

The Queen thinks that the case of William Hull [?], who was condemned at the last Assizes at Salisbury for felony is one which deserves her mercy. Forbear to execute the sentence on him till the Judges have returned and reported to her Majesty how the fact appeared to them at the trial. *Further pleasure.*

P. ½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 226.*

2. To Nottingham.

Has sent him the foregoing. Asks that, when the Queen has expressed her pleasure therein, it be delivered to the person who will attend for it at Windsor.

Four lines. Also note asking that the letter may be sealed before delivery to the messenger. Ibid.

30 July.
Windsor.

NOTTINGHAM to the JUSTICES of KINGSTON who lately sat at the trial of one Wilson.

On the petition of Susanna Wilson, the Queen desires a report on the case of her son before Saturday, when he is, in the ordinary course, to be executed. The Judges who tried him cannot report before that day. You shall say what this man is and what is his offence.

Encloses copy of Susanna Wilson's petition on behalf of her son.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, pp. 95, 96.*

[31 July.]

PETITION of ABEL DE BERNOYE, a French gentleman and "right Protestant."

Petitioner was at Rotterdam and shipped himself for Bayonne before the declaration of war to get his mother out of the persecution. War breaking out, his ship was seized by the *Newport* frigate and he was carried to Dover jail a prisoner. Had no goods on board and only desired to get his mother out of France that she might enjoy liberty of conscience. Prays for release.

P. ½. *Underwritten with:—*

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(1) Certificate that the above facts are true, signed by David Lacroix, Jean Dupuy and Jean Dufauré, respectively uncle, cousin and friend to petitioner.

(2) Certificate by — Lavaure and — Cartault, ministers [of the French church in Canterbury], certifying that all the above witnesses (*i.e.* petitioner's three supporters) are members of their church and persons of honesty. *Dated, Canterbury, 31 July, 1702. In French.*

Also note that an application was made, by Captain Gipson, Mayor of Dover, to Secretary Hedges, to release de Bernoye; to which no answer has been made as yet.

In all pp. 1½. Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 62.

31 July.
Windsor.

RICHARD WARRE to WILLIAM AGLIONBY.

Yours of yesterday. My Lord desires the old arrangement of posts between this and London, *i.e.* one to and fro each night, the ordinary post days remaining as at other times, and an extraordinary one on such days as there is none in the absence of the Court; and on foreign and inland post days the mail not to leave London till the post from Windsor arrives there. This is no more than what was practised when the Court was at Windsor, Newmarket or Winchester in my time; and the office must know how it was arranged.

I have spoke to my Lord about Count Rassa and may let you have his answer to-morrow. I remember nothing of the letter from Genoa, nor does my Lord; but will look for it in his papers when he returns. My Lord desires to know the date of the letters to Mons^r. Schonenburg which you prepared for his hand. I cannot find them in the book of Spain or Italy.

Has there been any reference upon a petition of Mr. Matthews desiring a Commission of Appeal in Ireland? Mr. Tilson can inform you of this. If so, it was to my Lord, and is entered in the book of petitions.

My Lord desires you to send out summonses to the "Cabinet Council" to attend the Queen on Sunday afternoon next at Windsor,* "in the afternoon and not in the morning, the next Sunday being a Sacrament day."

Details as to signing bills. Your bill is among the rest.

P.S.—Please have the enclosed letter superscribed and sealed and sent to the Judges who went the Home Circuit, or either of them. I do not know their names. Desire their report to be here on Sunday.

I send you a warrant of Sir Charles Carteret. *Details.*

Pp. 3½. (*Hol.*) *Ibid*, 63.

Same.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Balch [Justices of Somerset].

I have received the depositions taken by you against John Bower, minister of Burnham in Somerset. You did well in binding over the informers and in issuing your warrant for

* Note the Cabinet meeting on a Sunday.

1702.

Bower's arrest. If he is fled out of your jurisdiction, I will grant a warrant to one of the Queen's messengers to search for him. Send me any directions which may lead to his identification and discovery.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104*, p. 96.

2. To Lord Chief Justice Holt or Mr. Justice Gould.

Asks for a report on the case of Wilson, condemned at the last Kingston Assizes, and whether he is fit for the Queen's mercy. The report to be sent in by Sunday to be laid before the Queen "at the Committee," as Wilson has only been reprieved till Wednesday next.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid*, p. 92.

31 July.
Jersey.

COLONEL COLLIER to NOTTINGHAM.

Yours of the 15th. One vessel released, another detained because it is not clear [*details*] that she came in before 4 May. Some French merchants are here, who have traded here and at Guernsey before the war. They belong to no ship's company, but were stopped here when war broke out. Some refugees are also here [*details*]. They have been here for a year and now, with the merchants, desire leave to go. I await orders in these cases.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Channel Islands 2*, 30.

July.

NOTE for the DIVIDENT.*

The figures in the left column are 48*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; those on the right 172*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. *Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 1*, 64.

AUGUST, 1702.

2 Aug.
Windsor.

RICHARD WARRE to [AGLIONBY].

My Lord will be in London to-morrow and there is to be a Committee meeting on Tuesday. *Details.*

P. 1. (*Hol.*) *Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 1*, 65.

3 Aug.
Windsor.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the High Sheriff of Surrey.

Queen's command:—Further reprieving Gallery, who is to be transported. No mercy will be shewn to Wilson, who may prepare himself for death.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104*, p. 97.

2. To the Lord High Treasurer.

Sends William Bowen's petition and the Queen's command to bestow 100*l.* on him.

Also note that Bowen's petition (enclosed) shews that he lately received a dangerous wound for defending her Majesty's right. He has five small children and desires a post.

Also note that the petition annexed a certificate that Jonathan Ford uttered several "reflecting words" on the Queen and had,

* See above, pp. 15-16.

1702.

when Bowen reproved him, given him scurrilous language, and had followed him into the street and wounded him.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104*, p. 91.

4 Aug.
Plymouth
Yard.

CAPTAIN ST. LO to NOTTINGHAM.

Returns a despatch which he is, and will probably remain, unable to forward to Captain Spann in the *Sorlings*.

P. $\frac{1}{8}$. *Signed. S.P. Dom., Naval 117*, 42.

4 Aug.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM to MR. JUSTICE TRACY at Leicester.

The Queen approves of your reprieving Johnson and Bywater, who were condemned at Oakham. She designs to pardon them with a condition of transportation.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104*, p. 92.

4 Aug.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to RICHARD WARRE.

Sends copies of a letter from the Lieutenant-General of the Admiralty at Dunkirk and other papers which have been forwarded by the Commissioners for Sick and Wounded. The Prince's Council have directed these to be laid before Lord Secretary Nottingham.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *Signed. Add. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 6*, 125.
Enclosing :—

Lieut.-General De Maran to the Commissioners for Sick and Wounded.

Gentlemen,—I am pleased by your letter in regard to the prisoners and I see you treat them with all kindness. We treat yours well and you will receive no complaint from them save that they have been kept for perhaps too long a time from their country. It is to be desired on their account that an agreement could be reached which will restore them to liberty. I see by your letter that you do not regard Laurence,* on whose behalf I wrote to you, as a citizen of this town, although he has lived here for eighteen years with his family, as is shewn by a certificate which I send. I also send a copy of his commission from the Admiral to arm for war, which, I am sure, will convince you that he is a prisoner of war and of the kind which you have.

Pp. $1\frac{1}{8}$. *Copy; in French. Dated, Dunkirk, 6 August, 1702.*

Certificate of the Burgomaster and Magistrates of Dunkirk.

Francois Laurans, an Englishman, has lived here for about eighteen years, and has enjoyed the privileges contained in his Majesty's declaration of the year 1622. He has had the same privileges as if he had been a citizen by birth. At his wife's request we certify this and have had it sealed with our common seal and signed by our clerk on 5 August, 1702.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *Copy, in French. Signed (copy), Du Chout.*

* The name is spelt in different ways.

1702.

Commission of Louis Alexandre de Bourbon, Comte de Toulouse, Admiral of France.

Commissions Francois Laurance, citizen, living at Dunkirk, to arm and equip a vessel called the Sainte Barbe, now lying at Dunkirk, with men, arms and provisions to cruize against pirates, robbers and unauthorised persons and subjects of the United Provinces and other enemies of the State, and to exercise all the rights of war [details] against them; to fly the flag and ensign of the King of France and of the Admiral, and to register this commission in the Admiralty register nearest to where he shall fit out. Other details.

Pp. 3. Copy, in French. Sealed. With:—

(1) Copy of memorandum that this commission was entered at the registry of the General Office of Admiralty of France at Dunkirk, and that it allows Captain Laurance to cruise against the King's enemies, having entered his crew in the registry, taken the oath and given the caution [money] required by the Royal Ordinances. Done at Dunkirk, 12 May, 1702.

(2) Copy of certificate verifying and sealing this copy as an extract out of the registry aforesaid on 4 Aug., 1702. Signed, J. Mesnel.

In all pp. 6. All in French. S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 125A.

5 Aug.
Cockpit.

NOTTINGHAM to the PRINCE'S COUNCIL.

I send Mr. Devereux's proposals for preventing the export of wool, the smuggling trade and the correspondence with France. Queen's command:—To consider and report on it and on the proposed expense thereof.

I send also his proposal for raising seamen. Lay it before his Royal Highness, that he may give such order on it as he thinks fit.

P. ½. Also note that the following were enclosed:—

(1) Observations and proposal of Walter Devereux, of Folkestone, on the commerce with France and the exportation of wool by small shallops.

(2) A small draft of the coast of Dover and Calais.

(3) Mr. Devereux's proposal for raising of seamen, especially in and about the Cinque Ports.

(4) His complaint of his hard usage and about Mr. Baker's mismanagement and preventing the exportation of wool, and his proposal to have and maintain, for 10,000*l.* a year, 18 small shallops of a new contrivance, in several stations and thereby prevent the exportation of wool, running of goods and correspondence with France. (This printed.)

(5) A model of the proposed shallop.

In all p. 1. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 93.

7 Aug.
Windsor.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To Mr. Justice Powell.

Respite sentence on Francis Foxworthy, lately convicted before him at Launceston for the murder of Edward Gribby

1702.

and desiring the Judge's report of the fact and his opinion on the question of pardon.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104*, p. 97.

2. To the Commissioners for Sick and Wounded.

The Comte di Rassa has been taken prisoner on board a French ship bound from Lisbon to France, and has been brought into Plymouth. The Queen has ordered him to be brought to London to be examined, when, if it appears that he is an Italian and no subject of France or Spain, and not otherwise culpable, he will be set free.

Pray send orders for restoring him his wearing apparel and goods. The bearer will say what and where they are.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid*, p. 94.

3. To Same.

Queen's command :—To permit the Sieur de Louvigny to see, and talk alone to, Count de Mornay.

Four lines. Ibid.

7 Aug.

—— to WILLIAM "KIETH"* of Lutwhaim.

On "Saturnsday" last I had yours of July 25th. I have not seen the D[uke of Hamilton?] since and do not know why you gave a copy of the address to Lady Malb[orough], and why you don't improve the acquaintance you made amongst the statesmen; but without hearing of them I am very ready to approve of them and to vindicate you for doing that which I am much inclined to believe you would not do without good grounds. The first time I can see the D[uke] I will endeavour to get a sight of your letter—but only to confirm me in the good opinion I have of your conduct.

We begin now to think of our elections, though Parliament is not yet adjourned, and so far as I can see there begins to be a greater vigour in the nation than usual on such occasions.

"If I might judge of the elections through the whole Kingdom by those [that] are like to be made in the country I live in, and some shires about, I believe our Parliament might recover in some measure the sinking reputation of our country; but there are so many difficulties to struggle with that it is hard to determine the event. The hopes of reward and the fear of punishment are powerful arguments to weak minds, and you know what party has the distribution of them. However, if honest men will do their endeavour, I hope still the best; but there are too many who, I am afraid, will lay themselves aside out of a scruple which I don't understand, and a diffidence of doing anything to purpose, so that there must be great pains taken to remove those scruples and to give people such a just sense of the danger we are in that they may not be indifferent in a matter which concerns the nation so much. The D[uke] is now in the West

* The name is spelt in different ways.

1702.

Country and, you may be sure, is not idle. There are a great many more who are not to be blamed if there is not a right set of men chosen in the shires they have interest in.

"There is great pains taken by some of the Court party to blind people's understandings. They leave no stone unturned. They endeavour to raise the scruples of some by the change [which] is made in the oaths by the Council, and there are stories spread industriously, as if there were a design to overturn the present Constitution, merely to blunt the edge of some well-meaning people; but I hope that neither English money nor the designs of unnatural countrymen shall be able to pervert the judgment of honest men so far as to mistake the true interest of their nation; and if we do ever come, the victory will be the more glorious that we have such powerful enemies to deal with.

"By all accounts we get the English Parliament will be Tory. Whether that will turn to our advantage or prejudice is uncertain, but there may be this advantage in it that it is so generally believed that the heads of that party are enemies to Scotland that it may lessen the credit here of those of our countrymen who are thought to be influenced by them, so that our elections may be better for it. Perhaps this is to reason too far upon uncertainties and therefore I shall say no more about it. Some months will determine the matter. In the meantime I hope every honest man will endeavour to do his best.

"We expect daily to hear how the difference is taken up amongst our courtiers who are gone from this lately. The parties seem to be strong on both sides, and, by anything we have heard yet it appears to be doubtful which will get the victory. You will have the advantage to know how the intrigues are managed about making friends at Court and what complaints are made on both sides. But, whoever gets the better, our country is still at a loss, for those feuds and quarrels make us more contemptible to the English, and the advantage will be purchased at the expense of the nation."

P.S.—Je vous prie de faire mes baismains a M. Montingi.

Pp. 3. *Add. Endd. S.P. Scotland, Series II, 1, 10.*

8 Aug.
Windsor.

ROYAL WARRANT to the CHANCELLOR and PRIVY COUNCIL of SCOTLAND.

We dissolve our Parliament of Scotland, which stands adjourned to 18 August. Issue a proclamation accordingly and publish it at the Market Cross at Edinburgh and all needful places. "And we, considering that we are engaged at present in a most just and necessary war against France and Spain, and that by Acts passed in the Parliaments both of Scotland and England we are empowered, and do intend, forthwith to nominate Commissioners to treat of an Union between these our Kingdoms and other things, matters and causes relating thereto, conform to the tenour of the said Act, the conclusion of which Union, to be established and ratified in both Parliaments, will undoubtedly conduce to the lasting peace and welfare of both Kingdoms," desire to have a Parliament in being in Scotland which may meet as soon as

1702.

circumstances require, and direct you to let our subjects there know that we intend "speedily to indict a new Parliament."

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book* 18, p. 189.

8 Aug.
Windsor.

NOTTINGHAM to the LORD TREASURER.

Queen's command:—To give order for paying 300*l.* to Colonel Quarry.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, p. 98.

9 Aug.
Kinsale.

REPORT from KINSALE.

The master of a ship [*details*] who has been put ashore near Cape Clear, by a French privateer which had captured his vessel, says there are six sail of French privateers about 30 leagues west from Cape Clear. They are spread out so as to view about 18 leagues, and will make it impossible for any ship from the westward to come in. They have taken and plundered several vessels [*details*], which they send in by Cape Finisterre to avoid our men-of-war on the French coast. When short of food they capture fishing boats near the shore, and oblige the owners to redeem them with oxen and sheep.

P. 1. (*small*). *Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval* 117, 43.

10 Aug.
Windsor.

NOTTINGHAM to DR. BRAMPSTON.

The Queen formerly gave orders for the discharge of the barque *Nôtre Dame de Bayonne*, and hears that she is still stopped by an Officer of the Prizes. Command:—To report on the causes of the present seizure and the facts alleged in the enclosed petition. *Further pleasure.*

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, p. 98.

11 Aug.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to LORD CORNWALLIS [Lord Lieutenant of Suffolk].

Sends the Queen's approval of names submitted by Lord Cornwallis of gentlemen to be Deputy Lieutenants of Suffolk.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 101, p. 228.

12 Aug.

AFFIDAVIT concerning the *Subpœna* Office.

Nicholas Hookes, of the Middle Temple, London, gent., says on oath as follows:—

He has been employed in the *subpœna* office for the High Court of Chancery for about forty years; and for twenty years has executed the office as deputy under the patentees, who were the only persons nominated in trust for the several persons claiming the profits of the said office, and not in their own right. The said profits were constantly yearly paid to such persons for whom they were intrusted in such shares and proportions as of right to them belonged. The persons who now petition the Queen for a new grant, and one Mr. George Vane, are the only persons entitled to and interested in the said profits, according to their respective shares. They claim under the present or original patents or grants, save only that Oliver North and

1702.

Thomas Pickering, executors of Thomas Fane, deceased, are intrusted for Mildmay Fane, youngest brother of the now Earl of Westmoreland (and not in their own right). According to the patents, no account or payment has ever been given to the Crown of the profits of the said office, and no fine, to the best of deponent's knowledge and belief, was ever paid to the Crown for renewal of any former patent; but the patents were always obtained by favour. The profits have never, to deponent's knowledge or belief, been let or farmed for a sum certain.

Pp. 1½. *Sworn* 12 August, 1702, before S. Keck. *Signed* by Hookes. *Endd.* *S.P. Dom.*, *Anne* 1, 66.

12 Aug. BERNARD ELLIS to NOTTINGHAM.
Guernsey.

Having no orders, I have conformed to what is done in Jersey and let the French who were here before the outbreak of war go free. They were much reduced by their long stay here; and the Officers for Sick and Wounded would not do anything to help them.

As no cruisers have appeared on our coast this month, the French privateers have grown very troublesome. They have guns [*details*], and have taken inhabitants going from here to Jersey within a mile of the shore.

Pp. 1½. *Signed.* *Endd.* *S.P. Dom.*, *Channel Islands* 2, 31.

12 Aug. CAPTAIN RICHARD CLARKE to the SECRETARY to the PRIVY
H.M.S. Newark, COUNCIL at Hampton Court.
Sheerness.

Sends a complaint against Justice Bateman.

P. ½. *Signed.* *Add.* *Endd.* *S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 117, 43A.
Enclosing :—

The complaint.

Captain Richard Clarke, of the Newark, deposes on oath that his master's mate, John Burrows, made oath that Justice Bateman in Marine Square had taken two pressed men from him and told him that the next time he pressed without warrant he would put him in New prison. Bateman afterwards acknowledged to deponent that he had said this to the mate, and that he had orders that there should be no more pressing and that he had cleared the two men before deponent came to him.

P. ½. *Sworn*, 12 August, 1702, at Queenborough, before John Knat [?], Debye [Deputy ?] Mayor. *Ibid*, 43B.

12 Aug. HEDGES to the COMMISSIONERS of ACCOUNTS.
Whitehall.

I have forwarded to Mr. Stanhope, Envoy at the Hague, your enclosure sent me for forwarding to Mr. Vanderesch, and have asked Mr. Stanhope to have it delivered and give an account thereof. I will try to find out what became of your former letter of the same kind.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 101, p. 228.

1702.
13 Aug.
General
Post Office.

The POSTMASTERS-GENERAL to [NOTTINGHAM].

We send answers to the questions sent us about ships for the West Indies. What we propose is not so good as Mr. Dummer suggests; but much cheaper. Orders of a higher nature will, we suppose, still be trusted with a man-of-war or advice-boat of the Navy; and only matters of less consequence by these boats. That duty they can perform quickly and surely.

P. 1. Signed by Cotton and Frankland. *Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 117, 44. Enclosing:—*

A. *The Questions and Answers.*

1. Q. *Can good and nimble sailing vessels always be had?*

A. *Such sloops and brigantines as were employed by the Government to carry despatches in the late war were never found to be wanting when the Government needed them. There are some in the river now, but we cannot say whether this will always be the case.*

2. Q. *At what rates such vessels are to be hired?*

A. *This depends on the size of the crew and vessel. Speaking generally, 150l. per voyage.*

3. Q. *What will be the hire of such vessels to go and return empties?*

A. *This makes some alteration. Governors of the plantations can always send back despatches cheaply if they allow the despatch boats to load.*

P. 1. Dated, General Post Office, 13 August, 1702. Signed by Cotton and Frankland. *Ibid, 44A.*

16 Aug.
Windsor.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To Dr. Brampston.

The Queen is informed that the *Susanna* of Cherbourg came into Cowes on April 24 last and landed a Frenchman there on pretence of trade, but that it is thought he was a spy, as he has not since been heard of, and no one has come to claim her. As she is lying at the Queen's charge at Cowes, you are commanded to prosecute her in the usual form for condemnation as a prize. If any one appears to claim her, let the trial proceed according to justice and precedent.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 102.*

2. To the Commissioners of Prizes.

Informs them of substance of foregoing.

Six lines. Ibid.

18 Aug.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM to the EARL OF MANCHESTER.

The Queen approves your list of Deputy Lieutenants and will approve them in form.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid, p. 99.*

19 Aug.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Master of the Packet-Boat at Falmouth.

If the packet has not sailed for Lisbon before you get this,

1702.

stop her till you receive some further orders from me or the Postmasters. Some letters for the Queen's service, which I shall send you by this conveyance, are to go by her.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, p. 99.

2. To the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded.

I have acquainted the Lords of the Committee with yours of the 17th and the enclosed paper relating to her Majesty's poor subjects who were made prisoners at Cadiz, Gibraltar and Malaga. You are commanded to take all care for relief of those seamen and of others in their circumstances, and to give such orders as are necessary for their return to England. Your expenses will be paid and you may draw bills for them on the Navy Board, who are ordered to accept and pay them.

Further command :—That whenever you come to treat of a cartel with France or Spain you make it a first article that all the Queen's subjects who were made prisoners before the declaration of war, or who, residing in France or Spain before the declaration, were desirous to return, be released without ransom or exchange, unless it be for persons in the same position in the Queen's dominions. I think there are none of these.

P.S.—When you draw a bill on the Navy Board send particulars of your disbursements.

Pp. $1\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid*, pp. 100, 101.

3. To the Prince's Council.

Consequential on foregoing. His Royal Highness is to order the Navy Board to accept and pay the bills mentioned in it without delay.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid*, p. 101.

20 Aug. SIR CLOUDESLEY SHOVELL to ———.
H.M.S. *Queen*.

The *Shrewsbury* joined me yesterday, and to-day the *Nassau* and *Dragon*. The *Nassau* took a French merchantman of 150 tons from Hispaniola, 55 days out, with sugar, indigo and cotton. She had 11 guns and six pateraroes. The *Dragon* also took a French ship of about 90 tons bound to Nantes with mud-fish from Newfoundland. A Dutch privateer had taken this fish ship, and the French master had ransomed the ship for 4,200 *livres*, and remains aboard the Dutch privateer to make good the ransom. I hope the prize will not be returned to the Dutch privateer. If it is, it will encourage the practice of ransoming ships at sea, which is a great advantage to the enemy. Without it they could not support their privateers, neither could our merchantmen venture without convoy, as they now do. I have sent in the ships with their prizes and am confident they will make no unnecessary stay. The surgeon of Captain Byng's prize said it was expected that Chateau-Regnaud would leave Havana at the beginning of August (their style) with 22 ships of the line in company with the flota.

1702.

The *St. Michael*, *Vesuvius* fireship, *Humber* and *Russell* have just now joined me.

I now "design to my other station," where I hope for more strength. I intend to cruise there till the 10th or 15th of next month, by which time we shall not have above three weeks beer and water. We shall then return to Spithead, "it being the opinion of everybody that, after that time, the great ships should be in port."

Pp. 2½. *Copy*. Dated, 20 August, aboard the *Queen*, between the *Lizard* and the *Fornehead*. *Endd.* 'R. 24.' *S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 6, 126.

20 Aug.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Commissioners of the Post Office.

The Queen desires to make use of Mr. Dummer's vessels for carrying letters to the West Indies. Consider what rates should be charged for carrying letters to or from those islands.

P. ¼. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, p. 103.

2. To the Prince's Council.

Mr. Dummer having received directions to prepare his vessels for carrying letters to the West Indies, the Queen desires that protection be granted for such men as are necessary for those vessels.

As the Queen is to bear the charge of these ships, and to have the profits which may be derived by their bringing home passengers, or gold, silver or "cochineel" (the only things which they are to bring), the Navy Board should have directions to consider and report what rates should be charged for passengers, or for any of these things.

You are also to consider what sum of money should be imprested to Mr. Dummer to enable him to fit out his vessels for the Queen's service, and to pay wages to his crews, and other charges.

I enclose a scheme of the intended voyages which Mr. Dummer intends to perform. He is to give an account from time to time of all his expenses and of the profits made from all sources, to the Navy Board. You are to cause a draft to be prepared of such articles and instructions as you shall think necessary, and send it to me for submission to the Committee of Council.

P. 1. *Ibid*, pp. 103, 104. *Enclosing* :—

A Scheme for Foreign Advice.

To establish a monthly intelligence between London and the West Indies, and, after the same method, to make all intelligence by sea less precarious and more expeditious than it now is.

It is proposed to have four vessels of 130 tons burden to maintain an intercourse with "Barbadoes, Antegoa, Montserat, Nevis and Jamaica." The scheme of sailings and returns will be as follows for a year beginning in January :—

1702.

				Vessels.		
				Leave.	Return.	
January	..	..	..	A		
February	..	..	..	B		
March	..	..	..	C		
April	..	..	..	D	A	
May	..	..	..	A	B	
June	..	..	..	B	C	
July	..	..	..	C	D	
August	..	..	..	D	A	
September	..	..	..	A	B	
October	..	..	..	B	C	
November	..	..	..	C	D	
December	..	..	..	D	A	

Thus A sails in January, returns in April, sails again in May, and so on in succession.

This continual going out and returning will answer all the needs of State and trade, and conduce to the security of public interest between this kingdom and those islands in peace and war.

Each vessel will stay—

At Barbados	..	..	..	..	4 days.
„ Antegoa	..	..	..	..	3 „
„ Montserat, not above	..	..	..	..	3 „
„ Nevis	..	..	..	..	3 „
„ Jamaica	..	..	..	..	8 „

Each will go, stay, and return in 90 days.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. Signed (copy), E. Dummer. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, pp. 104, 105.

3. To the Commissioners for Stating the Public Accounts.

Sends a list of dates at which any person was appointed to be a General Officer during the late war so far as entered in books at his office.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid*, p. 106.

[About
20 Aug.
Jersey.]

COLONEL COLLIER to [NOTTINGHAM].

Nine prisoners escaped from Mount Orgueil [Orgueil] Castle by treachery of the garrison. The sentry went with them. The sails and oars are all brought into the Castle to hinder desertion and correspondence with France. They and the boats are guarded. The prisoners took away oars and sails from within the Castle [details]. They were pursued, but the pursuers seized only an empty boat, which the escapers turned adrift to distract them. The sentry on guard over the sails [at the time] was a raw young lad. I send his deposition. I will hold a Court Martial as soon as I have a *quorum*.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. Signed. Endd. “R. Aug. 24.” *S.P. Dom., Channel Islands* 2, 32. *Enclosing* :—

1702.

Deposition of Michael Bennet, soldier.

Was sentry between 10 and 12 midnight. Saw John Smalbone (one of the soldiers that went off with the prisoners) come near his post. Challenged him and was answered. Smalbone said of some oars and sails lying by, "What do these things stand here to fright people for?" and took them and threw them into a room which is part of an old tower adjoining the gate. Some time after he heard some people talk French together, but did not understand what they said, nor did he challenge them, though 'twas in the harbour.

P. ½. Copy. Certified by Colonel Collier. *S.P. Dom., Channel Islands 2, 32A.*

20 Aug.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to MR. SMITH, the Queen's Procurator General.

Sends a memorial presented to the Queen by the Prussian Ambassador, M. Spanheim, concerning a Prussian ship, the *Joshuah*, lately cast away near Plymouth. Queen's command:—To proceed with and conclude the matter as swiftly and as favourably and cheaply for the subjects of the King of Prussia as may be, whenever they attend him upon it.

P. ¼. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 229.*

21 Aug.
Whitehall.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

I. To Sir George Rooke.

The Queen's motives for sending you the enclosed instructions which, "being on Sunday last read to her Majesty in a Committee of Council, were there approved," are that the French are endeavouring to intercept all provisions which are being sent to Prince Eugene, that come to him across the Gulf of Venice, and, in spite of the protests of the State of Venice, have sent "not only M. Fourbin with the frigates and two ships back into the Gulf, but also in all probability the Count de Toulouse with six men-of-war and six galleys and fire-ships to destroy the magazines and make some attempts on the Emperor's dominions on the other side of the Gulf. The importance of preventing these designs and the fair and almost certain opportunity of taking and destroying this squadron are so plain that I need only mention them," and tell you that, by the best advice we have from Toulon, there are no ships there that can be got ready to make it hazardous to make such a detachment as is mentioned in the enclosed orders.

We have some fear lest you may not have sufficient provisions for this expedition, but we hope you can supply this detachment by taking provisions from other ships, and by credit, if you succeed at Cadiz. We also fear that after detaching the ships to the West Indies (and the Queen still wishes this to be done) you may not have sufficient ships for this service, especially as some of them may have suffered in the attempt on Cadiz. Of this we cannot judge, so it is left to your judgment to send the detachment "if it be practicable." But I may tell you that, if we have Cadiz, the Queen is resolved to have a much stronger

1702.

squadron than this in the Mediterranean next summer ; consequently there will be no need to send ships home except such as will need to be docked and cannot be refitted at Cadiz. With these, and the Dutch ships that will come back, you are to return after the services mentioned in your former instructions are performed. We hope too that Admiral Allemond will concur with you in this service, and send some Dutch ships if this expedition be resolved on at a Council of War, although we know that the Dutch are not provisioned for such a voyage ; “ but that defect should, if possible, be supplied by you, and the States, we doubt not, will repay her Majesty ” ; but, lest they should make any difficulty for want of orders, I may tell you that we are pressing the Pensioner to get the States to send orders of this kind to Admiral Allemond.

It is well remembered that you considered the attempt on Cadiz would be impracticable if the French had any considerable number of ships in that port ; therefore it may be necessary for us to have a squadron there to defend that place after we have gained it ; but we believe the squadron which is proposed to be detached into the Straits will return to Cadiz before the French can possibly make any attempt to regain it. It is hoped, too, that you may leave some ships there, notwithstanding this detachment be made.

The Queen is confident in your zeal and loyalty that you will push this as far as in prudence is possible. I enclose a list of the French ships under Chateau-Regnaud and of Du Casse's squadron, and of some ships that are gone to sea with five months' provisions we know not whither.

Pp. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 208, pp. 33–6. *Enclosing* :—

Instructions to Sir George Rooke.

We think it may be for our service and that of our Allies to send some ships at once into the Mediterranean and Adriatic Seas to oppose the French there, which we cannot do so soon as is requisite but by a detachment from your command. If therefore you take Cadiz and its port, you are to call a Council of War and, “ if it shall be judged fit and practicable,” we authorise you to detach eighteen or twenty ships, under the command of such officer as you think right, with orders to enter the Adriatic, if the French continue there, and endeavour to take or destroy them there or elsewhere and to return then to Cadiz, giving him such orders as are conducive to the performance of this or any other service.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. *Overwritten (copy)*, Anne R. *Signed (copy)*, A.R. *Ibid*, pp. 36, 37.

Ships remaining with Chateau-Regnaud.

Eighteen ships (varying from 70 to 44 guns), four fire-ships, two “ flutes ” and two “ crevettes.”

Names given. [To be sent to] Benbow, Rooke and Shovell.

1702.

Ships under the Count de Toulouse.

Six battleships varying from 110 to 54 guns [names given], a frigate, two fire-ships and smaller vessels. Under the Chevalier le Fourbin, three frigates and two fire-ships. At Toulon, fifteen ships, of which there are fitting five or six from 60 to 70 guns.

[*This list*] for Sir George Rooke.

Under M. Du Casse, eight ships of from 70 to 30 guns. Gone to Mexico, three; and to Cadiz, two. Supposed to be gone to Cadiz or Lisbon, four.

[Names given. The first part of this list, as to M. Du Casse's ships, is marked "for Benbow."]

Nine ships [names given, and varying from 70 to 40 guns] are destined for some place or places unknown [to the writer]. Two sailed from Brest on 26 May and six more were ready to sail thence on 26 July with five months' provisions.

[*This list*] for Rooke, Shovell and Benbow.

Pp. 2. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 208, pp. 38, 39.

2. To Sir George Rooke.

I send further instructions and a letter which I desire you would shew to the Duke of Ormond. We are rejoicing at the good news from Prince Eugene, of which the prints will inform you, and hope for similar good news from the fleet. "The Earl of Marlborough pushes the French from one camp to another, and if some others in the army had been as ready as his Lordship to have taken advantages the French army had been in all likelihood entirely defeated more than once." Sir Cloudesley Shovell is lying between the Lizard and Brest, but not with so many ships as we thought, the Dutch having sent us not a single ship since the Grand Fleet left England; "and although Sir David Mitchell has been above a month upon a negociation with Holland to get some ships to strengthen Sir C. Shovell, and others to go to the West Indies, I understand he is like to return without getting one ship." Captain Beaumont still blocks up Pointi's* squadron in Dunkirk, and we do not yet hear of any considerable number of ships fitting out in any of the ports of France on this side.

"Her Majesty is going to the Bath, and will set out from Windsor on Wednesday, lodge at Oxon that night and dine there on Thursday and then to Cirencester; so to Bath on Friday, where she designs to continue about a month," and then will return to London.

Parliament is to sit the 8th of October.

Pp. 1½. *Ibid.*, pp. 40, 41.

3. To the Prince's Council.

Command:—That the three bomb-vessels at Portsmouth be laid up. Inform his Royal Highness.

P. ¼. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 204, p. 355.

* Jean Bernard Desjeans, Baron de Pointis, the famous French naval commander. His name is spelt in many different ways in these documents.

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4. To [George] Clarke.

I have considered of instructions for Mr. Warters, the Lord Admiral's solicitor. I send a draft of them with an additional clause to control the Receiver, which I think necessary for the service. If he executes his office duly I think he may have the same salary as the Receiver, and be allowed his necessary expenses, to be paid out of the perquisites of the Admiralty. Pray ask his Royal Highness to consider whether the whole business relating to perquisites may not be managed to greater advantage by allowing poundage to such officer as his Royal Highness shall think fit to employ.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 229.*

21 Aug.
Cockpit or
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Earl of Abingdon [Constable of the Tower].

Acquaints him with the news of Prince Eugene's victory over the French in Italy on the 15th, n.s., that he may order the cannon of the Tower to be fired "in demonstration of our joy for so signal a victory."

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Add.* To the Earl as Constable or, in his absence, to the officer commanding at the Tower. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 106.*

2. To the Lord Mayor of London.

Sends news of the victory mentioned in foregoing and of the orders to the Governor of the Tower, "not doubting but the City will concur on their part in such demonstrations as are proper upon occasion of so signal a victory."

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Ibid.*, p. 107.

3. To the Captain of the packet-boat at Falmouth.

On the receipt of this, proceed at once to Lisbon and take all care for delivery of the packet sent you herewith.

Ibid.

22 Aug.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to the LORD CHAMBERLAIN.

The Queen has directed me to request Mr. Stanhope to demand her pictures that are in Holland. Pray give me the best account you can of them, that I may better instruct Mr. Stanhope.

P. $\frac{1}{8}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 256.*

Same.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded.

You may permit the Count de Mornay and the other prisoners with him to go every Sunday to the house of the Venetian Ambassador, the messenger accompanying them to the door of the house and staying in some convenient place for them till they return. They have promised to return into the custody of the messenger.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 108.*

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2. To the Lord Mayor of London.

Queen's command :—To attend her in Council at Windsor on Monday next at 12 o'clock, together with the two Sheriffs of London.

Four lines. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 108.

22 Aug.

HEDGES to the EARL OF WINCHILSEA.

You have been appointed Envoy Extraordinary at Hanover and must attend to receive the Queen's commands before she leaves for Bath. If you can be at Windsor on Monday morning I will attend you, otherwise please address yourself to Lord Secretary Nottingham, as I shall be gone towards Bath. The ordinary entertainment for an Envoy is 5*l.* a day (the first quarter whereof is usually advanced), 500*l.* equipage and 75*l.* a quarter for extraordinaries.

I could not answer your last, as you were "in motion about elections," and I did not know where to find you.

P. 3. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, pp. 308, 309.*

24 Aug.
Windsor.

ROYAL WARRANTS to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

1. The Duke of Ormond has petitioned shewing that King William III took a lease from him of the duties of butlerage and prisage belonging to him in Ireland for seven years from 25 March, 1695, at 1,500*l.* a year; that this sum was then said to be the full value of the duties; but that, during the last three years of the term the aggregate receipts from this source came to 11,065*l.* odd. He therefore asks that we will take a new lease as from Lady Day last, at a yearly rent of 2,500*l.* a year for three years. You have reported that this might be a good bargain for us in time of peace, but that, with a war begun which is likely to last three years, it is not easy to make an agreement that would not prove disadvantageous to one side or the other; and that we should appoint our own officers to collect the duties and keep separate and good accounts, and account quarterly to the Duke for the receipts. We approve this advice. Give orders accordingly to our revenue officers in Ireland. Expenses of management to be deducted from what is paid to the Duke.

P. 1. *S.P. Signet Office 15, pp. 28, 29.*

2. You represent to us—and the Deputy Receiver-General of Ireland confirms it—that 289*l.* 9*s.* is due to the Bishop of Ossory as executor to his father, Sir Standish Hartstongue for so much in arrear due to him as one of the Barons of the Exchequer, being part of the additional 200*l.* a year paid to all the judges. The sum is due for fifteen months and 72 days to 5 June, 1695, when he was superseded. Give directions for its payment to the Bishop of Ossory.

P. 1. *Ibid, pp. 27–8.*

3. *Sets out* a lease made by King Charles II on 26 February, 1664, to Roger, Earl of Orrery, and Wentworth, Earl of Roscommon,

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granting to them and their heirs "a front waste-house plot westside of Nicholas Street, returned the propriety of Sir Daniel Bourke, a front waste-house plot returned the propriety of Sir Nicholas Comin, the same and a yard and garden returned the propriety of Alderman Nicholas Faning and Alderman James Bourke, a front waste-house plot returned the propriety of Patrick Wolfe FitzRichard and a front house plot returned the propriety of Francis Creagh FitzThomas," all of which plots lie in the city of Limerick. These plots are now and have, ever since the recent troubles in Ireland, been used for a parade for a garrison there.

Proceeds :—Murrough, Viscount Blessinton, claims a title to these plots under the grant, and asks for compensation for the time it has been so used and that he may have it for his own use if it is not thought necessary to keep it for our service. It appears, from your report and a report of the Solicitor General there, that Viscount Blessinton's title is good, and that the said waste ground cannot at any time be dispensed with for our soldiers to parade in, and that 350*l.* would be a sufficient sum to acquire Viscount Blessinton's interest and pay him compensation. You shall, on his making a good conveyance of it to such person, in trust for us, as you think fit, give order for paying 350*l.* to him.

Pp. 1½. *S.P. Signet Office* 15, pp. 29, 30.

25 Aug.
Victualling
Office.

The COMMISSIONERS of VICTUALLING to [NOTTINGHAM].

Sends an account as to victualling the ships at Portsmouth and Spithead.

Three lines. Signed by John Houblon, Thomas Colby, H. Wright and William Carpenter. *S.P. Dom., Naval* 117, 45.
Enclosing :—

The account aforesaid.

Gives details as to the bread, beer, beef, pork, pease, fish, butter and cheese on board the Royal William, Lancaster, Victory, Cornwall, Namure and Syam Hospital; the number of men on each ship, how long the stores on board will serve the men, and how much is still wanting.

P. ¾. Dated, Portsmouth Victualling Office, 23 August, 1702.
Endd. *Ibid*, 45A.

25 Aug.
Windsor.

ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

Recites the facts set out in the warrant for dissolving Parliament of 8 August, 1702 (*above*, p. 208). *Proceeds* :—We therefore call a Parliament to meet at Edinburgh on 12 November next, and require all peers and officers of State to attend on that day, and also order the sheriffs to call together all the freeholders in the respective shires, that fit persons be elected commissioners for this Parliament. We also command our Royal boroughs to make choice of commissioners accordingly. Lyon King at Arms and all his brethren &c. are to make "timeous" proclamation of this at

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the Market Crosses of Edinburgh and of the head Burghs of the several shires.

P. ¾. *S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book* 18, p. 192.

24 Aug.
Windsor.

ROYAL LETTERS [to the CHANCELLOR of SCOTLAND].

Recites the recommendation of the Earl of Morton made by the Parliament of Scotland in 1693 and 1702, and the letters of King William III in his favour. *Proceeds* :—The Queen, satisfied of the Earl's loyalty &c., ordains a letter of gift to be made and past under the Privy Seal of Scotland granting . . . the Earl 1,000*l. sterling* or 12,000*l. Scots* to be paid to him yearly out of the first and readiest of the rents, duties, profits &c. of the earldom and lordship of Orkney and Zetland. This grant shall include all other grants in the Earl's favour out of the said lordship, and shall be paid till his cause be fully tried. To secure the payment the Queen makes over to him so much of the rents &c. of the earldom &c. as will pay the annuity and appoints him and his deputies chamberlains and collectors of the said rents, "as fully and effectually as if a special and ample letter of chamberlanry" had been given him for that effect. After paying himself his annuity, he shall be liable to the Queen for the balance and shall give good security for that end. Provided that if the Commissioners of Treasury think it better to set the earldom &c. in tack rather than continue it in collection, they may do so; but, if they do so, they shall oblige the tacksmen to pay the Earl of Morton his annuity. *Other details. Favourable clauses.*

Pp. 1½, *with docquet. Countersigned by Queensberry. Ibid*, pp. 193, 194.

25 Aug.
Windsor
Castle.

ROYAL WARRANT* to the [CHANCELLOR and CHANCERY of SCOTLAND ?] in favour of the Duke of Queensberry.

Directs letters to be passed under the Great Seal of Scotland setting forth Queensberry's prudence and vigilance in the Royal service as Lord Privy Seal and one of the Extraordinary Lords of Session [*mentions* his other offices] and High Commissioner in Scotland to the late King and to the Queen. Her Majesty believes entirely in the Duke's loyalty, approves all his actions, public and private, in all his official capacities or otherwise, and gives him full discharge and exoneration therefor. She also pardons and indemnifies him and his heirs &c. for all crimes or offences committed by him, or for allowing rebels to occupy his lands or part of them, and for all other crimes whatsoever. *Other details. A very full pardon.*

Pp. 2½, *with docquet. Countersigned by Seafield. Ibid*, pp. 200–3.

28 Aug.
Vicuallling
Office.

The COMMISSIONERS of VICTUALLING to [NOTTINGHAM].

Sends a fresh account of the victuals on the ships at Portsmouth and Spithead.

* Though described in the docquet as a "warrant," this document contains no words of warranty, and is not entered as addressed to anyone; but directs letters to pass under the Great Seal of Scotland, of which, of course, the Chancellor was keeper.

1702.

Three lines. Signed as their letter of 25 August [above, p. 220]. S.P. Dom., Naval 117, 46. Enclosing :—

The account aforesaid.

Similar details to enclosure on p. 220, above, q.v.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Dated Portsmouth Victualling Office, 26 August, 1702. *Ibid*, 46A.

28 Aug.
Cockpit.

NOTTINGHAM to the COMMISSIONERS for TRANSPORTS.

To provide transport for taking 15 horses belonging to the officers of Colonel Gibson's regiment to Portsmouth, where the regiment is to embark for Ireland.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 109.*

28 Aug.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to RICHARD WARRE.

Sends a paper laid before the Prince's Council regarding the action of two Dutch men-of-war, which allowed an English ship to be taken in their sight without coming to her assistance. To be submitted to Nottingham.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed. Add. S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 127. Enclosing :—*

Note from Grimsby.

We have had several vessels taken within six or eight miles of the Humber mouth. One, [Captain] Roger Dawson, of Gainsbrough, ransomed. The money is ordered to that Mr. Bee of Calais. William Robinson of Hull, master of the Owl, [who bears this?], has got six guns and comes here sometimes.

Here is now a fleet of 200 laden colliers with two Dutch men-of-war for convoy. These let a French privateer take Robert Ducke, a ship of eight guns. He fought the French four hours and would not have been captured had not his powder failed. The convoy took no notice of it.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. Dated, Grimsby, 21 August, 1702. *Ibid*, 127A.

Same.

SAME to NOTTINGHAM.

Sends, by direction of the Prince's Council, a draft* of instructions for Sir Cloudesley Shovell. If the Committee of Council approve them and they are returned, they will be sent away to-night.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. (*Hol.*) *Endd. Ibid*, 128.

29 Aug.
Bath.

HEDGES to the EARL OF ROCHESTER.

Yours of the 27th. I have attended the Lord Treasurer about the West Indian commissions. The Queen has granted them as you desire, though she thought there was some hardship in the case of the lieutenant-colonel of Tiffany's regiment. The commissions shall be prepared as soon as possible in the usual form. [*Details.*]

The Queen was received with all possible demonstrations of joy at the places which she passed, especially at Oxford. In

* Missing.

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Convocation House there, after the Orator had finished his harangue, her Majesty said: "I am very glad of this occasion of assuring you of my favour and protection and take these marks of your duty and affection to me very kindly. I shall always have a particular regard to this great Body that is so considerable in itself and so useful both to the Church and State."

P.S.—Here are present Sir Edward Seymour, Colonel Granvill, Sir John Levison Gore, Mr. How and several others who may make a good Committee.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 101, pp. 230, 231.

29 Aug.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To Colonel Collier.

I have yours undated and of July 31, enclosing the examination of Michael Bennett, a sentinel. The Lords of the Committee direct you to discharge the vessel mentioned in your first, she having arrived on 4 May, and to permit the merchants and gentlemen who were there before the war to depart from the island. The sentinel must be tried, as you propose.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, pp. 109, 110.

2. To the Earl of Galloway [Galway].

I have received from a Swiss officer a memorial asking on behalf of himself and several other officers, his countrymen, for payment of some arrears due to them. As I see your lordship's name mentioned in it, I let you know of it, that I may have your account of it before laying it before the Queen. Pray send it me as soon as you conveniently can.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid*, p. 110.

3. To Bernard Ellis.

Yours of the 12th. The Lords of the Committee approve your conduct in discharging 31 men and women to go to France. You may also discharge the three vessels which came to Guernsey on the 30th of April.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid*, p. 111.

4. To Mr. Hook.

Yours of the 21st. The Lords of the Committee direct with regard to the 13 Frenchmen taken up and brought before you, that you enquire of the captain of the Dutch privateer at Falmouth, to which they pretend to belong, what account he can give of them. Let me know what he says.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Ibid*.

5. To the Prince's Council.

I send a copy of a letter received from France giving an account of an engagement on 13 July, n.s., between a French man-of-war of 26 guns and an English man-of-war of 36, wherein the French ship, after having lost all her masts, compelled the Englishman

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to leave her. Cause the matter to be examined and the captain to be punished according to his demerits.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104*, p. 112.

30 Aug.
Bath.

HEDGES to SAMUEL RODBARD, High Sheriff of Somerset.

Reprieving Paul Nicholas, who was condemned at the last Wells Assizes for robbery and burglary, till the Judge on circuit reports on his case. *Further pleasure.*

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101*, p. 231. *Also S.P. Dom., Entry Book 103*, p. 7.

31 Aug.
Straton.
[Hants].

[The EARL OF] GALWAY to [NOTTINGHAM].

Many thanks for sending me the petition which has been presented to you against me.

When the late king sent me to Piedmont at the end of 1693, his Majesty and the States General had me paid the sums due for arrears to the regiments of Baltasard, Loches* and Julien, with orders to pay them according to the accounts which would be given me by M. Vandermeer, Minister of the States at the Court of the Duke of Savoy, who had been commissary of those troops and had paid them before they entered into the service of the Duke [of Savoy]. I passed my accounts and remitted all the quittances when I returned to London. But—in order to make my conduct clear to you—I gave to MM. de Baltasard and de Loches what was due to their regiments. The first died a short time after. M. D'Aubemarques, who was his lieutenant-colonel, and had the regiment after him, took care of the details, and I took the utmost care that no injustice was done to anyone in either of those regiments. I could not do the same with regard to the regiment of Julien, because the colonel had gone back to France. That regiment becoming mine, I myself considered the payment of all the officers present, and followed Mr. Vandermeer's memoirs in keeping for those who were absent what he thought was due to them. I had about 400*l.* or 500*l.* over, and asked the King to be allowed to keep it in order to reward officers for special services, or pay those in want. The King consented to this.

Some time afterwards I received a letter from the Sieur Duc, who apparently presents the petition. I shewed it to M. Vandermeer and to the officers who had known him in the regiment, especially to M. Guiraud, who was then the major and is now lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of Belcastel in Holland. All told me that his claims were not well founded. I saw him last year in Holland and told him all that I have told you, and said it was useless to speak of it, as all the money had been paid out and accounted for more than four years ago. However, M. Vandermeer being absent, I spoke of the matter to M. Clignet, Postmaster at Leyden, who had always occupied himself with the affairs of those troops in Holland. He said he did not think that officer was right. When I saw the officer

* Hereafter called De Baltasard and De Loches, but here the prefixes "de" seem to stand merely for the genitive case.

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himself in London I told him that I thought nothing was due to him.

Of the great number of officers whom he names, I do not think that he has a commission from one. Most of the names are unknown to me. I know that some are dead. Some I know, and they are friends of mine. I have seen them often since that time, and they have not shewn me any sign of discontent. It is not likely that if they had been left unpaid they would have allowed nearly nine years to elapse without complaint. Since 1694 I have heard of no such pretensions save that of the Sieur Duc, and, looking at the accounts on which I must rely, think it ill-founded.

Pp. 5½. (*Hol.*) Signed, "Gallway." In French. *Endd.* *S.P. Dom.*, Anne 1, 67.

31 Aug.
Bath.

HEDGES to NOTTINGHAM.

I have moved the Queen for a renewal of Lord Carlisle's commission as Governor of Carlisle. It is granted. Lord Weymouth has been here and is trying to get the Lord Treasurer to "lump" the Earl of Winchilsea's allowance and advance the whole. If this is not done he will no doubt have as much as Lord Raby had.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 103, p. 7.

31 Aug.
Royal
Sovereign.

ORDERS by SIR GEORGE ROOKE to the Commanders of HER MAJESTY's hired Ships and Vessels.

Great quantities of rich goods and plate have been seized as plunder from Port St. Mary's and are on board her Majesty's ships, transports, victuallers and tenders. You are directed to secure any of such goods which are in your ship to the sole use of the Queen. When you arrive in England you shall allow no baggage to be put out of your ship until she be first visited by some officer of the Customs. As soon as possible you are to transmit to me the best account you can of the marks, numbers and contents of every cask, bail, chest, box or parcel on your ship, for whose account it was put on board, and with as little cause for any pretence of embezzlement as may possibly be. Do not fail in this, as you expect compliance with your charter party on the Queen's behalf. *Words* of warranty.

Pp. 1½. *Copy.* Verified with signature of Sir George Rooke. *S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 6, 129.

Aug.

NOTE for the DIVIDEND for AUGUST.*

The left column figures come to 28*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, the right column to 99*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Pp. 1½. *Endd.* *S.P. Dom.*, Anne 1, 68.

Entered
Aug.

AN ESTABLISHMENT of PAYMENTS for CIVIL AFFAIRS in IRELAND, to be made from 24 June, 1702.

This list is similar to those published in Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1660-2, at p. 524 seq., and in Calendar of S.P. Ireland, 1666-9,

* See the entry above, at 31 March, 1702.

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at p. 73 *seq.* This entry is calendared by reference to the later calendar, only the differences between them being noted in the following entry. The following list does not contain the names of the holders of the various offices, but is merely a framework of the establishment, with a list of the fees paid to each officer.

1. Court of Exchequer :—

A Lord Treasurer is inserted with 365*l.* a year.

A second Sergeant is inserted with 30*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.* a year.

A Chief Remembrancer is given with 51*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* a year.

The Sumonister is called Sumonister and clerk of the estreats.

In addition to the officers mentioned in 1666 there are also here a pursuivant (79*l.*) and an auditor of the foreign accounts and imprests (121*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*). There is also an augmentation to the three Barons of the Exchequer to the amount of 200*l.* a year each.

2. Court of Queen's Bench :—

The offices here are the same as in 1666 (*q.v.* in *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1666–9, at p. 74). The salaries paid to the three judges are 600*l.* to the Chief Justice and 400*l.* to the second and third justices with augmentations of 200*l.* a year each.

3. Court of Chancery :—

There are here four masters in Chancery instead of two. The Lord Chancellor gets 2,000*l.* a year, the Master of the Rolls 157*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*

4. Court of Common Pleas :—

As before. The salaries are, however, 500*l.*, 400*l.* and 400*l.* to the first three justices respectively ; and each of them has an augmentation of 200*l.* a year.

5. Officers attending the State :—

There is added here a "physician to the State" (66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*), a keeper of the rooms in Dublin Castle (16*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.*), a porter of the Castle (13*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*), Keeper of the Records in Birmingham's Tower (10*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*), Constable of the Castle (20*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*), and a payment of 500*l.* to the Lord Mayor and citizens of Dublin.

6. Incidents :—

The charge of the circuits put amongst these, and is now 2,000*l.* If any judges do not go circuit their allowance is to be saved to the Queen.

Paid to the Dean of Christchurch for the rent of the Exchequer Chambers and other rooms in the Four Courts, 15*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*

Rent of Skyddys Castle, being the storehouse of Cork, 7*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*

The payment to the Receiver-General for paper and parchment is 25*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

The keeper of the House for receipts gets now 5*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

The singers of Christchurch for praying for the Queen get now 2*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* [each].

7. The heading "provincial officers" mentioned in 1666 is omitted here.

8. The officers of the Customs are the same as in 1666, but the salaries are in some cases slightly smaller. No searcher for Newcastle, Dundrum &c. [see *Calendar of S.P. Ireland*, 1666–9, at p. 76] is given here.

1702.

A note here adds that any vacancy which occurs in any of these posts shall be filled by a fresh appointment, which shall be during pleasure only. The "Commissioners General of Customs" and "Accountants General" do not appear here.

9. The heading "Creation Money" does not appear in this list.

10. The list of perpetuities is as follows :—

Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, Dean and Chapter of Christchurch, Bishop of Meath and Archbishop of Dublin and "chanter" of Christchurch, Dublin, with details as in 1666 but with slightly different sums. To these are added :—

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Rent of the lands of Castleney [Castle-ny] Park			
where the fort of Kinsale stands	50	0	0
Minister of the French Church	50	0	0
Printing the bills of mortality	12	0	0
Tithes of the land in Phoenix Park	12	0	0

11. Pensions. The full list of these here is :—

Presbyterian ministers	1,200	0	0
Lord Abercorn for the lighthouses, by letters			
passed in Charles II's reign	500	0	0
Thomas Hughes, a blind man	25	0	0
Duke of St. Albans	800	0	0
Richard, Earl of Ranelagh, for his annuity for			
21 years from 25 March, 1699	300	0	0
Captain Charles Hubblethorne	100	0	0
George Rodney Bridges, during the life of the			
Earl of Rochester	1,600	0	0
The Earl of Granard	500	0	0
David Jervaise and his wife	50	0	0
Mrs. Jane Jones	100	0	0
Mrs. Jane Wynne	100	0	0
Baron de Virazel [Virazeil]	100	0	0
Earl of Roscommon	100	0	0
Thomas Keightley, Esq.	400	0	0
Mrs. Katharine O'Brien	200	0	0
Mrs. Katharine Puissar	200	0	0
Mrs. Maurice for four years from 2 July, 1700..	50	0	0
Marquis of Montander for life by warrant dated			
3 October, 1701	200	0	0
Mrs. Elizabeth Willoughby	200	0	0
Elias Bouherau	200	0	0
Brigadier Belcastle, by letters patents of			
3 October, 1701, for 21 years from August,			
1701	500	0	0
Edward Progers	200	0	0
William Legg	100	0	0
Mrs. Waller, by warrant dated 17 April, 1700,			
granted to James Waller till 2,000 <i>l.</i> be paid			
at one entire payment	200	0	0

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l. s. d.

12. Commissioners of Appeals:—

Three Commissioners in causes of Excise
and new impost at 100*l.* each a year .. 300 0 0

13. Payments for extraordinaries by *Concordatum*. These are the same as in 1666, but the total is only 5,000*l.* instead of 9,000*l.*

*The list concludes:—*And it is our pleasure that no payments or allowance be made by *concordatums* but by warrant drawn by the Clerk of the Council in Ireland and passed openly at our Council Board and signed by two or three of the Council. [Details.] All sums paid out contrary to this direction shall be surcharged on those who sign the order for payment.

Pp. 7. *S.P. Signet Office* 15, pp. 33–40.

Entered
Aug.

TOTALS of the CIVIL LIST.

						l.	s.	d.
Exchequer	..	..	..	..	..	4,102	0	2
King's Bench	..	..	..	..	..	2,007	10	0
Chancery	..	..	..	..	..	2,297	19	11
Common Pleas	..	..	..	..	..	1,907	10	0
State Officers	..	..	..	..	..	2,205	15	2
Incidents	..	..	..	..	..	2,055	0	0
Customs Officers	..	..	..	..	..	238	6	8
Perpetuities	..	..	..	..	..	563	15	6
Pensions	..	..	..	..	..	7,925	0	0
Appeals	..	..	..	..	..	300	0	0
Concordatums	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	0	0
Monthly Pensioners*	..	..	..	..	..	24,940	2	11
Total						£53,543	0	4

P. ½. *Ibid*, p. 47.

Same.

LIST of PERSONS to be PENSIONED [IN IRELAND].†

These persons to be paid monthly or quarterly on appearance or sending certificates to shew they are alive, and not otherwise employed. Pensions to commence from 24 June, 1702.

<i>A day.</i>				<i>A day.</i>			
<i>s. d.</i>				<i>s. d.</i>			
Daubusarques	..	..	10 0	Balandry	..	..	4 0
Molien	..	..	9 0	Des Loires	..	..	4 0
Verangle	..	..	8 0	Rouviere	..	..	4 0
Mazeres	..	..	7 0	Fontaine	..	..	4 0
Chanquion	..	..	5 0	Cramathe	..	..	4 0
Barmetre	..	..	5 0	La Cailtière	..	..	4 0
La Fabreque	..	..	5 0	La Coudriere	..	..	4 0
La Milliere	..	..	5 0	La Malquiere	..	..	4 0
La Bouthetiere	..	..	5 0	Chabrieres	..	..	4 0

* These appear in the next list.

† Except that these pensions are entered in a book containing almost entirely Irish entries, there is nothing to shew that they are to be paid in Ireland.

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			<i>A day.</i>						<i>A day.</i>		
			<i>s. d.</i>						<i>s. d.</i>		
La Lande	5	0		Louvigny	4	0	
Combe Crosse	3	0		Valsery	4	0	
Pinsun	3	0		Clervaux	4	0	
Salles ..	..	..	3	0		Guerin ..	..	..	4	0	
Maisonneuve ..	..	..	3	0		Dallons ..	..	..	4	0	
Coulombier ..	..	..	3	0		Arabin ..	..	..	4	0	
Boisviban ..	..	..	3	0		Rousse ..	..	..	2	6	
Dumay ..	..	..	3	0		Malleray ..	..	..	2	6	
Lubieres ..	..	..	2	6		Dufay ..	..	..	2	6	
Dollon ..	..	..	2	6		Chapell ..	..	..	2	6	
Vendières ..	..	..	2	6		St. Christol ..	..	..	2	6	
D'Hours ..	..	..	2	6		Nicholas ..	..	..	2	6	
Anthony La Rogue ..	..	..	2	6		Comarques ..	..	..	2	6	
Plafay ..	..	..	2	6		Dalez Soustelle ..	..	..	2	6	
La Cailliere ..	..	..	2	6		Druthou ..	..	..	2	6	
La Milliere ..	..	..	2	6		Theremin ..	..	..	2	6	
Anthony Gassand ..	..	..	2	6		Desmareste ..	..	..	2	6	
Guiraudet ..	..	..	1	6		Syol ..	..	..	2	6	
Mallie ..	..	..	1	6		Du Chesne ..	..	..	2	6	
Boyer ..	..	..	1	6		Goubert ..	..	..	2	6	
Farange ..	..	..	1	6		Constantine ..	..	..	2	6	
Amatis ..	..	..	1	6		Therond ..	..	..	2	6	
Pineau ..	..	..	1	6		Signouniere ..	..	..	2	6	
Chelar ..	..	..	1	6		Moncornet ..	..	..	2	6	
Plessier ..	..	..	1	6		Du Marest ..	..	..	2	6	
Saurin ..	..	..	1	6		Du Val ..	..	..	2	6	
Descury ..	..	..	5	0		Constantin, <i>jun.</i> ..	..	..	2	6	
Goulane ..	..	..	4	0		La Rouviere ..	..	..	2	6	
Liverne ..	..	..	4	0		Feron ..	..	..	2	6	
Cambes ..	..	..	2	6		La Rogue ..	..	..	2	6	
La Salles ..	..	..	2	0		Le Blanc ..	..	..	2	6	
Rigaudie ..	..	..	2	0		Olivere Malherbie ..	..	..	1	6	
Jalaquier ..	..	..	2	0		Jean Boutherie ..	..	..	1	6	
Des Fourneaux ..	..	..	2	0		Jean Cailhot ..	..	..	1	6	
Brunel ..	..	..	2	0		Isaac la Melionere ..	..	..	8	0	
Des Isles ..	..	..	2	0		Vimar ..	..	..	6	0	
Du Puy ..	..	..	2	0		Labalme ..	..	..	5	0	
La Chapelle ..	..	..	2	0		Papaut ..	..	..	2	0	
Darques ..	..	..	2	0		La Bastide ..	..	..	3	0	
D'Abbadie ..	..	..	2	0		Brasselay ..	..	..	3	0	
Corbettes ..	..	..	2	0		Vignoles ..	..	..	3	0	
Du Chine ..	..	..	2	0		De la Court ..	..	..	3	0	
Savounet ..	..	..	2	0		Deperay ..	..	..	3	0	
Brugnier ..	..	..	2	0		Des Crosse ..	..	..	3	0	
Delisle ..	..	..	2	0		Montigny ..	..	..	3	0	
Dubay ..	..	..	2	0		Rousset ..	..	..	3	0	
Coulon ..	..	..	2	0		Sequeville ..	..	..	3	0	
Armand, Marquis de		Peter Bordenave	2	6	
Miremont	10	0		Fraissinet	2	0	
Jean de Savory	7	0		Masillos	2	0	

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<i>A day.</i>			<i>A day.</i>		
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Charles Couteau ..	6	0	Coulon	2	0
Pierre Aurelle ..	4	0	Brunville ..	2	0
Jaques Lestanguet ..	4	0	Berault ..	2	0
Francis Merivall ..	4	0	Bedora ..	2	0
D. Addée ..	4	0	Portal ..	2	0
Monledier ..	4	0	Le Mot Grindier ..	2	0
Est. Guillhon ..	2	6	Bigos ..	2	0
Pierre Chalamel ..	2	6	Vignan ..	2	0
Pierre Monfort ..	2	6	Fonronce ..	2	0
Pierre Dufossat ..	2	6	Longchamp ..	2	0
Joseph Davessem ..	2	6	Ferrand ..	2	0
Samuel Dussout ..	2	6	Brisac ..	1	6
Marc Anthony de Mezerac	2	0	De Rochblave ..	1	6
Gideon Castlefranc ..	2	0	Beaucourt ..	1	6
Pierre de Senegas ..	2	0	Dangilband ..	1	6
Rebout De Longpré ..	2	0	Glatigny ..	1	6
Abel de Castlefranc ..	2	0	Delpy ..	1	6
Josue du Fay Dixodun	2	0	Garipuy ..	1	0
Etienne Potitot ..	2	0	Du Faux ..	1	6
Jacques Limarest ..	2	0	Molie, <i>senr.</i> ..	1	6
Pierre Ribot ..	1	6	De Loches ..	6	0
Jacques Michel ..	1	6	Rientor ..	5	0
Jacques Pontbisson ..	1	6	Dalbon ..	4	0
Bruniguel ..	..	..	Dautevil ..	2	6
St. Phillibert ..	12	6	Cresseron ..	2	6
Marechall ..	2	6	La Chercis ..	5	0
D' Hanus ..	2	6	Jean Pepin ..	2	0
St. Mesmin ..	2	6	Jeremy de Bancons ..	3	0
La Mott Belleau ..	2	6	Paul de Gally ..	3	0
St. Hypolite ..	2	6	Louis de Pelissier ..	3	0
La Sauvage ..	2	6	Rimbliere ..	3	0
La Rice ..	2	6	Constantin de Magny ..	3	0
St. Jeme ..	2	6	Theodore de Brisay ..	3	0
La Bat ..	2	6	Pierre de Brusse ..	3	0
Bragard ..	2	6	Joseph St. Leger ..	3	0
Ruynat ..	2	6	Guillaume de Poncet ..	3	0
Dubothet ..	2	6	Calvairac ..	2	0
Alesieu ..	2	6	Lestablere ..	2	0
De Meney ..	2	6	Vestien ..	2	0
Beaulieu ..	2	6	La Vivarie ..	2	0
Laussar ..	2	6	Bancons ..	2	0
De Leuze ..	2	6	La Beissade ..	2	0
Comte de la Muse ..	2	6	Combe Brune ..	2	0
La Coste ..	1	6	Falaise ..	2	0
Du Faux, <i>junr.</i> ..	1	6	Mainauduc ..	2	0
Puychenin ..	1	6	La Motte Brocas ..	2	0
Castel Verdun ..	1	6	Desclaux ..	2	6
Mercier ..	1	6	Pagez ..	1	6
Pelat ..	1	6	Paris ..	1	6
La Porte ..	1	6	Geneste ..	1	6

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<i>A day.</i>				<i>A day.</i>			
<i>s. d.</i>				<i>s. d.</i>			
Papin	1	6		Langon	1	6	
Valada	1	6		Vigneule	1	6	
Dambon	1	6		Tauranac	1	6	
Dhuglas	1	6		Chamard	1	6	
Villeneuve	1	6		Jernac	1	6	
La Lauze	1	6		Crossat	1	6	
Masse	1	6		Sibourg	1	0	
Bonabel	1	6		Trapaud	1	6	
Bafiniac	1	6		Brugnieres	1	6	
Du Puy.. ..	1	6		Des Landes	2	6	
Dassas	1	6		Moncal	2	6	
La Rivalière	1	6		Mimet	2	6	
La Fitte	1	0		Melyer	2	6	
La Fonte	1	0		Du Torall	2	6	
Brisac	1	0		Marchay	2	6	
La Mecourt	1	0		La Merie	2	6	
Molie, <i>junr.</i>	1	0		St. Puy	2	6	
D'Albenquie	1	0		Aubin	2	6	
D'Appiliz	1	0		Cabrol	2	6	
Duserre.. ..	1	0		De L'Aigle	2	6	
Desemblands	1	0		Leagar	2	6	
Earl of Lifford.. ..	8	0		Ferott	2	6	
Samuel de Boisrond	6	0		Desmarest	2	6	
D. De Vizazel [Virazeil]	3	0		La Bauve	2	6	
St. Maurice	2	6		La Brissoniere	2	6	
La Coste	2	6		La Lande	2	6	
Farjon	2	6		Terrison	2	6	
Durban	1	6		Brassard	2	6	
Chabert	1	6		Faviere	2	6	
St. Phelix	1	6		Valogne.. ..	2	6	
Rivals	1	6		La Battie	2	6	
St. Pau	1	6		Du Barry	2	0	
Dumas	1	6		La Nauze	2	6	
Foissac	1	6		La Columbine	2	6	
La Charroys, <i>jun.</i>	1	6		Courselles	2	6	
Passy	1	6		Foissac	2	6	
La Billiere	1	6		Bremont	1	6	
D'Alby	1	6		Du Homet	1	6	
St. Martin	1	6		Estanier	1	6	
Martell	1	6		D'Esprandieu	1	6	
Lantal	1	6		Vernous	1	6	
La Salle	1	0		Rossillon	1	6	
Du Pratt	1	0		De Bette	1	6	
Domerques	1	0		Bryan	1	6	
Dejoye	1	0		La Touche	1	6	
Navez	1	0		La Groye	1	6	
Dufie	1	0		La Coste	1	6	
Grance	1	0		Desodes	1	6	
Santel	1	0		Delorme	1	0	
De Guilhen	1	0		La Boissiere	1	0	

1702.

			<i>A day.</i>					<i>A day.</i>	
			<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>				<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Gatine .. ..	..	..	5	0	Nissole .. ..	..	..	1	0
La Maria .. ..	..	..	3	0	Boniface .. ..	..	..	1	6
Tharot .. ..	..	..	3	0	Compaing .. ..	..	..	1	0
Pentereau .. ..	..	..	3	0	Lugandy .. ..	..	..	1	0
Bourdique .. ..	..	..	3	0	Fabre .. ..	..	..	1	0
La Bastide de Lon ..	..	..	3	0	Peter Clavier ..	..	..	0	6
Du Puy .. ..	..	..	3	0	Terson .. ..	..	..	1	0
Caries .. ..	..	..	2	0	Belthazar Farinel ..	..	..	1	0
Simond .. ..	..	..	2	0	Mark Rigaudie ..	..	..	1	0
Girard .. ..	..	..	2	0	Gaspar Pajeou ..	..	..	1	0
Dalmas .. ..	..	..	2	0	Charles Gallisian ..	..	..	1	0
Clavie .. ..	..	..	2	0	Beauchamp .. ..	..	..	1	0
Bernay .. ..	..	..	2	0	La Bauleray .. ..	..	..	1	0
Grandry .. ..	..	..	1	6	Bessiere .. ..	..	..	1	0
Dupré .. ..	..	..	1	6	Peter Denis .. ..	..	..	1	0
La Tour .. ..	..	..	1	6	Odat .. ..	..	..	1	0
Celeriez .. ..	..	..	1	6	Vialas .. ..	..	..	1	0
Pinchinat .. ..	..	..	1	6	Peter Dumas .. ..	..	..	1	0
Blosset .. ..	..	..	5	0	Louis Pajeou .. ..	..	..	1	0
Fonsuliane .. ..	..	..	2	6	Claussade .. ..	..	..	0	8
Fontalba .. ..	..	..	2	6	La Grave .. ..	..	..	0	8
La Fortelle .. ..	..	..	2	6	Etienne Peirin ..	..	..	0	8
Vaury .. ..	..	..	2	6	David Masuel .. ..	..	..	0	8
St. Gabriel .. ..	..	..	2	6	Phil du Val .. ..	..	..	0	8
Rosieres .. ..	..	..	2	6	Fred de Mesnil ..	..	..	0	8
Machenville .. ..	..	..	2	6	Louis St. Loup ..	..	..	0	8
Peter Grinder .. ..	..	..	0	6	Suzaz Thomas .. ..	..	..	0	8
Charles Quinsac ..	..	..	0	6	Peter Verdier .. ..	..	..	0	6
Peter Barcus .. ..	..	..	0	6	La Garde .. ..	..	..	0	6
David Bellegarde ..	..	..	0	6	La Bastide .. ..	..	..	0	6
Jaque D'Alteirat ..	..	..	0	6	Royall .. ..	..	..	0	6
Falquier .. ..	..	..	0	6	Mathew Bonnival ..	..	..	0	6
Peter Massot .. ..	..	..	0	6	Gout .. ..	..	..	0	6
Grenier .. ..	..	..	0	6	Gaubert .. ..	..	..	0	6
Peter Pelat .. ..	..	..	0	6	Rouviere .. ..	..	..	0	6
Guisott .. ..	..	..	0	6	David Langlade ..	..	..	0	6
Vissouse .. ..	..	..	0	6	Chatine, <i>sen.</i> .. ..	..	..	0	6
St. Meard .. ..	..	..	0	6	Chatine, <i>jun.</i> .. ..	..	..	0	6
Forfiquier .. ..	..	..	0	6	Chamflury .. ..	..	..	0	6
La Millière, <i>sen.</i> ..	..	..	0	6	La Motte Cercler [?] ..	..	..	0	6
La Millière, <i>jun.</i> ..	..	..	0	6	Hubert .. ..	..	..	0	6

Old pensioners as follows :—

Marquis d'Arzeliers ..	..	..	6	0	Fontanier .. ..	..	..	3	0
Petit Bose .. ..	..	..	6	0	La Clide .. ..	..	..	3	0
La Faussille .. ..	..	..	6	0	St. Jermain .. ..	..	..	3	0
Bostaquet .. ..	..	..	5	0	Labrousse .. ..	..	..	3	0
Desberbiers	5	0	Gauteron	3	0
Dampieres	5	0	Dertous [?]	3	0
La Coudriere	5	0	St. Maison	3	0

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<i>A day.</i>				<i>A day.</i>			
<i>s. d.</i>				<i>s. d.</i>			
Thenie	5	0		Bayse	3	0	
Monginot	5	0		Bernard	3	0	
Deppe	4	0		La Primaudaye ..	3	0	
Pascal	4	0		Fenovillet	3	0	
De Sailly	4	0		Jacques la Motte ..	3	0	
Silvie et Anne De				St. Maurice	3	0	
Montand	4	0		Guyon	3	0	
D'Albenas	4	0		De Pres	3	0	
Henrard	4	0		La Motte	3	0	
St. Cyr	4	0		Antonine La Maria ..	3	0	
Marconay	4	0		D'Albenas, <i>jun.</i> ..	3	0	
Fonjuliane	4	0		Gally le Pere	2	6	
La Boissonade ..	3	0		De Lorthes	2	6	
Seve	2	6		Vignolas	2	6	
Escurre	2	6		Danny	2	6	
Villemisson	2	6		Charrier	2	6	
La Boulaye, <i>sen.</i> and <i>jun.</i>	2	6		Gibern	2	6	
La Bross Fertin ..	2	6		Montau	2	6	
Du Causse	2	6		Bernarden	2	6	
Lentilhac	2	6		Pressac	2	6	
Mercier	2	6		Monroy	2	6	
Barbaut	2	6		La Garde	2	6	
Millery	2	6		Isarn	2	6	
Verdelles	2	6		Du Perse	2	6	
Brunevall	2	6		Liger	2	6	
Du Parc	2	6		Prou	2	6	
Denrothes	2	6		Piozet	2	6	
Lestrille	2	6		Bernard	2	6	
Chabrolle	2	6		La Mouline	2	6	
Courteille	2	6		St. Sauveur	2	6	
Ponthieu	2	6		Du Plessy	2	0	
La Cost de St. Jour ..	2	6		Le Cocq	2	0	
La Basoche	2	0		Daussy	2	0	
Bain	2	0		Lamerie	2	0	
Rochmont	2	0		Ffloyd	2	0	
Rivery	2	0		La Moliere	2	0	
La Bastide Barbut ..	2	0		De la Maugere ..	1	6	
Goullin	2	0		St. Agnant	1	6	
Gaume	2	0		Belorient	1	6	
Lasseere	2	0		St. Fauste	1	6	
Lamy	2	0		Lange	1	6	
Sailly	2	0		Baignoulx	1	6	
La Rouviliere	2	0		Fortenier	1	6	
Boyer	2	0		Laine	1	6	
Mestie	2	0		La Nalve	1	6	
Lile Du Roy	2	0		Madme Daussebille ..	1	6	
Faure	1	6		St. Feriol de la Touche	1	6	
Bourdin	1	6		Boisbeland	1	6	
Le Petit	1	6		Laval	1	0	
La Rissoles Falentin ..	1	6		St. Etienne	1	0	

1702.

				<i>A day.</i>						<i>A day.</i>	
				<i>s. d.</i>						<i>s. d.</i>	
D'Amboix	..	..	..	1	6	Guilhermin	..	..	..	1	0
Belet	..	..	..	1	6	Quinson	..	..	..	1	0
Le Brun	..	..	..	1	6	Chambrier	..	..	..	1	0
De Loches	..	..	..	1	6	Mongaud	..	..	..	1	0
Dumas	..	..	..	1	6	Garrison	..	..	..	1	0
La Mott Champy	..	..	..	1	6	Despiere	..	..	..	1	6
Rou	..	..	..	1	6	Maiguen	..	..	..	1	0
La Chancellerie	..	..	..	1	6	Bryant	..	..	..	1	0
Vialas	..	..	..	1	6	La Pallise	..	..	..	1	0
Aldebert	..	..	..	1	6	Le Conte	..	..	..	1	0
Mercier	..	..	..	1	6	Bureau	..	..	..	1	0
Lanfant	..	..	..	1	6	Guy	..	..	..	1	0
La Hauteville	..	..	..	1	6	De Neuville	..	..	..	5	0
Bontons	..	..	..	1	0	De Ollons	..	..	..	5	0
Du Vias	..	..	..	1	0	De Travessy	..	..	..	3	0
Anna A. du Passy	..	..	..	4	0	Villeneuve	..	..	..	3	0
La Motte	..	..	..	2	6	De la Gardiolle	..	..	..	3	0
Gervaisot	..	..	..	1	6	De la Porte	..	..	..	3	0
La Lande	..	..	..	2	0	Mery Lambert	..	..	..	3	0
Scaubergue	..	..	..	2	0	De La Baume	..	..	..	2	0
Columbier	..	..	..	2	0	De La Val	..	..	..	3	0
Gab. Barbier	..	..	..	4	0	De Solignee	..	..	..	2	0
Du Buc	..	..	..	2	0	Du Lac	..	..	..	2	0
La Sautie	..	..	..	3	0	Clavier	..	..	..	2	0
Dagos	..	..	..	2	6	Begat	..	..	..	2	0
Surville	..	..	..	1	6	Bancons	..	..	..	2	0
Beaufort	..	..	..	1	6	De Bolleroiy	..	..	..	2	0
Melon	..	..	..	1	6	Monpinson	..	..	..	1	6
Sieur de Montaut	..	..	..	5	0	Vasselot	..	..	..	1	6
Marquis de Leucourt	..	..	..	5	0	Pinet	..	..	..	1	6
Baron d'Autraques	..	..	..	5	0	De Sesrieres	..	..	..	1	6
Vague	..	..	..	1	6	Anthony St. Julien	..	..	..	1	0
De la Soradiere	..	..	..	1	6	Du Laussac	..	..	..	5	0
De Membray	..	..	..	2	0	De La Mott	..	..	..	1	6
De la Plague	..	..	..	4	0	Darenne	..	..	..	6	0
Prat Laine	..	..	..	1	6	Malherbe	..	..	..	1	3
Du Puy	..	..	..	1	6	La Cronisette	..	..	..	2	0
Bonneval	..	..	..	2	0	Galliardy	..	..	..	1	6
Pinneau	..	..	..	2	0	De Lisle	..	..	..	3	6

Pp. 6. *S.P. Signet Office* 15, pp. 41-6.

SEPTEMBER, 1702.

1 Sept.
Victualling
Office.

The COMMISSIONERS of VICTUALLING to HEDGES.

The account of victuals received from Portsmouth is the same as what has been already sent. We hope we need not send them twice a week.

Four lines. Signed by the Commissioners. Add. Endd.
S.P. Dom., Naval 117, 47.

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1 Sept.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To Colonel Collier.

Since my last, application has been made to me on behalf of James Drouett, the master of a small barque, who says that he anchored in the road near Elizabeth Castle on 3 May last about 10 p.m., and the next day about 7 a.m., brought his barque into the pier of St. Aubin's, and about two hours after made his declaration to her Majesty's officer of the Customs. If this is the same vessel as you mention in yours of 31 July, discharge her; and if it is another, discharge her also, unless there is some good reason against it.

P. 1. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, pp. 112, 113.

2. To the Prince's Council.

The Queen has directed Consul Broughton at Venice to send the Navy Board details of the expenses to which he says he is put in taking care of her Majesty's poor mariners and to draw bills on them. The Prince to order that these bills be accepted and paid by the Navy Board without delay.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid*, p. 114.

2 Sept.
Guernsey.

[LIEUT.-COL.] L. MORDAUNT to [NOTTINGHAM].

An officer of our regiment is prosecuted here. He was guilty only of a great fault in drink. He is extremely sorry, and hopes you will pass by his offence and not ruin a young man who has nothing but his sword to depend upon. I will, if you please, remove him to Jersey. I have begged the Duchess of Norfolk to intercede for him.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. (*Hol.*) *S.P. Dom.*, *Channel Islands* 2, 33.

Same.

BERNARD ELLIS to SAME.

Confirms foregoing as to the offence and contrition of the offending officer, Lieutenant la Boulay. Kept him in prison a fortnight, but had to release him to duty then, as there was only one other officer fit for duty.

The French swarm on the coast.

P. 1. *Ibid*, 34.

2 Sept.
Bath.

HEDGES to the EARL OF ROCHESTER.

The gentlemen of Somerset and Dorset have been here to pay their duty to the Queen, and amongst them several members of Parliament, with my Lord Pawlett, seem to object to Parliament meeting so soon as October 8. They give two reasons against it—that the members who are justices of the peace must take the oaths and test at the next sessions of the peace, which are held on October 7, and think they incur penalties if they do not do so, and cannot therefore be in town on October 8; and that their appearing at the first Quarter Sessions will be of good use in the country. I think the first objection invalid. The sacrament must be taken within three months; but I think the oath and test may be taken at a sessions after three months

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[from their appointment]. The second objection has more weight; but I think their real fear is that there may not be a full house at first, as members from the North and West may not have finished their country affairs by that time. I have told the Lord Treasurer and have received orders to request Lord Secretary Nottingham to summon a meeting of the Lords of the Committee of Council who are about the Town to consider if there is any great disadvantage in postponing the meeting of Parliament for ten days or a fortnight.

The Queen goes to-morrow to visit Bristol, at the request of the Mayor and his brethren, who came yesterday to invite her. She comes back the same night.

I find more occasion to be here than I expected, and as all business has to be sent here and despatched, and Mr. Warre or Mr. Ellis can attend with my letters or take directions from the Committee [of Council], I hope I may not be required [in London]; but, if my Lords think my presence desirable I will ask the Queen's leave to return.

Pp. 1½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101*, pp. 232-4.

2 Sept.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Officers of the Ordnance.

Queen's command:—To send 500 saddles, holsters and bit bridles to Portsmouth to go on the *Resolution*, *Sunderland*, &c.

P. ¼. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104*, p. 114.

2. To the Commissioners of Transport.

The saddles are ordered [*see foregoing*]. Certain stores—if ready—to go on board the *Anglesey* and some victualling vessels now at the Nore waiting for a fair wind to Portsmouth; or, otherwise, to go [by land] to Portsmouth. The beds to go on this vessel or the victualling vessels. *Details*.

P. ⅔. *Ibid.*, p. 115.

Same.

RICHARD WARRE to JOSIAH BURCHETT.

I send, by Lord Nottingham's orders, two letters for Admiral Almonde* and one for Rear-Admiral Vassenaer. My Lord received them, for forwarding, by the Dutch post to-day. Send them by the first conveyance to Sir George Rooke's fleet.

P. ⅓. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 146*, p. 2.

3 Sept.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Earl of Carlisle.

The Queen has given order for your fresh patent as Governor of Carlisle. *Details*.

Four lines. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104*, p. 115.

2. To the Commissioners of Transport.

If you cannot provide shipping for the horses at Portsmouth

* Spelt in different ways. The *Biographie Universelle* gives "Almonde."

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you must provide vessels to take them to Portsmouth and so to Ireland.

P. ¼. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 116.*

3. To the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded.

Sends a letter from Mr. Morris at Dover for perusal and an opinion.

Six lines. Ibid.

4 Sept.
Norwich.

HUMPHREY PRIDEAUX, Dean of Norwich, to NOTTINGHAM.

As I owe my Deanery to you, I pray you to protect me in the just discharge of my duties. I have lately been forced to expel one of the minor canons of this church, and enclose my sentence against him. The crime of which he is charged has been proved by many witnesses to have been committed for seven years past, but, notwithstanding its abominable nature, he finds here many abettors, including Mr. Davy, the Recorder of Norwich, "a hot-headed, weak man," and because they think they can have no redress from the Bishop (from whom they ought to seek it if I had done anything wrong in this matter, he being our Visitor), they are now contriving to bring it by way of petition before the Queen and Council. To bring so filthy a cause before her Majesty is a great affront; but I thought well to mention the matter to you and ask for your favour.

P. ½. *Signed. Add. Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 69. Enclosing :—*

Sentence of the Dean of Norwich against John Stukeley, one of the minor canons of Norwich.

States that Stukeley was charged with having long committed acts of indecency in the presence of women; that the Dean has consulted with the Archdeacon of Norfolk and one of the prebendaries, and other learned persons. Judges the crime proved, and that owing to the long practice of it, it is a case for expulsion. Declares Stukeley expelled accordingly.

P. ¾. *Read in the Chapter House at Norwich in the presence of John Stukeley and subscribed by the Dean on 22 Aug., 1702. Witnessed by Stephen Searle, Clerk of the Chapter and notary public. Ibid, 69A.*

4 Sept.
Bath.

HEDGES to the EARL OF ROCHESTER.

The Queen has granted a commission to Captain Jones as major. The gentry here are very pressing to have the meeting of Parliament postponed for about ten days. All here are well disposed to have it done, and I hope Lord Secretary Nottingham's answer will favour the change.

P. ¾. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 234.*

Same.

ROYAL WARRANT to the ATTORNEY or SOLICITOR GENERAL.

The Master and Wardens of the "mystery and Company of Pewterers of our City of London" have shewn by petition that

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the pewterers of the City and suburbs were incorporated by letters patents in the time of King Edward IV and thereby invested with divers powers and privileges and authorities for the good regulation and government of the said mystery. This charter was confirmed by several Kings and Queens and extended by Charles I and Charles II. Being apprehensive that some question as to these grants might arise, and being anxious to keep their powers for correcting all false and deceitful workers and sellers of defective pewter, they want some further powers and encouragement, and ask for confirmation of their former powers and authorities, and the addition thereto of such others as may seem requisite for the better government of the mystery. Prepare a bill for our signature to pass the Great Seal incorporating the Pewterers as before and confirming their powers, with the addition of those fresh powers hereto annexed and such others as may be requisite. Insert in the bill the names hereunto annexed.

Pp. 2. *Followed by* :—

Clauses containing the desires of the Pewterers Company.

1. Confirmation of all former charters and powers, with words of incorporation and grant, to avoid all scruples.

2. That there may be a master and two wardens, to be chosen annually, and not less than 24, or more than 40, assistants to continue for life, and that the present master, wardens and assistants may be particularly named and appointed to those offices, and those for the future be chosen as hereinafter mentioned.

3. That the master and wardens or their deputies and any ten assistants shall make a Court and be called the Court of Assistants. All Courts shall be called by order of the master or wardens or their deputies, and due notice shall be given of all such intended Courts to all the assistants residing in London or the suburbs. This Court shall meet as often as there shall be occasion, and manage all the business of the Company.

4. A general Court of all the Company who are of the livery shall be held yearly on some day in the month of August to choose a master and wardens for the year following, who shall on the Thursday next before Michaelmas Day appear and be sworn by a Court of Assistants. If they do not appear, or refuse to hold, or be excused for any reasonable cause by the Court, the Company may proceed to a new election.

5. That on death or removal of a master or warden, his place be filled by an election by a general Court, which shall be summoned by the remaining master or wardens or warden.

6. That the wardens, or their deputies, and assistants may meet when they think fit, on due notice, and choose "out of the members of the Company that shall be of the livery of the said Company" so many as they shall judge necessary to be assistants for life. The total number of assistants at any time shall not exceed 40.

7. That the Court of Assistants may have power to remove the master and wardens or any of the assistants for just cause,

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and may "call such fit persons, members of the Company, to be of the livery of the Company as they shall think fit."

8. That the Court of Assistants may choose the clerk and other officers of the said Company, and that Robert Taelton [?], the present clerk, be clerk for life; and that his successor may hold office during good behaviour.

9. That the master, wardens and assistants and all who are of the livery of the Company may on due notice meet and, by vote of the majority present, make lawful bye-laws for the good of the Company.

The following are the present master, wardens and assistants* :—
Master :—Robert Wood.

Wardens :—Richard Fletcher and Thomas Walterer [Watterer].

Assistants :—Robert Moulins, *sen.*, Samuel Jackson, John Campion, Richard Cheltlin, Stephen Laurence, Robert Gubern, Christopher Roper, William Cowley, Thomas Templeman, Thomas Hicks, Richard Health, William Howard, Thomas Shackle, John Dyer, Thomas Taylor, Richard Smith, Benjamin Coper, Thomas Powell, Hugh Quick, John Hutts, Thomas Redding, Thomas Clerk, Edward Trahern, Anthony James, Daniel Parker.

In all pp. 6, with note that the Queen signed at the bottom. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 350, pp. 261–6.

5 Sept.
Bath.

HEDGES to LORD WEYMOUTH.

Just after you left I heard from London that Lord Secretary Nottingham had summoned a meeting of the Committee of Council in London, and that they had agreed that October 20 might be a suitable date for Parliament to meet.

The Queen has ordered a Council to attend her to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m.† I am sorry you went so soon, as we desire your presence, but if you cannot come I will make your excuses. I believe there will be no opposition unless from his Grace. You know who are here, and can best judge whether you need come.

P. ¾. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, pp. 234, 235.*

6 Sept.
Bath.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To Sir Philip Boteler.

I am sorry to hear there is a dispute between the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Tilbury. I will try to compose it when I return, but, meantime, I think that Mr. Boteler ought not to oppose the orders of the Governor, but, if injured, ought to complain in the proper manner.

P. ⅓. *Ibid*, p. 235. *Also S.P. Dom., Entry Book 103, p. 10.*

2. To the Lord Privy Seal.

The Queen desires that the Lords of the Committee of Council meet at Lord Secretary Nottingham's office as often as they think fit. Though they cannot be attended by a Secretary of State, the intelligence from abroad and particularly from the fleet will

* By the charter they were to be named and appointed to continue as such.

† Note the Cabinet (or the members of the Privy Council with the Queen at Bath) sitting on Sunday evening.

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be laid before you, and Mr. Ellis and Mr. Warre will be ready to receive your directions. Pray inform the rest of the Lords of this. Parliament is prorogued by proclamation to Oct. 20.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101*, p. 236. *Also S.P. Dom., Entry Book 103*, pp. 8–9.

3. To the Earl of Rochester.

The Queen has signed a commission for Colonel Whitham.* *Details. Repeats* news as to prorogation of Parliament. It has greatly satisfied the members at Bath.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101*, p. 236. *Also S.P. Dom., Entry Book 103*, p. 8.

4. To the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford.

"I have moved her Majesty concerning a further allowance for the encouragement of the Academy, in which work you say that the University proposes to lay out 2,000*l.* at the least in building it; and that this work may not be delayed I find her Majesty very graciously inclined to gratify them in an additional allowance of 200*l.* a year, besides the advantage of the Equerry's place,† and your proposal for the said sum to be disposed of in this service by the University and not to be directly paid to M. Foubert is approved, though 'tis not yet time to press for an endowment."

In my opinion you will be as secure of good and punctual payment as if it were settled. At this time an endowment will meet with many difficulties, but this way there will be none; and when you are, as it were, in possession of an annual allowance, I hope hereafter an opportunity will be found for the settlement also, if it shall be thought requisite.

I have the favour of yours "with the verses, and will observe the directions, but I still want the Orator's speech in the Convocation House to make the Entertainment complete."

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Books 101*, p. 237, and *103*, p. 9.

8 Sept.
Bath.

The QUEEN to the CHANCELLOR and PRIVY COUNCIL of SCOTLAND.

Several of those who have been nominated by us as Commissioners to treat for a Union between England and Scotland have high posts in Scotland. They are to meet at Westminster on 27 October next. During their absence from Scotland it is necessary, for the carrying on of the Government there, that there should be a sufficient *quorum* of the Council and of the Treasury and Exchequer remaining at Edinburgh. We therefore expect that such members of the Council, Treasury and Exchequer as are not nominated Commissioners for the Union will give their close and exact attendance at Edinburgh during the sessions of the Commissioners at Westminster, and that

* Also spelt "Whetham."

† So in *Entry Book 103*. *Entry Book 101* reads "of Quiries' place." See the Oxford Hist. Society's *Collectanea* (1885), Vol. I, p. 290 *seq.*

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none of them will leave Scotland without our leave during the course of the said treaty.

P. 1. *S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book* 18, pp. 229, 230.

8 Sept.
Spring Garden,
[Middlesex].

The COMMISSIONERS of ACCOUNTS to HEDGES.

In order to state the accounts of the Army and Navy and all sums paid to any foreign Prince since 5 November, 1688, we desire to have copies of all treaties, conventions and capitulations relating thereto. Please lay copies of these before us to be attested on oath on 23 Sept.

P. 1. Signed by Coke, Bromley, St. John, Scobell, and Brydges. *Endd.* "Commissioners of Accounts" &c. *Underwritten* with address. *S.P. Dom., Anne* 1, 70.

General
date,
8 Sept.

DOCUMENTS RELATING to the CASE of REBECCA PRIDE.

Petition of Rebecca, only daughter and heir of William, Lord Chandos, Baron of Sudely, deceased, shewing that :—

King Charles II granted to petitioner's father a pension of 200*l.* a year in consideration of his ancestors' services to the Crown and their losses. After her father's decease the grant was renewed to petitioner.

The pension was paid her by King Charles II and King James II, but not in King William III's time.

The loss of this pension and an infirmity in petitioner's eyes, which prevents her from getting work, have now reduced her to great poverty. She has exhausted her credit, and, were it not for charity, must have perished.

Prays for continuance of her pension. Her ancestors have served the Crown well.

P. 2. *Endd.* Mrs. Pryde, 11 May. *Ibid*, 71.

Rebecca Pride to ———.

Trusting in your generosity, I remind you of your promise to read my petition to the Queen when she is alone, and get her Majesty to continue my pension or otherwise help me. You know my miserable condition.

P. 1. *Dated*, 8 Sept., 1702. *Ibid*, 72.

Same to ———.

"Though my heart is redey to breack for want of monney to by bred," I am grateful for your promise of intercession on my behalf with the Queen. Pray acquaint the Queen that the good Lord Bridgwater spoke to the late King on my behalf and would have done the same to her Majesty had he been living. Pray get the Queen to consider how sad it is that a lord's daughter should have to beg for her bread, as I am forced to do. If her Majesty cannot give me my whole pension, pray ask her to let me have half and get me an order to Lord Kedalfen [Godolphin] for 500*l.*, or what the Queen pleases till she returns from Bath. Without a positive order I am "still" starving. I have tired all my friends and now want bread.

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To show how "anshont" a family mine is and how nearly to the Crown related, "I have sent a copy of my father's Bedegrey [pedigree]." "Gard" [George], Lord Chandos, was my "onkill," and William, Lord Chandos, my father, which was George Lord Chandos' brother.

Pp. 1½. *Ill spelt. Undated. (Hol.) S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 73. Enclosing:—*

A. *Notes on the pedigree and services of William, Lord Chandos, deceased.*

When the great Duke of Northumberland sought to put Lady Jane Grey, whom he had married to one of his sons, on the throne and to disinherit Queen Mary, Sir John Bridges and his brother raised a great body of horse, marched with them in defence of Queen Mary and proclaimed her Queen at Gloucester, Hereford and Oxford, and drew those counties to her assistance. He then joined the Queen with her little army, for which acts he was made Lord Chandos and Baron of Shuedly [Sudeley] Castle, which last honour was before enjoyed by Sir Thomas Seymour, brother to the Duke of Somerset and Protector in the time of King Edward VI.*

The title of Chandos I suppose he made of choice because one of his ancestors married the daughter and heir of Sir John Chandos, who attended King Edward III in his wars in France and was by him made a Knight of the Garter when that order was instituted, "whose arms of that family still quarters." [Queen Mary] also made him Constable of the Tower, and his brother, Thomas Bridges, lieutenant of it, which he was when, in the time of Queen Mary, the Princess Elizabeth was committed to the Tower, and Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, and Bonner, Bishop of London, had by their artifices procured a warrant to be signed for her death. Thomas Bridges, having received it, took it immediately to the Queen at Whitehall and insisted, notwithstanding all opposition, in seeing the Queen at once, "which the Queen took from him and, in detestation of so horrid a plot, tore it in pieces in his presence," and bade him go back and take care of the Princess Elizabeth and she would save him harmless. "By this means that glorious Queen was preserved." The reward Thomas Bridges got for this was that those who aimed at the Princess Elizabeth's death got him turned out of the lieutenantship of the Tower and he was replaced by Sir Henry Bedingfield, "a strict Papist, and one of Gardiner and Boner's mettele." But after Queen Elizabeth came to the throne, she gave him the manors and demises of Chidleigh in Devon and promised to make him Baron of it. This, however, was prevented by his death.

[A note here adds—See Stow's *Annals*, Speed's *Martyrs*, Baker's *Chronicle*, and Fox's *History*.]

From this Thomas Bridges came in direct descent Henry, Thomas and Edward, and Edward's son was Sir Thomas

* The *Complete Peerage* gives the title as "Baron Chandos of Sudeley."

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Bridges, now of Kentum [Keynsham] in Somerset, who from the beginning of the late unhappy wars has followed the loyal footsteps of his ancestors.

Sir John Bridges, Constable of the Tower and made Lord Chandos of Shudley, had issue Edmond, Lord Chandos, and Sir Wm. Bridges, afterwards Lord Chandos. Edmond had issue Giles, Lord Chandos, K.G. The last left two daughters—Elizabeth, who married Sir John Kennida [Kennedy], and Kathrine, who married Sir Francis Russell, afterwards Earl of Bedford. Of William were descended Grey, Lord Chandos, Thomas Bridges, who died in Holland, and Sir Giles Bridges. William's daughters were the Lady of Exeter, first married to Sir Thomas Smith, Clerk of the Council, Lady Turville, wife to Sir Thomas Turville, cupbearer to Queen Anne, and Mrs. Poole of Seperton. From Grey, Lord Chandos, is descended George, Lord Chandos, now living [sic], and William Bridges. George, Lord Chandos, is descended by his mother from Ferdinando. Lord Derby, by his eldest daughter, which Lord Derby, having no issue male, "this Lord Chandos, the Royal line of Scotland failing, derives a title to the Crown of England, the Earl of Hertford's title being obstructed by polygamy, his lady being first married to the Earl of Pembroke."*

From Grey, Lord Chandos, came George, Lord Chandos, William the present lord [sic], and two daughters, one married to the Earl of Castlehaven, the other to Mr. Fortescue. George, Lord Chandos's first wife was sister to the present Earl of Manchester, the chamberlain to the King's household. By her he had two daughters, and, by his second wife, two more, and by this means passed the title, but not the estate, to the present Lord Chandos, who had issue William Bridges and three daughters.

Sir Thomas, brother to Sir John, was made by Queen Mary Lieutenant of the Tower. He had issue Thomas, who was drowned whilst shooting London Bridge. Henry had issue Sir Thomas Bridges and two daughters. Sir Thomas had issue only Edward. Edward had issue Sir Thomas Bridges of Keynsham, two other sons and four daughters.

Pp. 2. Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 73A.

This concludes the documents relating to this case.

9 Sept.
Southampton.

CAPTAIN [?] COSHART to HEDGES.

The French prisoners here are being badly treated by Mr. Jacson [Jackson], the jailor. He gives them very bad bread, only half cooked, so that it may weigh more. This gives them pains inside.

The beer is also very bad and served in small quantity.

The meat is only of bullock's or cow's heads, so that there is not the size of an egg of meat for every man's portion. Pray give orders for our relief, but we shall always be badly off whilst

* Also spelt Tourville.

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under Jackson, for he wishes to enrich himself at the expense of those poor creatures. It is true that he lately sent up a certificate signed by some sailors, in which they stated that they were well fed; but those who signed it were Ostenders and were not in prison. He gives them sufficient food. *Details.* The sickness in the crews comes only from bad food.

Pp. 21. *In French. Signed, "Coshart, Officier du Roy de France."* Add. Endd. *S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 74.*

10 Sept.
London.

SIR ALEXANDER RIGBY and others to [NOTTINGHAM].

As your pre-occupation with great affairs may hinder you from perusing our printed case with the Great Duke of Tuscany, we have endeavoured to comprise it in as narrow bounds as possible. We beg for your favourable consideration and that you will intercede with the Queen for a decision. We hope that our brevity and "the respect which we bear to the dignity of the Great Duke" will not derogate anything from the justice of our cause.

P. 1. *Signed by Rigby and by William Shepard and William Plowman. Ibid, 75. Enclosing:—*

The case of Rigby, Shepard and Plowman, depending with the Great Duke of Tuscany, presented to Nottingham.

In 1690 the aforesaid merchants established a partnership business for trade at Leghorn.

In 1696 they fitted out thence two ships and a sloop for Alexandria, the prime cost amounting to 11,000l., under the care of William Plowman. He embarked on the Philip and Mary, commander John Broom. "The captains of the ships having letters of mart, the crews going [on terms of] No purchase no pay, took several French prizes."

On their return William Plowman debarked at Messina and, returning towards Leghorn, was at Rome surprised and hurried to a dungeon at the instance of the Great Duke "on pretence that he was his subject and had committed piracy under his colours," whereas in fact Plowman was never a pirate or a subject, or even a denizen of Leghorn, and never made use of the Great Duke's colours. The prisoner was denied to answer, and was carried to Florence and there detained in a dungeon for thirty-two months. This not only ruined the prisoner himself, but overthrew the partnership, which, at that time, was in a prosperous condition, having gained in five years 81,945 dollars. Sir Alexander Rigby became greatly embarrassed at home, "nor did the calamity rest here; for, by the discredit the house fell under upon the news of Mr. Plowman's disaster, several merchants, their correspondents in London and elsewhere, extremely suffered in their reputations and interest and some were utterly undone."

The late King was informed of this injustice and demanded William Plowman's enlargement and damages; but he was kept prisoner and condemned to pay 47,000 dollars for

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prizes taken by Broom. The pretence was a promise said to be made by Plowman to his Highness that his ships should not molest the ships of France though in open war with England. The King then sent pressing letters for the relief of Plowman, but without result. His Majesty going to Holland, the matter went before the Lords Justices, who directed Sir Charles Hedges to peruse the case. He did so and concluded that the Great Duke had violated the laws of nations and his Majesty's prerogative, and was liable to make reparation. The Lords Justices transmitted the report to the Envoy at Florence that they might receive the Great Duke's final answer.

"The Great Duke, to prevent the good effect of this report and order, by his ministers and emissaries, prevailed on William Plowman, when in prison and despair, to resign his own partners' and other English merchants' goods to the disposition of the French consul at Leghorn, and to frame a petition to his Highness directly contrary to fact."

The Great Duke then set him at liberty, but never restored his effects, though he informed King William he was glad to be able to do so.

The partners, thus spoiled, conveyed their books and papers to England. Shepard and Plowman—breaking up house at Leghorn—came home. They and Rigby then petitioned the Crown [for redress], and several of the most considerable merchants on the Exchange also petitioned. A copy of their petition is annexed. Sir Lambert Blackwell, being then in London, confirmed their allegations. This was about July or August, 1701.

The King, on representations from the Lords Justices, ordered Sir Lambert Blackwell to demand reparation for these damages at Florence.

They have lost 40,000*l.*, and pray for relief.

Pp. 2. Copy. S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 76. Annexing :—

A. Petition to the Lords Justices of several Merchants of London, shewing that :—

Petitioners are aware of the credit and trade which "Messrs. Rigby, Shepard and Company" had established in Leghorn since 1690 and of how much they have suffered owing to their treatment in Tuscany. Their entire estate was overthrown, and they and their English correspondents seriously damaged, contrary to the privileges which they and other foreign merchants enjoyed at Leghorn and elsewhere.

They pray for such action by the Lords Justices as may protect English merchants from such treatment in the future.

P. 1. Signed by the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs and the following Aldermen, members of the new and old East India Companies :— Sir Samuel Dashwood, Sir Thomas Cook, Sir Samuel Gerrard, Sir William Ashurst, Sir William Gower, Sir Jeffrey Jeffereys, Sir William Withers, Sir Humfrey Edwin ; also by fifteen

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Turkey merchants, two Dutch merchants, five Spanish merchants, nine Italian merchants, three Hamburg merchants, and two West India merchants (*names given in each case*). *S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 76A.*

10 Sept. COLONEL COLLIER to [NOTTINGHAM].
Jersey.

Nineteen French prisoners have been brought in, fishermen from Coutenville and Blanville, near Coutance. They say that most of the seamen of that country were sent away, some to Brest, some to "Rochford" and others to Port Louis, that they had diminished the guards on the coast, and that the Governor of Granville had taken in a great many of the guns that were planted near that place, that M. de Pontchartrain had written four several letters and that there were great hopes of peace.

There was a fight near here on the night of August 28, and on August 29 we saw a ketch and sloop being towed away in captivity by a French man-of-war of 20 or 22 guns. 'Tis believed it was her Majesty's ketch the *Martin*, and we fear she had on board the officers and soldiers intended to complete Colonel Mordaunt's regiment and official letters for me or others. Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Mordaunt, brother of the Colonel, fearing this, is going to England with my leave to solicit for release of the officers and soldiers or, failing that, to raise more. We need more men.

Pp. 1½. *Signed. S.P. Dom., Channel Islands 2, 35.*

11 Sept. HEDGES' LETTERS.
Bath.

1. To the Dutch Ambassadors.

I have your project for the renewal of the Treaties between this country and the States General, with the amendments which you propose. I will send them to those of the Commissioners authorised to treat with your Excellencies who are here, and send a copy to London to those of them who are there, and will try to get a full meeting and a decision as soon as possible. The Commissioners are scattered, owing to her Majesty being here.

P. ½, *in French. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 238.*

2. To Richard Warre.

I return Mr. Methuen's letter, from which it appears that though the King of Portugal is well disposed to "enter into measures" with the Queen and her allies, the Imperial Ambassador in Portugal shows himself very indifferent in the matter, and says that the Emperor will not need Portuguese help. I am to direct you to have copies of that part of Mr. Methuen's letters sent to Count Wratislaw, or to send Mr. Ellis to inform the Count of the Imperial Ambassador's attitude in Portugal, to say what bad effect it may have, and to insist on the desirability of harmony and co-operation between those who represent in Portugal the Queen and her allies. Mr. Ellis is to urge him to write to Count Wallenstein on the matter, or else to procure him such instructions as shall be

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requisite in this behalf, and must assure Count Wratislaw that Mr. Methuen has orders to communicate every step he takes and to do nothing except in concert with the Imperial Ambassador in Portugal.

Before doing anything, lay this before the Lords of the Committee and take their advice as to which course to pursue; obeying any additional instructions which they may give. As it is important that the English and Imperial envoys should act together, I send instructions to that end to be sent to Mr. Methuen. Send them as soon as you hear from Count Wratislaw that Count Wallenstein will do the like with him.

Pp. 1½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101*, pp. 238-40.

3. To the Lords of the Committee of Council.

Sir George Rooke should, the Queen thinks, be at once informed that M. Chateau-Regnaud* is returning home with the Spanish Plate Fleet. Consult with the Lord Admiral's Council. They are to send extracts of all the news which they receive on this matter. The same news and extracts should be sent to Sir C. Shovell, and, as it is important that he should be as strong as possible, the Queen thinks that he should be authorised to order Captain Good, who commands the five ships cruising off Cape Clear, to join him if he thinks it necessary. I have written to Sir G. Rooke. *Details.*

P. 1. *Ibid.*, pp. 240, 241.

4. To Sir George Rooke.

We have from Mr. Methuen the good news of your taking the Fort la Rota and Port St. Marie's on the 15th and 16th of August, the first being the same day that Prince Eugene beat the French in Italy, and that my Lord Marlborough forced the French to make a very disorderly retreat in Flanders; and we are very impatient to hear of your further success. Chateau-Regnaud* is returning with the galleons which, it is thought, are intended for Cadiz, as you will find by the enclosed advices. I have no particular orders or instructions for you, but only to inform you of it, and am sure you will make proper use of it.

P. 1. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 208*, pp. 41, 42.

12 Sept.
Bath.

ROYAL WARRANT [to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND].

On 25 April last we ordered by letters that the men and horses of the two troops of dragoons of Colonel Charles Ross's regiment should fill up and recruit the other six troops of his regiment designed for service in Holland; and that the officers of the said two troops should go to Ireland and recruit those troops there and be allowed three months to complete them, to begin from 1 May last. You tell us that the Paymaster General of Ireland is not sufficiently warranted by those letters to pay the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the said two troops from the day they embarked from Ireland to the said first of May,

* See p. 186 note.

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which was intended. Order the said Paymaster to pay them from their embarkation to that date, and thenceforward; and to continue the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the said two troops on the rolls as if they had not been absent.

P. ½. *S.P. Signet Office* 15, pp. 69, 70.

12 Sept.
Bath.

ROYAL WARRANT to [the PAYMASTER GENERAL and others].

By letters of 1 June, 1702, we ordered five regiments commanded by Colonels Farrington, Gibson, Stringer, Lord Mohun,* and Sir R. Temple to be sent to Ireland to replace five regiments which we had ordered for service at sea, and directed that they [*i.e.* the regiments sent to Ireland] should be paid by our Paymaster General here according to the usual allowance from the time when they were raised till the time when the other five regiments were embarked from Ireland, and should be paid, (English pay) after that date by the Paymaster General of Ireland until they should embark for that country. The officers of these regiments have, by a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant, shewn that they have incurred large expenses in marching their men to the sea-side, and replacing deserters (*other details*), and pray for relief. On this memorial the Deputy Receiver General of Ireland, Sir William Robinson, reports (and the Lord Lieutenant concurs in the report) that if the pay of field staff and commissioned officers [is made to] commence on 10 March last (being the date of the captains' and subalterns' commissions) and that of the non-commissioned officers on 1 April following, and if private soldiers be allowed as full in each company and regiment and paid from 20 April, 1702, it will be sufficient to make good these expenses to them. Moreover, one hundred and thirty men were taken from Colonel John Gibson's regiment to recruit the regiments designed for service at sea under the Duke of Ormond's command, and an extra 260*l.* should be paid to Colonel Gibson for completing his regiment.

We direct the Muster-Master General in England to muster and allow the field, staff and commissioned officers of these regiments, and also the non-commissioned officers and privates as recommended in Sir William Robinson's report, and the Paymaster General of England to state and pay these officers and men as recommended therein up to the date when the five regiments ordered from Ireland left the country. After that date the five regiments sent to replace them in Ireland are to be on the Irish establishment and paid accordingly. The Paymaster General of England to pay Colonel Gibson 260*l.*

Pp. 1½. *Ibid.*, pp. 70, 71.

Same.

SAME to [the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND and] the COMMISSIONERS of ACCOUNTS and BARONS of the EX-CHEQUER, &c.

Refers in detail to the charges for taking over four regiments (Farrington's, Stringer's, Mohun's and Temple's) from England

* Sometimes spelt Mohon.

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to Ireland. *Proceeds* :—The whole expense thereof is *Ir.* 2,060*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* clear of poundage and pells' fees, whereof 654*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, being the price of provisions delivered for the men and horses, should be charged to the accounts of the regiments, and the remainder, being really for freight and transport, should be paid out of the Irish revenue. Order the Receiver General of Ireland to charge the said 654*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* to the account of these four regiments; and pay the remainder, with the usual allowance of poundage and pells' fees, to Thomas Putland, to be paid over by him to Alderman William Allen, John Day, Captain Thomas Brerton and the other owners of the freight.

P. 3. *S.P. Signet Office* 15, p. 72. *Followed by* :—

Sir William Robinson, Deputy Receiver General of Ireland, to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

I have, in pursuance of your Excellency's command, got from Alderman William Allen of Chester and Mr. John Day of Bristol an account of their expenses [*details given*] in provisioning and transporting the regiments of Farrington, Stringer, Mohun and Temple to Ireland and for freight of Colonel Rosse's horses, including the charge for exchange on so much of those expenses as was paid in England. In the detailed account herewith the cost of provisions, 654*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, which is chargeable to the accounts of these regiments, is separated from the cost of transport, 1,405*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* [*sic*], including 50*l.* to Captain Thomas Brerton, a disbanded officer who is in great distress. The 1,405*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* should be paid out of the revenue at large of Ireland with the usual fees of poundage and pells.

*Detailed account follows shewing how the sums of 654*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* and 1,405*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* are made up. Farrington's and Stringer's regiments went from Chester and Mohun's and Temple's from Bristol.*

P. 1. *Dated*, 3 September, 1702. *Signed (copy)* by Sir William Robinson. *Ibid*, p. 73.

13 Sept.
Bath.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To M. [Von] Vrybergen.

Your two of the 10th concerning the *Three Friends* and containing a memoir for the Queen have been laid before her. Every effort will be made to provide that the ships and goods belonging to the subjects of the United Provinces which may be brought into her Majesty's ports as prizes shall be treated with the same consideration as if they belonged to her Majesty's subjects. Orders have been sent to the Court of Admiralty to hear and despatch them with as little delay and at as small an expense as possible. But as they are now under trial they must take the course of their trial according to the laws of England. The Queen cannot be informed of the fact otherwise than by the Judge of the Court of Admiralty, and he is obliged to hear all parties interested. She will direct him to send in a faithful report based on the evidence of both sides. Although the Court

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will no doubt shew all respect to the interests of her Majesty's allies, yet her Majesty will, if necessary, direct a rehearing of the cases before the Privy Council. *Friendly expressions.*

P. 1, in *French. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101*, pp. 241, 242.

2. To the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford.

I have received yours of the 10th, with the Orator's speech. What you propose to do to thank the Queen for her bounty is very proper, and as you ask me to do it in the name of the University I shall think it an honour to do so.

P.S.—I received an Order of Council relating to priority; but you do not tell me what the University want done in that matter. Please acquaint Dr. Charnock with it.

P. 1. *Ibid.*, p. 242.

3. To Dr. Bramston.

As to the Dutch claims in respect of the *Three Friends* and the claims of Tournalon and Abraham le Coudier of Amsterdam now depending in the Court of Admiralty:—Before I give you orders, tell me how those cases stand and whether the Queen can do anything for the satisfaction of those persons. I know you will restore where possible. Decide the cases as quickly and cheaply as you can.

P. 1. *Ibid.*, p. 243.

14 Sept.
Bath.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To the Lord Mayor of London.

By the Queen's command:—Orders rejoicings in London to-morrow* evening on the occasion of the taking of Landau by the Imperialists.

P. 1. *Ibid.* Also *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 103*, p. 10.

2. To Colonel Farewell.

Similar to foregoing. The guns of the Tower to be fired during the rejoicings, if this has not been already done.

P. 1. *Ibid.* (vol. 101), p. 244. Also *Ibid.* (vol. 103), pp. 10, 11.

3. To the Earl of Winchilsea.

Yours of the 11th. I will do my best that Lord Raby's precedent be used in your case. "I had despatched the instructions before this time but that a doubt is arisen concerning kissing the hand of the Electress of Hanover; for if no instruction be given in that particular" I think it will put a difficulty on your lordship; and there is no less hardship in giving it positively one way or the other. On the one hand it is doing too much, and the other it is denying her a respect that, as I am informed, has been paid by others, "though I think it has never been done by any who had a character." I have written for the opinions of the Earl of Nottingham and Mr. Cresset, but cannot hear from Mr. Cresset yet. As you are ready, I will send

* So it appears that letters from Bath came to town in one day.

1702.

your instructions to-morrow and send after you further instructions on this point when I hear from him. Mr. Cresset will not go to Berlin as yet, and I hope he may be able to set you right in this. He is "a worthy, honest gentleman," and you may take his opinion on the matter; and if he thinks it necessary I will send you instructions accordingly. I have already sent him orders to show you all the respect due to your lordship's quality and character. I have heard of the Duke of Zell's illness, but no alteration can be made upon that account. If he dies, instructions will be sent after you; or, failing them, take Mr. Cresset's advice.

Pp. 1½. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 101, pp. 244, 245.

4. To the Earl of Rochester.

The Queen directs you to command all the officers in England who have commands in Ireland to repair at once to their posts, where she thinks they should be at this time, and that leave be not given to any such officers to come thence except such as are chosen members of the present Parliament. This order may be published in the *Gazette* if you think well.

We have the good news this morning of the surrender of Landau and the taking of St. Christopher's.

Rejoicings &c. St. Christopher's was surrendered upon the first attack, but we have no details yet.

P. ¾. *Ibid*, p. 246.

5. To Sir George Rooke.

We have heard of the death of Major-General Selwin [or Selwyn], late Governor of Jamaica, and, two days since, of the death of Colonel Brewer, who was next in command of the forces to Selwyn. You know what a loss these men are, and how necessary it is to have the best we can to command the forces. Therefore, when you are sending thither the detachment which you are instructed to send, consider the matter with the Duke of Ormond, and his Grace must send competent officers in command of the forces there, the Queen not having yet chosen a Governor. We are now assured that M. Chateau-Regnaud, with the galleons, intends for Cadiz unless he meets with any advice of our fleets being there that may make him alter his course.

We have an account this day from Bristol that Colonel Coddington on July 4th took the French part of the island of St. Christopher's, so that whole island is now in our hands. To-day also came the good news of Landau being surrendered to the Imperialists.

Pp. 1½. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 208, pp. 42, 43.

6. To the Duke of Ormond.

Appointment of officers in the West Indies. M. Chateau-Regnaud's* return. Good news from St. Christopher's and Landau.

In substance same as foregoing.

Pp. 1¼. *Ibid*, pp. 44, 45.

* See note on p. 247.

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16 Sept.
Whitehall.

RICHARD WARRE'S* LETTERS.

1. To the Postmasters-General.

My Lords† direct me, in the absence of Lord Secretary Nottingham, to tell you that they would have you publish the design of Mr. Dummer's vessel to the West Indies in such manner as is usual and best, that the merchants and people concerned may know of it.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 146, p. 1.

2. To the Prince's Council.

My Lords think it right that the vessel with which under Mr. Dummer's contract is now to sail for the West Indies, should be praised [appraised] by the Navy Board; and I am to tell you so that you may send orders accordingly. My Lords leave it to you to say what colours he is to use.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.*

3. To Mr. Dummer.

My Lords direct you to order their vessel to sail to Portsmouth as soon as ready, there to receive sailing orders.

You should acquaint the postmasters when you will be there, in order that the merchants' letters may be sent to Portsmouth. *Details.*

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.*, p. 2.

16 Sept.
Bath.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To the Duke of Ormond.

I have yours of 28 August from the camp near Port St. Mary's (being now in attendance on her Majesty, and Lord Nottingham at Burley), with other letters from the fleet. The Queen observes from these that there is like to be greater difficulty and, so, more time spent on this expedition than at first expected; however, she still hopes for success. But if you do not succeed, and the ships have not suffered much damage and are in a condition to undertake anything else on the way home, the Queen desires you and Sir George Rooke to consider in a Council of War what may be attempted according to the Queen's former instructions on any place on the coast of France or Spain on your return from Cadiz, and put it in execution. The Queen is extremely pleased with the bravery of her officers and soldiers and with your Grace's conduct, "which I wish may be always successful."

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 208, pp. 45, 46.

* This letter is not signed by Warre, but is the first in an entry book (No. 146), many of the entries in which are signed by him. He was at this time Under-Secretary to Lord Secretary Nottingham.

† In full "The Lords of the Committee of Council." I do not think it necessary to repeat this every time. Warre also states every time that he writes in the absence of Lord Secretary Nottingham. Apparently he wrote the letters which Nottingham would have written if he had been at the Council.

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2.* To Sir George Rooke.

Similar to foregoing, but without the commendatory passage at the close.

Pp. 1½. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 208, pp. 46, 47.

3. To [Vice-Admiral Hopson.†]

Acknowledges his of Aug. 26th and 28th. Reports sending the last two foregoing. Difficulties of campaign on the coast of Spain. Hopes for success. Similar to foregoing.

P. ¾. *Ibid*, p. 48.

17 Sept.
Bath.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To Sir Cloudesley Shovell.

Sends an advice from Captain St. Loe.

P. ¼. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 101, p. 247.

2. To Captain St. Loe.

I thank you for your news concerning M. Chateau-Regnaud. Pray send this on to Sir C. Shovell unless you have already told him your news. It contains no more than that, but he should hear it at once.

I will speak to the Prince as you desire ; but the Navy Board's objections are still in your way. If they had not obstructed, you had been gratified long since.

P. ½. *Ibid*.

21 Sept.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to RICHARD WARRE.

You will see from the enclosed from Captain Moodie from the *Southampton* in Virginia how difficult he finds it to get credit from the Government there for the stores which he wants. The Prince's Council direct submission to Lord Secretary Nottingham in hopes that orders may be sent to the Governors of H.M.'s plantations to supply the ships there in case of necessity.

P. ½. (*Hol.*) *Add. S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 6, 130. *Enclosing* :—

A. *Captain Moodie to* ———.

I am very short of provisions. I presented my case to the Commissioners of Victualling in due time, but never received an answer nor anything save two months' bread which, I believe, I had left behind. I applied to the Governor and Council, who absolutely refused all help. The Governor said to me himself that he would give me so much as would careen my ship. No naval stores are to be had here. Details.

P. ¾. *Extract. Dated, 29 July &c., as above. Ibid*, 130A.

24 Sept.
Bath.

HEDGES to the DUKE OF ORMOND.

Count Wratislaw has complained of great excesses committed by your troops at the taking of Port St. Mary's, and especially

* The letter is entered as dated from Whitehall.

† Entered as addressed to Sir George Rooke ; but, from internal evidence in this and the last, must, I think, have been intended for Hopson.

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by some of the general officers, whose names are mentioned. The Queen directed the complaint to be laid before her in a Committee of Council. I send further the Queen's command to your Grace to examine strictly into these charges and proceed accordingly against the offenders, and to restore any private property found on land which has been pillaged. Sir George Rooke has been directed to do the like as to any private property found at sea in ships under his command. As to courts martial, the Queen leaves you discretion, relying on you to protect the honour of the service and the nation. She greatly resents the alleged violence. I send you a copy of Sir George Rooke's instructions, in order that you may be fully informed in the matter.

Pp. 1½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 208*, pp. 48–50. *Enclosing* :—

1. *The Queen to the Duke of Ormond.*

Refers to the complaints of Count Wratislaw especially against Sir Henry Bellasyse and Sir Charles Hara. It is not for the Queen's honour that persons accused of such offences should remain in her service. Proceeds :—On receipt of this examine strictly into the complaint (which is sent you) against Hara, Bellasyse and any other of the land officers against whom complaints may be brought, and, if, on inquiry, you find the complaint well grounded, break or suspend them.

Take all possible care, by issuing your orders, for the finding and restoration of private property pillaged and still on land; and publish this order so that the owners, on making out their claims, may have restitution.

Pp. 1¾. *Ibid.*, pp. 50–2.

2. *Count Wratislaw's memorial to Hedges.*

I have to inform you of great disorders committed at the taking of Port St. Mary's, of which I have just heard by letters from the fleet. Lieut.-General Bellasis and Major-Generals Haro [Hara] and Sparr were the first to shew their avarice, which caused the troops to think that, after such an example by their Generals, everything would be permitted. The pillage was horrible and is estimated at more than one million of the standard of the country. The Duke of Ormond was indignant, and has issued strict orders to prevent such offences in future; but I apprehend that in spite of all his zeal for the good of the allies and the precautions which he may take, the offence will be committed again if occasion arises, unless the Queen, at my humble request, expresses her anger at it, and cashiers or suspends officers who give such a bad example to her soldiers. You will see how necessary and just this is, Sir, "for how will the Spaniards be able to believe that we have just rescued them from slavery to France (as we promise in the manifesto) if we commence the business by such great violences. Far from making them favourable to us, we shall drive them more than ever into an alliance with France."*

* The name is spelt in many different ways. The owner of it himself writes "Bellasyse."

1702.

Nor can I conceal from you that many people, from malice or some other reason, are seeking to make everything difficult or impossible for the Duke of Ormond in this expedition. He alone, with admirable zeal and courage, surmounts all difficulties and at last resolved to attack the fort of Santa Cruce, which is one of the Puntals. But as all his efforts will be in vain if the British Admirals (as they say they will) come home and do not stay at Cadiz for the winter (before which time the place will hardly be reduced), I beg for the Queen's orders that the Admirals may stay there for the winter, if not with all their ships, at least with some of them, which can remain there in safety, at all events after they have conquered one or both Puntals. The Portuguese will provide supplies if they cannot be supplied from here. It is needless to tell the Queen and Council how necessary it is to support that enterprize. The glory of her fleet and arms in her first effort is at stake, "the hopes of her allies and particularly those of the Emperor, my master, the terror [spread] amongst the Spaniards, the broken courage of the enemy, the safety of your commerce, the satisfaction of Parliament and the nation, the design in Italy for next year, that against the Indies—all in fact depends on the success of this enterprise." I feel sure the Queen will press it on, and will order her fleet to spend the winter there, making arrangements for the subsistence of the fleet and troops.

I pray for information on the Queen's pleasure in this matter, so that I may inform the Emperor, my master, whose resolutions and plans depend on those which the Queen takes.

Ppy shew this letter to Md. [my Lord] Godolphin, who will understand the importance of the first and second points mentioned in it.

Pp. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$, in French. Dated, London, $\frac{1}{20}$ Oct. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 208, pp. 52-5.

24 Sept.
Bath.

HEDGES to SIR GEORGE ROOKE.

I send the Queen's instructions to you to remain at Cadiz to support the land forces under the command of the Duke of Ormond, which is judged to be of great importance for her Majesty's service. The great ships may be laid up at Lisbon and provisions supplied from thence; wherefore send four or five ships there for supplies; moreover, the Queen is taking steps to supply you from hence. It is hoped the Dutch may be persuaded to stay with you. Assist them all you can to that end, and I am to write to-night to Holland for new instructions for them. I hope they will agree in this as they did in the matter of sending a detachment of Dutch ships for the Streights if there had been occasion. But, whatever the Dutch do, you are to continue there. The Queen relies much on your prudence and conduct, and knows you realise the importance of the expedition on Cadiz.

The Queen has been informed of disorders committed by several land officers at Port St. Mary's, and has ordered the

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Duke of Ormond to make strict inquiry and to restore all property so taken and found on shore. You are to make diligent search to see if any of it has been taken on board ship and, if any has been found, you are to send it on shore, so that it may be restored by the Duke. The Queen is deeply offended at the violence and rapine of her land officers. Give all the help you can for discovering their plunder. I send copies of the instructions to the Duke of Ormond *Details*.

Pp. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 208, pp. 56–8. *Enclosing* :—

Instructions to Sir George Rooke.

To remain at Cadiz during the winter and to assist the land forces unless the land officers “agree that there is no hopes of success at Cadiz and give over that attempt.” His former instructions in regard to the detachment for the West Indies are to hold good.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Overwritten*, “Anne R.” *Signed*, “A.R.” *Ibid*, pp. 58, 59.

25 Sept.
Bath.

ROYAL WARRANT to the LORD LIEUTENANT and CHIEF GOVERNOR of IRELAND.

To order the Paymaster General of Ireland to pay the Master General of the Ordnance there 2,063*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* to be paid by him for musket balls, and to pay Colonel Richard Gorges 742*l.* 8*s.* 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, of which 600*l.* is to be paid as a bounty to 600 soldiers detached for service abroad from the several regiments in Ireland and the rest spent on contingent charges of shipping, fees &c.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *S.P. Signet Office* 15, p. 76.

[Same.]

NOTE on the POWDER and BALL in STORE and WANTED in IRELAND.

	<i>Barrels, powder.</i>	<i>Barrels, ball.</i>
Powder now in store	2,648	
Powder expected from England ..	400	
The ball proportionable to the above is		6,096
Ball in store		1,839
Ball, the produce of 50 tons of lead..		1,120
So there will be in store		2,959
So there is still wanting		3,137*

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Ibid*.

26 Sept.

LORD BROOKE to [NOTTINGHAM].

I am too ill to join the bearer, Mr. Peter Francia, merchant of the City, in waiting on you. He and his factors and correspondents have considerable effects in the Canaries, which they want to bring home if they can. Several merchants have, I

* *i.e.*, the difference between 2,959 and 6,096.

1702.

believe, got leave, on petition, to bring home some pipes of Canary. He hopes to have the like favour.

P. 1. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 77.*

26 Sept.
Admiralty
Office.

The PRINCE'S COUNCIL to NOTTINGHAM.

Sir C. Shovell told us that amongst the prisoners lately taken by him there were five or six persons suspected to be English, Irish or Scotch. We have had them examined by Dr. Bramston, Surrogate to the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and send the examinations. We think they will hardly be found guilty, and desire leave to put them on board the ships bound for the West Indies to serve the Queen.

P. 3. *Signed by Churchill and Hill. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 131. Enclosing :—*

A. *Examination of James Latouche of Brest.*

Deponent lived at Brest, St. Malo or Concalles in Brittany, where he was born ; and so did his parents. His parents were French by birth. Deponent's grandfather was an Irishman, and La touch is the name of a land in Brittany belonging to the deponent, by which he is called after the French manner. His real name is Cartier, though he is not known by it. Deponent set out from Brest on 2 September with his ship the St. Joseph, with a commission from the Admiral of France to cruize against the enemies of the State. Was captured on 4 September by some Englishmen eighteen leagues W.S.W. of Ushant. His captor was the Russell.

Admiral Shovell has deponent's commission. Deponent learnt to know a little English by going to Ireland about sixteen years ago to learn it. He was at Cork about two years ago as a merchant in a Flemish ship called the Diana of Brest. Pierre St. O'Brien, whom the deponent believes to be a Frenchman, was his second captain. Robert Rippert, another of his company, is said to be a Scotchman, and John Berry, another of his company, is said to be an Irishman, and William Tilley, another on board, has declared himself an Englishman, but deponent had orders to put them aboard some English ship that should be ransomed. He had orders to [take] ransom [for] any ship he should take as there were so many English ships of war on the coast. William Jones, who was on board the deponent's ship, is an Englishman who escaped from England. [Details.] Deponent, sixteen years ago, lived at Cork with one Dilley and went to school with one Dixon.

Pp. 2. *Copy. Signed by James Latouch, and sworn before George Bramston, LL.D., Surrogate to the Judge of the Admiralty, and one of the Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer for the Admiralty of England in the presence of Richard Crawley, notary public, Deputy Registrar, on 24 September, 1702. Ibid, 131A.*

1702.

B. *Examination of Peter St. Aubin**.

He was born at Pluballet, within four leagues of St. Malo. His father was an Irishman and captain in Colonel Hamilton's regiment of foot under the Duke of Monmouth. After his father was killed, deponent, being about two years old, was carried by his mother into Ireland. He lived there for fifteen years and then, fifteen years ago, went with his uncle and brother to France. Has ever since lived at Brest or St. Malo, and his wife and children now live there. Was second captain of the St. Joseph referred to in the foregoing deposition.

Details as to capture, as in foregoing, and as to the nationality of Berry, Tilley, Rippet [or Rippert]† and Jones, whom they had orders to put on an English ship. Other details.

Pp. 1½. *Copy. Signed and sworn before Dr. Bramston, 24 Sept., 1702. S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 131B.*

C. *Examination of William Tilley.*

He was born at Gaden in Warwickshire. His father was a labourer there. About March last went to Bristol. Met John Cocks there, who had a bark stopped at Morlaix, because she had some brandy which had not been entered. Agreed to go with Cocks to Morlaix in a French ship to bring his bark back; was delayed a fortnight at Morlaix and then told by Cocks that he could not get his vessel discharged. Went to Roane [Rouen] to get passage for England. Failed, and went to Brest. There, after six weeks, met Captain La Touch, who promised to take him aboard and to put him on board the first English or Irish ship that should be ransomed. Was to have no wages but only his victuals.

P. 1. *Signed &c. as foregoing. Ibid, 131C.*

D. *Examination of Robert Rippet.*

Was born at Kirkaldi [Kirkcaldy]. Lived there till ten years old. Came to London and thence went to Newcastle and back. Bound himself to Captain Atkinson, a Guinea man, and went to Guinea. Returned and went on a voyage to Faro [Alexandria]. Their vessel was lost in the Bay of Biscay, and deponent and others saved themselves in the long boat. They came to St. John de Luz and thence to San Sebastian. Went thence in a Dutchman for Amsterdam, and from thence came to London. Went thence to Guinea in a Guinea ship called the Gamboa galley. On the Guinea coast she was taken and plundered by some pirates, and deponent and others made their escape into the woods. Returning, they found that the ship had been left by the pirates, and they traded on the coast for elephant's teeth; but, not being able to get enough, they "took in negroes and sailed away for Barbadoes and from thence to Jamaica; but missing the island they sailed about 300 leagues to the leeward and, endeavouring to get up to Jamaica, they beat

* Spelt both "St. Obien" and "St. Aubin."

† Spelt both "Rippet" and "Rippert."

1702.

up and down for two or three months and spent all their provisions, and then the negroes rose upon them, but being quelled several of them were killed and died, and so they put into the Havana," where ship and negroes were seized by the Governor. Got passage thence to Brest in a French ship in July last, and was then put on board the privateer, where he was captured, to be placed on the first English ship that should be ransomed. Was to have no wages, or share in any capture made.

Pp. 1½. Copy. Signed &c., as foregoing. *S.P. Dom.*, Naval 6, 131b. The three depositions together pp. 4. *Ibid*, 131b, c and d.

E. Examination of Robert Berry.

Was born about three miles from Cork and lived there till Cork was taken. Then entered Colonel Colt's regiment and served there till it was broken at Tilbury. Then went to Bristol, to Newfoundland and thence with fish to Oporto. Gave his fish to a surgeon to cure his leg, which was hurt. His ship left before he was well, so, on talk of war, he took passage in a Dutchman, which pretended to go to Holland, but put in at Brest. There she was seized and deponent put on board a privateer &c., as foregoing.

P. ¾. Copy. Signed &c. as foregoing. *Ibid*, 131E.

26 Sept.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To Colonel Collier, Lieutenant Governor of Jersey.

I send a copy of my letter to you of 29 August, as I believe it was taken by a privateer and never reached you.

P. ¼. *S.P. Dom.*, Entry Book 104, p. 117.

2. To Hedges.

Sends the list of Deputy-Lieutenants for Lancashire sent in by Lord Derby, and for Cumberland and Westmoreland sent in by Lord Carlisle; to shew the Queen for her approbation.

P. ¼. *Ibid*.

27 Sept.
The Burford,
off Cape St.
Vincent.

CAPTAIN HOVENDON WALKER to [NOTTINGHAM].

I remain here, since I parted from Sir G. Rooke on Friday, with the victuallers left behind to complete the provisions to be taken on board the transport ships, which have only now been put on board them. I want water to go to Barbados, and shall call for it at Madeira. Many things are wanting for the soldiers and many stores for the men-of-war, which we could not supply well from the fleet. Injury to the *Chichester*. Not serious.

Pp. 2. (Hol.) Endd. *S.P. Dom.*, Naval 67, 32.

27 Sept.
Bath.

HEDGES to the EARL OF WINCHILSEA.

The Queen hears that her envoys have usually shewn the respect of kissing the Electress Dowager of Hanover's hand. Lord Lexington did it. Command:—To "observe that ceremony

1702.

if you find it be expected when you come there, upon which matter you may advise with Mr. Cresset."

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 101, p. 309.

28 Sept.
[Guernsey.]

LORD HATTON to NOTTINGHAM.

I cannot do my duty to the family of Mr. Martin, late Lieutenant Bailiff of Guernsey, but by sending you the enclosed depositions regarding the charge against Lieutenant la Boulay.* Other papers herewith shew, what is the fact,—indeed it is not denied—that he was drunk in the town when he ought to have been commanding the guard in the Castle. Colonel Mordaunt, it seems, thinks it is enough penalty to remove the unruly officer to another garrison. La Boulay, I am told, intends to remove here, so that the case may be tried by the Royal Court of Guernsey, knowing that they can only fine him and that they can find nothing to levy on. The only proper punishment is to cashier La Boulay. This will keep the other officers there in some awe, which is necessary. He and other officers have committed similar outrages in recent years. I take it to be my duty to protect the inhabitants of the island from such offences.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Signed. Endd. *S.P. Dom., Channel Islands* 2, 36. Enclosing :—

A. *Complaint and depositions in the case of Lieutenant La Boulaye.*

The complaint was laid on 29 August, 1702, by Catherine Renouf, widow of Jean Martin, and by Peter and Laurens, her children, before Messire Edmond Andros, Kt., Seigneur de Saumarez and Bailly of Guernsey, and in the presence of Thomas De Lisle, John Careye, William Le Marchant, jun., Eleazar le Marchant and Amice Andros, jurors of the Royal Court.

The witnesses depose to La Boulay having on 25 June at night come with the guard to the door of Jean Martin, who was ill and called him by foul and abusive names, called on him to come down and that he would kill him and all his generation.

This allegation is corroborated by many witnesses, whose evidence varies in small details. Their names are William De Putron, Henri du Pré, Samuel Roland, Aaron Guillaume, Jean Pouillet, Thomas Dobree, Marie Henry, Jean Perchard F[il]z Clement, Pierre Le Mesurier, Marie Wats, Marie Luce, Elie Brett, Jean Bouillon, Cathrine Desaignmoig [?] and E. Roland.

In all pp. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ (large). Copies. The depositions (except the last four) were taken on 5 September, 1702. Ibid, 36A.

The last four depositions are on small pieces of paper, all dated Guernsey, 7 September, 1702. Ibid, 36B, C, D and E.

28 Sept.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to NOTTINGHAM.

Sends copies of a letter received from Captain Beaumont and of orders sent to him.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Hol. Endd. *S.P. Dom., Naval* 6, 132. Enclosing :—

* Also spelt La Boulaye.

1702.

A. *Captain Beaumont to Josiah Burchett.*

Only three of the enemy's ships remain in Flemish Road, before Dunkirk. The rest have gone in. On Monday, 21st, in the evening we saw eight sail of them, as usual, but could not, owing to bad weather, look into the road again till Thursday. Then we found only three there. I think that, as the wind and weather have been, they could not go to sea, but go in they might, and there I take it for granted they are. Since then we have stood very near in and, I think, see more ships' masts in the basin than we used to do. If I thought they had gone northward, I would follow them; but my orders are to lie here till further orders. To do so now that nights are long and the weather bad is dangerous for her Majesty's ships, and can do no service on the enemy. If the ships were cleaned and sent cruizing, or victualled to bring home the Northern fleets, it might be well. This is submitted with respect.

I have now with me the Tilbury, Winchester and Blackwall and two Dutch. I send the Worcester with this and to wait for orders.

P.S.—Captain Wyatt, whom I sent into Gravelines pits to reconnoitre, has returned. From what he saw there is no doubt but that the ships which were in Flemish Road have gone in, except the three already mentioned.

Pp. 1½. Copy. Dated Before Dunkirk, 26 Sept. S.P. Dom. Naval 6, 132A.

B. *Copy of Orders sent by express by the [Prince's] Council to Captain Beaumont off Dunkirk on 28 September, 1702.*

Notwithstanding what you say we have reason to think that M. Ponty [Pointis] has got out of Dunkirk with most of his squadron. We have therefore ordered the Worcester to go back to you, and the Dartmouth and Kingfisher to join you from the Downs, the Crown from the Nore, and the Rochester as soon as she has conveyed the Earl of Winchelsea to Holland. As soon as you get these orders take every possible step to satisfy yourself whether the French squadron has or has not got out of Dunkirk. If you find it has, you shall, as soon as the aforesaid ships join you, leave such a force behind you as, with the two Dutch ships there, will be strong enough to contain the three French ships in the road and, taking from them such provisions as they can spare, lie in such a station as you think best for the protection of the ships and convoys coming from the East country with naval stores against any attempt that may be made upon them. These convoys have orders to come from the Sound the last of this month.

If you are quite assured that M. Ponty [Pointis] has gone in with his ships, and that he will not come out again, you are to leave only such ships as may be sufficient to keep in those three ships and to return with the rest of your squadron to the Downs, that there they may be supplied with provisions.

1702.

But, in such case, order the commander in chief to send you immediate information if M. Ponty [Pointis] comes out into the road ; and if you hear he has done so, repair without further orders to Dunkirk and use your best endeavours to prevent his going to sea.

Pp. 1½. *S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 132B.*

29 Sept.
Bath.

HEDGES to LORD TREASURER GODOLPHIN.

In his last letter Mr. Stepney says that having had some discourse with the envoy of Sweden at Vienna, he finds this a proper juncture to send a Minister to the King of Sweden, "that Prince being inclinable to part with some troops to the Allies and more disposed to hearken to terms of peace than he has been at any time since he took the field. If her Majesty sends anyone there seems to be two qualifications requisite for him, vizt., experience in business, and the High Dutch and Swedish languages. I can think of none more proper to be employed than Mr. Stepney, who is within five days' journey and at present has no extraordinary business at Vienna." You know his capacity, and I find he will readily obey the Queen's commands, though he does not much desire to go into Poland. I have sent his letters to Lord Secretary Nottingham to be laid before the Committee of Council, and, if they approve, have desired his lordship to send an account by this night's post to the Earl of Marlborough, with copies of Mr. Stepney's letters. If his Excellency thinks it for the service he, who is the best judge, may either forward some instruction to Mr. Stepney, or send his views on the whole matter to be laid before the Queen.

We have no news from the fleet, but the French letters say that the Duke of Ormond is posted between the Bridge, Suasso, and the town of Cadiz, and that the town is in great want of provisions.

I send you news from Brest, but do not believe that Chateau-Regnaud was so near as they make out. Had he been so, we should have heard of him.

Pp. 1¼. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, pp. 248, 249.*

30 Sept.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM to the COMMISSIONERS of CUSTOMS.

Some papers of importance have come from Vienna for Count Wratislaw, which must not be made public. Let them take such things as are necessary for their use and not liable to custom and let them lock up the rest and leave them in your care (you not inspecting them) until you get orders from the Lord Treasurer what to do further.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 118.*

Sept.

NOTE for the DIVIDENT for September, 1702.*

The figures in the left hand column amount to 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* ; those on the right to 40*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

P. ½. *Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 78.*

* See entry above, pp. 15, 16.

1702.

OCTOBER, 1702.

1 Oct.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to NOTTINGHAM.

Sends extract* of a letter just received from Commander St. Loe at Plymouth.

Five lines. Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 133. Enclosing :—

Commander St. Loe to Burchett.

I have made further inquiry regarding the galleons of John Fermen, one of the prisoners lately taken by a Dutch privateer on a French firep [fireship]. He is a Dunkerker and calls himself a Catholic, but expressly informs as follows :— About 14 August he heard eight guns firing at some ship belonging to the galleons, himself being to leeward. Could see nothing owing to fog. They were off the banks of Newfoundland, and, by their course, steered for Placentia. This agrees with other accounts. Though steering for Placentia, the galleons really intended, he says, for Cape Race [Race] to get provisions and men, which they badly wanted ; and that they did not go into Placentia because the entrance is narrow and the galleons steer very wildly. Moreover, the harbour is bad, but that at Cape Race is able to entertain a great fleet.

He says that a packet was sent to France from the Banks of Newfoundland to say where the galleons were left. Two days later the aforesaid firep [fireship] was sent on the like errand and fell in with some French men-of-war, but lost them ; and in looking for them the fireship fell in with the Dutch privateer. Some letters were thrown overboard, which he believes were advices to France.

He says that Montezuma died in the Havanna and that Count Nermond and Count Rosemadack (both flags) are also dead. Otherwise he confirms the accounts previously sent. I have given him a small gratification, with promise of more if what he says is true and any of the galleons, by his means, fall into our hands. Other details. I believe that he is telling the truth and that the galleons are still abroad and submit that it would be well if two ships of war were sent to cruise off Santa Cruz at the Canaries and wait for them ; for I believe they will make for that place for refreshment. When they are sighted one cruiser should leave to inform the squadron and the other should dog them till he can find where they are.

Pp. 2. Endd. Dated, Plymouth Yard, 29 Sept. Ibid, 133A.

1 Oct.
Bath.

HEDGES to the LORD TREASURER.

My last foreign letters say little of consequence. M. D'Hervart reports that the Elector of Bavaria is gone home, fearing the

* Burchett calls it a copy : but the enclosure is not a complete letter and is endorsed "Extract."

1702.

detachments that are sent against him. "All we have considerable" from sea is that one of the galleons is arrived at St. Lucar. If this be so, it is probable that the others have gone for the coast of Spain, though the account which I received last night from Captain St. Loe appears to show they are not so near. Lord Nottingham has a letter from Port Louis of 26 September saying they were in a miserable condition and not able to defend themselves. I hope Sir C. Shovell, who, I hear, has gone out, may find them if they come for France.

P.S.—I suppose you know the Lords of the Committee are preparing to send recruits to the Duke of Ormond.

P. ½. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 249.

1 Oct.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded.

The Committee of Council approve the removal of the prisoners of war from the Savoy to Dover. Give directions accordingly.

Count de Mornay says he has heard from M. de Pontchartrain concerning a cartel. Go and hear his proposals and report to me.

P. ½. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, pp. 118, 119.

2. To Same.

To set at liberty Laurence Ruben, Francis Willaert and a boy called John Shiker, unless there is some particular reason against doing so. Robert Elfrey of Harwich and two other men have been released from Newport in Flanders on an obligation that this should be done.

P. ½. Ibid, p. 119.

3. To Same.

Queen's command :—To pay 24*l.* 1*s.* 2½*d.* to Charles Morris of Dover for hiring and fitting up a house in which to keep prisoners of war.

P. ¼. Ibid, p. 120.

4. To Same.

The Royal African Company represent that there are several prisoners of war at Plymouth (not Frenchmen), particularly one William Collier, a German, who are willing to serve the Company in their forts at Guinea. Queen's command :—Give order to the Commissary at Plymouth to deliver Collier and such other prisoners (if not French or Spanish) as are willing so to serve to the Company's superintendent at Plymouth that they may be sent to Guinea in one of the Company's ships now lying there.

P. ½. Ibid, pp. 120, 121.

5. To the Attorney General.

Sends a petition of John Albery, lately laid before the Committee of Council, for prosecution of the offender mentioned in it.

P. ¼. Ibid, p. 121.

1702.

6. To the Prince's Council.

The Committee of Council approve of the suggestion that certain seamen taken by Sir Cloudesley Shovell on prizes and suspected to be English, Scotch or Irish be put on board ships bound for the West Indies to serve the Queen. Give directions accordingly.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104*, p. 121.

7. To Same.

The Committee think the commanders of sloops which, pursuant to a contract with Mr. Dummer, are to carry letters &c. to and from the several British islands in America should have commissions granted to them, as the packet-boats have; and I am to let you know it, so that you may receive his Royal Highness' directions therein and dispatch such commissions. The present commanders are Captain Ralph Corbett, commander of the *Bridgman*, and Captain Richard Sympson of the *Mansbridge*.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.*, p. 122.

8. To Same.

Committee of Council's order:—The Governor of Jamaica should have a ship to take his equipage there, as the Governor of Barbados had. Take his Royal Highness' orders for directions to the Navy Board to supply one.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.*, pp. 122, 123.

9. To the Commissioners for Sick and Wounded.

To consider a letter from the Mayor of Southampton *re* provision of an adequate guard for the French and Spanish prisoners, which are there in large numbers.

Note.—That Mr. Cornelius, the Mayor of Southampton, reported on 28 September that there were over 600 French and Spanish prisoners there and a guard of only one officer and sixteen or eighteen men.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.*, p. 123.

2 Oct.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM to BERNARD ELLIS, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey.

The Queen would have you acquaint Lieutenant la Boulay that he must take the first opportunity of coming into England and appear before one of the Secretaries of State to answer the charges against him.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.*

3 Oct.
Whitehall.

SAME to the EARL OF CARLISLE.

I sent the lists of Deputy-Lieutenants to Secretary Hedges, who has returned them approved; but I did not include Mr. Henry as well as Mr. George Fletcher (as in your list), as you said this was a mistake. I did not include Mr. Andrew Huddleston for the reason formerly given, in which your lordship seemed to agree.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.*, p. 124.

1702.
5 Oct.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM to the COMMISSIONERS for SICK and WOUNDED.

Yours of the 2nd, with letters of the Count de Mornay and M. de Pontchartrain, have been considered by the Committee of Council. I am directed to tell you :—

You should inquire into the treatment of French prisoners here, and especially at Portsmouth. The Queen desires that they may be treated as prisoners of war should be, and as well as is consistent with their safe custody, that no occasion may be given to the ill-usage of such of her subjects as may be unfortunately taken by the French.

He mentions two French privateer captains who are in irons at Southwark on suspicion of being English. Pray let me know the facts about them, that such steps may be taken as are just.

You may tell Count de Mornay that I am surprised at the list [he sends] of French vessels detained in Jersey, Guernsey and the Isle of Wight, because I had long ago sent orders to release all those which were there before the Declaration of War. I do not believe there are now any in those islands, but I will repeat the Queen's orders ; save only the *Susanna* of Cherbourg, who brought over spies, and whose captain has deserted her and never claimed her.

You may further tell him that the difference in number between the French prisoners here and the English in France is so great that they could not reasonably expect that the exchange should take place in the manner suggested, which is all for all ; but that if the French will agree to exchange man for man of the same quality, this shall be done, and the ransom of the rest allowed on fair terms, which terms shall continue for restitution of prisoners hereafter taken.

The proposal for bringing all the English prisoners to Calais or St. Malo has great inconveniences to us, because the English prisoners now at Dunkirk, Rochfort &c. would have to march there ; and we know, by experience in the late war, that many perished in so long a march. The French must therefore either appoint more places of embarkation or devise some better way of bringing the men to the ports "than by driving them thither as was practised in the late war."

It seems very curious that the Governor of Bayonne should seize a number of English merchantmen and demand a ransom for them and give no account of it to the French Court. The circumstances of these merchants are such that they should not be made prisoners, and her Majesty insists on their being released. An answer on this point is expected at once, so that her Majesty may resolve on her action as to the French merchants and prisoners here, with regard to whose release the French desire a cartel to be settled.

Pp. 2½. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, pp. 124–7.

6 Oct.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Earl of Berkeley.

[I send] the list of Deputy-Lieutenants sent in by your

1702.

lordship, which have come back from Bath with her Majesty's approbation. I have signed them.

Six lines. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 127.

2. To the Mayor of Southampton.

Yours of 21 September *re* insufficient guard for prisoners has been sent to the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded (the proper officers). They say the guard has been so strengthened as to give you the security you desire.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid*, pp. 130, 131.

MEMORIAL of the PARISHIONERS of ALTHORP to the QUEEN.

We prostrate ourselves [&c.] on behalf of our present curate, Mr. Martin Horbury*, that he may succeed Mr. Sedgwick, late rector of this place. He is a sober, honest and peaceable man, who has lived among us for twelve years and "very deeply interested himself in our most hearty love" by his life amongst us. We are all ready to serve him for his own sake and for that of his father, who was rector here. We pray your Majesty to condescend unto us, and will ever pray &c.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed* by Francis Hutton, Robert Elwick and ninety other parishioners. *Followed by* :—

7 Oct. Martin Horbury to Richard Dalston.

Prays that the letter may be laid before the Queen or Mr. Secretary.

A note. (Hol.) The whole p. 1. Add. (in Horbury's hand) to Mr. Dalston at his house "in the Pall Mall." S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 79.

7 Oct. COLONEL COLLIER to NOTTINGHAM.

Jersey.

The Commissary of St. Malo, in compliance with a request which (promising similar treatment) I made to him, has sent back not only some gentlemen of this island who were taken when fishing just outside the harbour, but also Peter Seal, an English factor at Bilbao, who was stopped at St. Malo when trying to get home before the war, and Christopher Jones, who was commander of the *Somerset*, of Minehead, and was taken on July 13, when bound for London from Antigua with sugar, and says that his ship was retaken before he reached France; also Mr. Wybert, commander of the *Betty* [details], which was taken the 16th of July, but retaken in 18 hours, and two hands taken on the *Hopewell* of Lancaster, which was taken coming from Port O Port [Oporto] and ransomed. The Commissary wrote very civilly asking that, in return, all such prisoners as were detained here when war was declared should be returned. For the return of the boat the gentlemen who came in her gave security at St. Malo's. We have four [French] merchants and two gentlemen detained here, the merchants being traders here since long before the war, but I cannot release them without fresh orders, [details] which please send.

* Also spelt "Horberry."

1702.

P.S.—They say there is great joy in France at the return of the galleons, our retreat from Cadiz and the capture of Guastela [Guastalla] in Italy.

Pp. 1½. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Channel Islands 2, 37.*

7 Oct.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM to MR. VERNON.

I understand that Mr. Bradshaw is bailed by the Lord Chief Justice, and the others have desired to be bailed by me. I do not know with what sum they are charged or what security they gave on coming into office. What bail should I require of each of them?

P. ¼. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 127.*

8 Oct.
Whitehall.

SAME to the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR of JERSEY.

I have received a list of French ships detained (as alleged) at Jersey, and again order you to discharge any of them which were there before the Declaration of War and to give me the reasons why any others are detained.

List of five ships follows, with details as to their port, lading, masters &c.

Also note of similar letter addressed to the Lieutenant Governor of Guernsey and of eight vessels stopped at Grenezey [Guernsey] with similar details.

In all pp. 1¾. Ibid, pp. 129, 130.

[9 Oct.]

PETITION to the QUEEN of THOMAS WATSON, D.D., Bishop of St. David's, shewing that :—

Some clergy and officers of petitioner's diocese, angry at his attempts to reform non-residence and other disorders complained of in his diocese, raised and spread many false and scandalous reports to make petitioner odious. They made use of that ill fame to present articles of simony and other pretended crimes against him. These were so presented to the Archbishop that he was "prevailed with" to cite petitioner to appear at Lambeth, and afterwards to pronounce sentence of deprivation, with excessive costs, against him, which his Judges Delegates confirmed.

The prosecution was wholly malicious, the witnesses untrustworthy, and the evidence insufficient to justify the sentence. The petitioner's witnesses were not allowed to give evidence, and several allegations material to his case were excluded by his Grace's agents and the delegates.

Prays for "a commission of review, with a clause of new matter directed to such noble peers, Bishops, Judges of the Common Law and Doctors of the Civil Law," as the Queen thinks fit to hear and determine the cause.

P. 1. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 80.*

13 Oct.
Whitehall.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To the Prince's Council.

At M. Leyoncrona's request, to direct the release of a Swedish

1702.

sailor lately pressed on board the *Sunderland*, that he may have a ticket for his wages, if they think fit.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 204, p. 348.

2. To the Postmaster[s] General.

I send a despatch which the Queen has ordered to be sent to the Earl of Marlborough and her Majesty's ministers abroad on the occasion of the late success at Vigo. I have charged King, the messenger, with them, and desire that he may be supplied at once with a packet-boat or, if there be none at hand, some other convenient boat.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 101, p. 259.

14 Oct.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to MR. BLATHWAYT.

The Prussian Ambassador Extraordinary, M. de Spanheim, has presented a demand for the arrears of subsidies due to his master. He mentions your name in it, and as I believe you know the state of the matter, I send the demand. Please return it with a state of that arrear to be laid before the Queen.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Ibid.*, p. 250.

Same.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Prince's Council.

The French proposal for a general exchange of prisoners having been rejected, the Lords of the Committee desire your opinion as to fixing terms and rates for a cartel.

Repeats objections of his letter of 5 October, 1702 [*above*, p. 266], as to the concentration of British prisoners in France at Calais and St. Malo. *Proceeds* :—Please consider to what other French ports they should come, and how the hardships experienced in the last war may be avoided.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, pp. 131, 132.

2. To the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded.

Queen's command :—Give order to release Laurence Hendrixsen, master of a busse belonging to Bouges [Bruges], and one of his crew. John Bilton, master of a ship belonging to Burlington [Bridlington], and his son, who were taken by a privateer of Ostend, have, the Queen hears, been released on condition of these men receiving their liberty.*

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Ibid.*, p. 133.

15 Oct.
Whitehall.

SAME.

1. To the Prince's Council.

Colonel Nicholson, in a letter of 23 July, recommended that all vessels leave thence, at latest, at the commencement of June (and before if possible), as they suffer much by worm and sickness

* These letters regarding exchange of prisoners are hereinafter shortly calendered as "for exchange of A.B. for C.D."

1702.

of men, by waiting. I am to send this to you that you may discuss it with the merchants.

Pp. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, pp. 133, 134.

2. To the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded.

If no objection, agree to exchange of Dupont Gille Simon, captain of a French privateer, for Josuah Inglelate and Phineas Thomas, masters of ships belonging to the Royal African Company who are in prison at St. Malo and Dinant.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid*, pp. 134, 135.

3. To Henry Hooke, Lieutenant-Governor of Plymouth.

Yours of the 25th. Your conduct in the case of the French prisoners set ashore by the Dutch privateer is approved. It is very fit Mr. Warren, who did much to obtain their liberty by being surety for them, should be obliged to answer for it at the Sessions.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid*, p. 132.

16 Oct.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to the LORD LIEUTENANT of IRELAND.

Your report of 17 July last *re* Captain William Flower has been laid before the Queen, who commands that, in consideration of his claim and services, you give him such employment, military or civil, as you think fit for him.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 101, p. 250.

Same entered again. *Ibid*, p. 257.

Same.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded.

The main fleet under Sir George Rooke being about to return, you are to take care of any sick and wounded soldiers who may be landed in such manner as you are directed by his Royal Highness to take care of sick and wounded seamen. Keep distinct accounts of the two services.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, p. 135.

2. To the Officers of Ordnance.

What tents have you ready in case of necessity? Were any sent from your office with the Duke of Ormond? If so, how many?

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid*, p. 136.

3. To the Lord Treasurer.

Relates the fact of Sir G. Rooke bringing home plunder from Port St. Mary's in Spain. *Proceeds* :—The Queen would have you give orders to the Customs Officers to allow no such goods to be landed. *Further pleasure*.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid*.

4. To the Commissioners of Transport.

Queen's command :—You must not give any charge in on the horses and men that went with the fleet to Cadiz.

Five lines. *Ibid*, p. 146.

1702.
17 Oct.
Whitehall.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To the Commissioners of Prizes.

The Queen hears that great quantities of goods and money [details] have been pillaged from the Spaniards at Port St. Mary's and elsewhere, and are on board the fleet and attendant ships. Some of these have already arrived and the rest are daily expected. The Queen is resolved that the strictest account of them be taken and none embezzled. She desires you to take the advice of her counsel in the Court of Admiralty, and, through your officers at the various ports, to lay hands on these goods when they arrive. If possible prevent their being put ashore, but if any of them are put ashore, have them arrested and put in safe keeping until further order. For doing this, you are to apply to his Royal Highness for letters of assistance to the sea and land officers on board the fleet and to the Lord Treasurer for orders to the Commissioners of the Customs to help you with their officers and agents if necessary. Give an account of your proceedings in this matter from time to time that I may lay the same before the Queen and take her further pleasure. "You are to consider that this is a thing of great consequence and the nature of it is such that it does not admit of any delay."

P. 1. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, pp. 252-3.*

2. To the Dutch Ambassadors.

Hopes for a meeting between them and the Commissioners appointed to treat with them. Confusion owing to the approaching meeting of Parliament. When things are in order all care will be used to conclude the Treaty.

P. 2, in *French. Ibid, p. 267.*

17 Oct.
Prize Office.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF PRIZES TO HEDGES.

We have sent orders to all our sub-commissioners and agents to seize all goods and effects mentioned in your letter of directions to us when Sir George Rooke's ships come in from Spain.

We send our advocates' opinion as to procedure for obtaining and securing the plunder. We will enjoin care upon our officers and let you have constant reports.

P. 3. Signed by Edward Brereton, George Morley, R. Yard and Ant. Duncombe. *Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 117, 48. Enclosing :—*

A. *Opinion of T. Cooke and William Oldys [Barristers-at-Law]. In order to make more effectual discovery of what plundered goods are brought in her Majesty's fleet now coming from Spain under the command of Sir George Rooke, it is our opinion that commissions of inquiry should issue from the High Court of Admiralty, together with warrants to arrest and secure such of the said goods as shall thereby be discovered. Those commissions and warrants should be directed to the Prize officers and other proper persons residing at the ports at which the said fleet, or any ships belonging to it, arrive.*

P. 1/2. Dated, 17 October, 1702. *Ibid, 48A,*

1702.
17 Oct.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Lord Treasurer.

The Queen thinks fit to allow Sir David Mitchell 500*l.* for his journey into Holland, and desires you to give order accordingly.
Five lines. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 146.

2. To the Attorney General.

The Queen has ordered the Duke of Ormond to confine the officers concerned in the plunder of Port St. Mary's contrary to her Majesty's express command in her declaration and to the Duke's directions. Her Majesty desires that they be tried, and your opinion is required on the best way of trying them. I send you this notice that you may have your opinion ready by 10 a.m. on Monday next, when the Committee of Council will meet at my office, and expect it from you. Sir John Cooke, Judge Advocate, is ordered to attend at the same time and occasion.

P. ¾. Ibid, p. 137.

18 Oct.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to the COMMISSIONERS of PRIZES.

Queen's command:—In pursuance of her Majesty's pleasure expressed yesterday as to the arrest of the plunder that is on the fleet, transport and other vessels, your officers at the ports are to take ashore all such plunder when they have taken an account of it, and put it into her Majesty's warehouses, that the ships in which it is be not delayed from further services. Take the necessary care in this.

P. ½. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 257.

19 Oct.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Officers of the Ordnance.

The muskets usually furnished out of the Tower are deemed too heavy for service in the West Indies, and those used by the "bucquaniers" thought more serviceable. Give orders at once for as many of these as can be ready in ten or twelve days and let me know how many can be ready in that time.

P. ½. S.P. Dom., Entry Book, 104, p. 138.

2. To the Lord Treasurer.

The Queen has appointed Mr. Hezekiah Marshall to be Commissary General of the musters, provisions and victuals to the forces sent out under the command of the Earl of Peterborough to the West Indies, and gives him a salary of 400*l.* a year for himself and one clerk, and one half of this to be advanced to him. Give directions accordingly.

P. ½. Ibid.

19 Oct.
Prize Office.

The COMMISSIONERS of PRIZES to HEDGES.

Shall we send our directions to our agents (for securing the plunder in the Queen's warehouses) by express, or may they wait for the post to-morrow?

P. ½. Signed as their last letter (above, p. 271). Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 117, 49.

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19 Oct.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to the PRINCE'S COUNCIL.

By command :—Encloses copy of a paper sent in by the Levant merchants asking for a convoy for eight of their ships, which they design to send at once to Turkey. His Royal Highness to consider it.

P. 4. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 204, p. 355.

20 Oct.
Whitehall.

SAME to SAME.

Similar to same to same of 13 October [*above*, pp. 268–9]; for release of two Swedes. [*Details.*]

P. 1. *Ibid.*, p. 349.

20 Oct.

SIR EDWARD NORTHEY (Attorney General) to [NOTTINGHAM].

In regard to the matters you proposed to me yesterday :— I find by the Petition of Right (3 Car. I) it is complained that several Commissions had issued under the Great Seal by which certain persons had been assigned Commissioners with powers to proceed within the land according to the justice of martial law against soldiers who should commit murder, robbery, felony, mutiny or other outrage or misdemeanour, and to try and execute them according to that law. The Commissions complained of were issued in time of peace, when martial law ought not to have been executed, but the petition admits that that law may be exercised in an army in time of war. Nevertheless, in all the Annual Acts passed during the late war for punishing officers or soldiers who should mutiny or desert, there is a declaration of Parliament saving to all men the right to be tried by their peers according to the known and established laws of the realm. This, being declared in time of war, seems to mean that even in time of war martial law cannot be exercised without an Act of Parliament. It remains to be considered :

(1) Whether these declarations of the Parliament against martial law extend to the Queen's forces out of the realm so that they cannot be subject to martial law there.

(2) Whether they apply to those forces so as to prevent persons from being tried by martial law here for offences committed out of the realm.

(3) Whether by virtue of the Annual Mutiny Act, martial law may be used to try other offences in the army than those (mutiny, sedition and desertion) specially mentioned in it.

I ask these questions because offences committed beyond seas cannot be tried by a jury here, nor can offences which are not offences against the common law, but against martial law. If these cannot be tried by Courts-Martial, they must go unpunished.

This matter is of such consideration that I do most humbly propose that these questions, with such others as your lordship thinks fit, be laid before all the Queen's "Councill" in the law or a Committee of the "Privy Councill" at which both the Chief Justices may be consulted. Their opinion will be of more use and authority than that of "council" can be.

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I give you this trouble lest the Queen's service should be prejudiced by my sudden and single opinion on the questions proposed to me.

Pp. 2. (*Hol.*) *Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 81.*

20 Oct.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Prince's Council.

The Earl of Peterborough has suggested that the twenty-two brass guns—24 pounders—and sixteen sakers taken on board the *Neptune* or *Trident*, and now in the Tower, might be of use for the *Boyne* in the West Indies. The Queen approves this. Receive his Royal Highness's directions for orders to the officers of the Ordnance to put these guns on board suitable ships.

The Queen is willing that the *Fubbs* yacht should be ordered with the Earl to Jamaica if you have no objection to it. Take directions from his Royal Highness to sheathe her, or any other yacht which you send instead.

Pp. 1½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, pp. 139, 140.*

2. To the Attorney General.

The Queen desires you to prepare a warrant with the heads of a charter for refounding the Hospital of the Savoy, with the clauses and powers mentioned in the accompanying report. Insert in the clause a reserving power to the Queen to permit the inhabitants of St. Mary de Strand parish to use the Savoy Chapel as formerly.

P. ½. *Ibid, p. 140. Enclosing :—*

Report to the Queen on the re-foundation of the Hospital of the Savoy.

l. s. d.

<i>The certain rents payable to the Savoy Hospital</i>			
<i>before it was dissolved were</i>	444	13	7
<i>The fines on renewing leases were at least ..</i>	100	0	0
<i>The burial fees for burials in the chapel were</i>			
<i>about</i>	15	0	0

I think the hospital may be refounded to consist of a Master, a Chaplain and twenty poor widows, to be called "the Master, Chaplain and Poor of the Hospital of King Henry VIIIth in the Savoy, founded by Queen Anne," &c., with the clauses and powers usual in such cases.

The said master, &c., to be subject to such laws and ordinances as your Majesty thinks fit for the government of the hospital and its members.

The master and chaplain to be in Holy Orders, and to be constituted by your Majesty and your successors under the Great Seal on any avoidance.

The poor to be nominated by your Majesty and your successors under your sign manual on any vacancy. If your Majesty do not fill a vacancy within [blank] months, then the master to appoint to it.

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The master, chaplain and poor to hold for life subject to the orders and to removal for misdemeanour or breach of the ordinances.

The poor to be removed by the master and chaplain and the master and chaplain by the Visitor.

The number of poor to be twenty, unless the Visitor decides that the revenue will support more.

The master to have 100l. a year and lodging and the chaplain 50l. a year and lodging. The poor to have 6d. a day and 40s. a year to buy a "gown of black cloth." Each of the poor to have a lodging. The rest of the revenue to be spent in officers' salaries and repairs, &c.

Repeats rule as to ordinances. Proceeds :—

That for the support of the Hospital your Majesty may be pleased to grant the said master, chaplain and poor and their successors for ever all the late site of the dissolved hospital and all its houses and buildings and lands, manors and revenues.

The inhabitants of the parish of "St. Mary le Strand" have no parish church and have long used the Savoy Chapel as such and found a preacher there at their own expense and have petitioned to be allowed to continue to use it. I think this may be granted. The chapel is large enough for the needs of the inhabitants of that parish and of the Savoy precinct and for the said poor. Provision may be made by ordinance for the said parish touching the chapel.

Fitting lodgings should be provided for the master, chaplain and poor ; but this is difficult because the room where the poor were formerly lodged is now used by your Majesty for a barrack for soldiers, and has been so for near 30 years. Another part is used as a prison for deserters and prisoners of war, and the greatest part of the grounds within the hospital is let on long leases by the late master and chaplains, only the master's house being unlet and in your Majesty's disposal, as are the barracks and prison buildings. If the use as barrack and prison is to continue, accommodation must be found for the poor. Sir Christopher Wren, Surveyor of your Majesty's Works, tells me that the barrack and prison are much out of repair and that it will need 1,500l. to repair them, and much more to equip them as a lodging for the poor. The rents due are not nearly sufficient for this purpose.

Pp. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, pp. 141–5.

3. To the Lord Treasurer.

The plunder taken at Port St. Mary's, if marked and inventoried by Sir George Rooke, but not otherwise, may be taken ashore and stored in her Majesty's storehouses. Pray give orders accordingly.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid*, pp. 145, 146.

21 Oct.
Admiralty
Office.

REPORT by PRINCE GEORGE OF DENMARK (as Lord High Admiral) on the PETITION of MATHEW AYLMEY.

As ordered on July 11 last I have considered the petition ;

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and report that the petitioner laid down his commission as flag officer on her Majesty's constituting Mr. Churchill Admiral of the Blue, and that he was afterwards removed from his post as Commissioner of the Navy by her Majesty. I do not find that Admiral Killigrew and Sir Ralph Delavall refused to serve in their respective stations, as alleged in the petition; but, being left out of the Commission of the Admiralty and not employed at sea after 1693, King William gave them the pensions they now enjoy in consideration of their good services at sea.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. Signed, George, and countersigned by Burchett. *S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 134.*

21 Oct. HEDGES to the PRINCE'S COUNCIL.

Similar to same to same of 13 Oct. (*q.v. above*, pp. 268-9); for release of four Swedes. [*Details.*]

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 204, p. 349.*

21 Oct. The PRINCE'S COUNCIL to NOTTINGHAM.
Admiralty
Office.

Yours of yesterday. His Royal Highness has given order for the *Solsdyke* yacht to be fitted out to attend Lord Peterborough to his post as Governor of Jamaica. The *Fubbs* mentioned in your letter, is with Sir George Rooke.

The guns which his lordship desires carried to the *Boyne* are not fit for sea, and the *Boyne* is already gunned according to the Order in Council, and, without a fresh order, cannot be altered; nor do we know how these guns could be carried to the *Boyne* in the West Indies or how the guns on board of her could be brought thence; but if the Queen thinks it right that his lordship should have these guns her pleasure must be signified directly to the Master-General of the Ordnance.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. Signed by Mitchell, Churchill and Hill. *Endd.* *S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 135.*

22 Oct. NOTTINGHAM to the COUNCIL of TRADE and PLANTATIONS.
Whitehall.

The Queen has heard great complaints against Mr. Atwood, late Chief Justice, and Mr. Weaver, late solicitor of the Colony of New York. Send particulars of the charges and evidence against them, that the right proceedings may be taken. They have come from New York to Plymouth.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 149.*

23 Oct. The PRINCE'S COUNCIL to NOTTINGHAM.
Admiralty
Office.

We have yours of the 19th with the petition of the Company trading to the Levant, asking for a convoy of four good ships to escort the fleet which they are about to send to Turkey. One of the merchants was with us this morning on the matter; but it is impossible that the number of vessels desired can be got together in twenty days, as the Company desire, as they are now employed in other services and are out of the reach of his Royal Highness's orders—either with Sir C. Shovell, in the squadron sent to look after the Dunkerque ships, as convoy for the Earl

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of Marlborough, or at Newfoundland, or needed to protect the ships bound to Portugal.

We have acquainted the merchants that, if they will let their trade stay, a convoy will be provided for it as soon as possible in case it be the Queen's pleasure that so many ships be employed in this service.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. Signed by Mitchell, Churchill and Hill. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 136.

24 Oct. JOHN THOMSON to CHARLES EYRES.

Pray send down a *subpœna* returnable in time that we may file a bill this term that the defendants may answer by next term. William Tuckey [?], plaintiff [?], against John Smith, Elizabeth, his wife, and Mary Smith. Pray send it next post.

Four lines. Signed. Add. to Charles Eyres at his seat in the Exchequer Office; Inner Temple. Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 82.

24 Oct. HEDGES to HUGH TONKIN, ESQ., or other the HIGH
Whitehall. SHERIFF of CORNWALL.

Queen's command:—Not to execute sentence on Francis Foxworthy, who was condemned for the murder of Edward Gribley [*sic*] at the Summer Assizes at Launceston. A warrant for his pardon has been signed, but will take some time to go through the necessary offices.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, pp. 250–1.

25 Oct. [VICE-ADMIRAL*] AYLMER to [NOTTINGHAM].

I send the enclosed to correct an error which, as his Royal Highness's secretary tells me, has got into the report on my petition. Pray lay it before the Queen when my report is read.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. (Hol.) Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 117, 50. Enclosing:—

A. In answer to a report on Mr. Aylmer's petition.

He did not lay down upon Mr. Churchill's being made Admiral of the Blue, as is alleged in the report. Mr. Churchill became Vice-Admiral of the Red, which post (and many others) Mr. Aylmer had previously held (as he presumes, without blame). He cannot be said to have declined the service from which he was displaced.

The Queen removed him from being a Commissioner of the Navy. Hopes she will consider his long service, as alleged in his petition.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. Ibid, 50A.

26 Oct. NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

Whitehall.

1. To Lord Chief Justice Holt.

The Queen desires his opinion and that of the judges and her counsel on enclosed paper; which opinion is to be laid before her Majesty in Council on Friday next.

* He had lately been so; see the enclosure.

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2. To Seafield.

To-morrow at 6 p.m., at the Council Chamber in the Cockpit, is appointed for the meeting of the Commissioners of both Kingdoms for the Union. Pray give notice to the Scottish Commissioners accordingly.

3. To the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded.

To send an account of how many prisoners of war are now in England and where they are confined.

4. To Dr. Brampston.

Queen's command to prosecute in the Court of Admiralty the *Mary* of Ross (James Allen master), lately from Nantes and driven into Falmouth by contrary winds.

5. To the Lord Treasurer.

Queen's command:—200*l.* to Mr. Edmond Hawley, who is going abroad on the Queen's special service.

Five short letters. In all pp. 1½. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, pp. 147-8.

26 Oct.
St. James'.

The QUEEN to the CHANCELLOR and PRIVY COUNCIL of SCOTLAND.

Postponing the meeting of the Scottish Parliament from 12 November next to 6 April, 1703. This is done for many reasons, "particularly that the setting on foot and carrying on the . . . Treaty of Union towards a happy conclusion to be reported to our next Parliament will need a longer time."

P. 1. *S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book 18, pp. 235-6.*

Same.

SAME to the SCOTTISH COMMISSIONERS for the UNION with ENGLAND.

Postponing the date of their meeting with the Commissioners for England at Westminster from 27 October to 10 November next.

P. 2. *Ibid, pp. 236, 237, and S.P. Scotland, Series II, Vol. 2, p. 6.*

27 Oct.
St. James'.

SAME to the ENGLISH COMMISSIONERS for the UNION.

Adjourning their sittings to November 10 next at Westminster. Also note of the Commissioners' meeting on this day.

Pp. 2½. *S.P. Scotland, Series II, Vol. 2, pp. 4-6.*

27 Oct.
General Post
Office.

The POSTMASTERS GENERAL to the LORD HIGH TREASURER.

The postrenters of Scotland have from time to time run considerably in arrears to this office, and we have, to recover the money, sued on the bonds from both principals and securities, but meet with such delays in the prosecution that we fear the money may be lost unless the Queen gives special directions to her officers in Scotland to assist. Sir David Dalrymple and one of the Scottish Judges are now in London, so we think this a good

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time to move in the matter. The late King directed that we and Mr. Hill should meet the Secretaries of State of Scotland and endeavour to adjust these matters. We accordingly did meet and came to some arguments [*sic*] thereupon, and were in hopes some part of the money would long ere this have been paid; but as delays still take place, we think it right to let your lordship know of them.

Pp. 1½. Signed by R. Cotton and Tho. Frankland. *Endd.* *S.P. Dom.*, *Anne* 1, 83.

27 Oct.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to NOTTINGHAM.

Acting on instructions received from the Prince's Council yesterday, I have prepared a draft of instructions to Vice-Admiral Benbow on account of the Earl of Peterborough's going Governor to Jamaica. They were read to the Prince's Council this morning, and you will receive a copy herewith [*missing*].

P. ½. (*Hol.*) *Endd.* *S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 6, 137.

27 Oct.
Sick and
Wounded
Office.

The COMMISSIONERS OF SICK AND WOUNDED to SAME.

Send enclosed account, according to order.

Five lines. Signed by H. Lee, P. Herbert, R. Adams and W. Sherard.

Endd. *S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 117, 51. *Enclosing* :—

Account of the prisoners of war now in England &c.

At various places in England [details], 1,844. *In Guernsey*, 73.

At Kinsale, 82. *There are also some in Jersey, but the agent there was taken by the French whilst coming hither; so there is no account of them.*

P. ½. *Dated*, Sick and Wounded Office, 27 Oct., *Ibid*, 51A.

27 Oct.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to M. VRYBERGEN.*

I have received your letters regarding the paper laden on the vessel of Robert Maitre [or of which Robert — is master?], which has been condemned in the Court of Admiralty. There is at present no remedy but to appeal from the sentence to the Lords Commissioners of Prize Appeals. I have prevented the sale of the paper, which is all I can do for you. As to the request of the Sieur David de Neufville and other subjects of the States-General concerning the cargo of brandy on the *Trais* [*Trois?*] *Amis*; which has been insured by them, I have laid it before her Majesty, who, in your favour, has granted [disclaimed] her share of the 45 barrels [*pieces*] of brandy which have been condemned by the Court of Admiralty.

P. ½, *in French.* *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 101, p. 258.

28 Oct.
Whitehall.

SAME to the PRINCE'S COUNCIL.

Similar to same to same of 13 October, 1702 [*above*, pp. 268–9]; for release of two Swedes. [*Details.*]

P. ¼. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 204, p. 350.

* Envoy Extraordinary of the States General at the English Court.

1702.
29 Oct.
Penzance.

DEPOSITIONS by WILLIAM LANYON and others.

We, William Lanyon, jun., of Penzance, Edward Jones, of same, and William Paule, of Newlyn, say on oath :—

One Solomon Le Griel, a Frenchman, lived here over three years recently. He has said often that war would soon be and that he would do his best to ruin Penzance and the other towns bordering on the sea coast and the said port of Penzance (being in the Mount's Bay). We also say that Le Griel, being like to be questioned for these statements, got privately away, and set forth a privateer from Deip [Dieppe] to effect this design ; but about ten days since was taken near Mount's Bay by a Dutch privateer, commanded by one Captain Garret, and carried into Falmouth, where he is now prisoner of war to the said captain. He has, we are told, there confessed that his design was to burn and plunder Penzance and the other towns in Mount's Bay ; and gives out that he shall soon have his liberty from the Dutch, and is well assured of another ship with which he will carry out his design of burning and plundering the said towns as aforesaid. We fear he will do so if liberated during this war.

P. 3. Signed by Lanyon, Jones (with his mark) and Pawle, and underwritten :—

We, the undersigned, know most of this deposition to be true and believe the rest to be true, the deponents being men of good reputation. We hope Le Griel will be kept prisoner during the rest of the war. Signed by Dan Hawke [or Hawkey], Mayor, and John Pellow, justice, and with seal of the town of Penzance bearing John Baptist's head on a charger.* *Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 84.*

30 Oct.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to the POSTMASTERS GENERAL.

Queen's pleasure :—Order a special boat to be hired to take over to-night's mail, no packet-boat being on this side.

Three lines. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 251.*

30 Oct.
Sick and
Wounded
Office.

The COMMISSIONERS of SICK and WOUNDED to the SECRETARIES of the ADMIRALTY.

We have considered the copy of a cartel between France and the States General for exchange of prisoners taken at land during the late war, and your information and that of Count de Mornay regarding the payments made by the Queen and by the French King to officers and seamen serving in their fleets. We tried to frame a scheme for a cartel according to these scales of wages, but the differences between them makes this difficult. The general principle in regard to ransom appears to be to ask about one month's pay ; but we have suggested rates somewhat higher than this. [Details.] We have fixed the ransom for men in privateers as if they were in first-rate ships. This, if agreed to, would be advantageous, first, because it would discourage [French] privateers, and, secondly, because we have captured many of

* As to the *Volksetymologie* which encircles the crest, see Gilbert's *History of Cornwall*, Vol. IV, p. 316.

1702.

those vessels. We send a copy of the account received from Count de Mornay, compared with her Majesty's scale of payments to officers and men on the fleet. Pray let us know when we are to wait on his Royal Highness with our scheme.

Pp. 1½. *Copy, and signed (copies) by all the Commissioners.*
Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 117, 52. Enclosing :—

- A. *Some heads for a cartel for exchange of prisoners taken at sea.*

Between England and France :—

1. *All prisoners taken by England (except those at Kinsale or in the Channel Islands) shall be collected at Plymouth, Southampton or Dover, and thence brought by English ships under control of the Commissioners, at the cost of France, to certain ports in France, vizt., Calais, Rochfort and St. Malo or to some other port in the Bay. To these ports all the English taken at sea by the French shall be brought from all parts of that Kingdom. They must be brought by sea, or by easy journeys by land, and not chained together. Coaches or messengers shall be provided by the French King for commissioned officers and volunteers by letter, for all seamen who are sick or lame, and for all those others who may be ready to pay for them at the rate which the French King pays. The English ships going to St. Malo to pick up any French prisoners which may be at Jersey or Guernsey. Prisoners in Ireland to be sent by the Commissioners there as often as opportunity offers.*
2. *As soon as the English ships arrive at the French ports mentioned they shall be sent back with all the English prisoners which are there. The intendants at the said ports shall give receipts for all the French prisoners which they receive, and receive the like for the English whom they give. Both shall express their names and qualities, with a view to a final adjustment of the account. Each Government shall allow to its prisoners such allowance for subsistence as the other requires. Accounts of such allowances to be kept and cleared in French money. [Details.]*

To avoid disputes the following shall be deemed to be the fixed scale of ransoms :—

An Admiral of the squadron of the French fleet shall be exchanged for the like officer in the English fleet, or shall pay 8,000 livres.

A Vice-Admiral shall be exchanged for the like officer in the English fleet, or shall pay 4,000 livres.

A Lieutenant-General or Intendant-General shall be exchanged for a Rear-Admiral of the English fleet, or pay 2,400 livres.

The list continues in a descending scale, ending with common seamen, who may be exchanged for each other or 16 livres ; and boys for each other or 8 livres. All privateersmen to be rated as men of ships of 40 guns or upwards in the fleet.

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Other rates are laid down for masters and men of merchant ships.

Pp. 3½. *Copy. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 117, 52A.*

31 Oct.
Whitehall.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To the Lord Mayor of London.

The Queen has received news from the Duke of Ormond and Sir George Rooke that the fleet and land forces have seized and burnt the French men-of-war and Spanish galleons at Vigo. I am to tell you of this that you may give the necessary directions for rejoicings to be made in the City.

P. ¼. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 251.*

2. To Lieutenant-General Churchill.

Similar to foregoing. The cannon at the Tower to be fired.

P. ¼. *Ibid, p. 252.*

Same.

NOTTINGHAM to the LORD TREASURER.

The Queen is willing to give ten trees to the vicar and churchwardens of Mansfield, Notts, for repair of their school. You are, please, to give orders accordingly.

Also note of the petition of the vicar, &c., asking for the trees.

In all p. ⅓. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 149.

Oct.

NOTE for the DIVIDENT for OCTOBER.*

Mentions, *inter alia*, the grants or commissions to Mr. D' Hervertworth, the Duke of Somerset, Greenwich Hospital, the Earl of Peterborough and Duke of Bolton.

The figures in the left column make up to 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and those in the right 31*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

P. ⅔. *Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 85.*

About Oct.

PETITION to the QUEEN of CAPTAIN WILLIAM WANLESS, shewing that:—

Petitioner, on his journey from Ireland to Jamaica, was captured and taken prisoner to France and remained there nine months. Before his departure he had, in order to equip himself for the Queen's service, to contract many debts. By means of his many great losses he is unable to pay these, and may get into trouble on account of them.

Prays for some "restoration" for his losses.

P. ½. *Endd. Ibid, 86. Annexing:—*

Account of petitioner's losses.

Losses in clothes, cure of hand (10*l.* 15*s.*), paid for wounded men, going to Ireland, sickness there and returning (40*l.*) and pay ordered from 8 Oct., 1702.†—total, 257*l.*

Petitioner also lost two hogsheads of brandy, which he bought on an adventure. These were taken from him by the French. He has received 80*l.* in Ireland; so is now 177*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* a loser.

P. ¾. *Ibid, 86A.*

* See above, pp. 15, 16.

† This is the only date in the document.

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NOVEMBER, 1702.

1 Nov.
Whitehall.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To Viscount Shannon.

Summoning him to attend a meeting of the Lords of the Council at Lord Secretary Nottingham's office at 10 a.m. on November 2.
Four lines. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 259.

2. To the Commissioners for Victualling the Navy.

Similar to foregoing.

Four lines. Ibid.

3. To the Attorney General.

Queen's command :—Prepare a proclamation for a General Thanksgiving for the success of the Queen's forces by land and sea this year, especially of her forces under the Earl of Marlborough in the Low Countries and of the fleet and forces under the Duke of Ormond and Sir George Rooke ; and attend the Council with it at 6 p.m. to-morrow. It is intended to celebrate it on one day in London and Westminster and throughout the country on another. Please to leave blanks in the draft accordingly.

P. ½. Ibid, p. 260.

2 Nov. RESOLUTION of the JUDGES.

On the Act of 25 Car. II, cap. 2 (regarding Popish Recusants) :—Where there is a commission and an oath of office to be taken, the sacrament may be taken within three months after the date of the commission or after taking the oath of office, and the oaths and test may be taken the next term or next sessions after the date of the commission or taking of the oath of office. Where there is no oath of office to be taken, the Commissioners may take the sacrament within three months after the date of the commission or after their doing the first act by virtue of the commission, and may take the oaths and test the next term or sessions after such date.

P. ½. Copy, with copies of signatures of twelve judges. Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 87.

2 Nov.
Abd.
[Aberdeen.]

ALEXANDER KER to WILLIAM KEITH.

I send you a list of the persons elected for all Scotland. We reckon the burros [boroughs] to be 34 or 35. If the D[uke] of H[amilton] could fall upon a way to secure Proves [Provost] Allardeis* to his party for the interest of the Queen and country I think it might be a fit time ; for if he once engage[s] he will not be readily broke ; but I fear him to be of Seafeld's party. The barons [*i.e.* county members] are 56 or 60. I hope they will prove true to the service of the Queen and country.

There is a report here that when D. H. [the Duke of Hamilton] came to London he was informed that the Parliament of Scotland was to be adjourned to 6 April, 1703 ; that he had

* Returned for Aberdeen. See enclosed.

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an audience and pointed out to the Queen the danger of so long an adjournment, and that she promised to recall the order for it, and gave orders to the Duke of Queensberry for it. I am told the proclamation of adjournment lay at Edger [*sic*] ten days before the proclamation [*i.e.* before it was issued] but no stop came, so it is thought that the other party is prevailing. I should be greatly obliged if you would let me know once a week how things are going.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *Signed.* Add. to Mr. William Keith, c/o. Mr. Strachne, bookseller, at the sign of the *Golden Bell*, over against the Royal Exchange, London, with cryptic endorsement, and postmarks. Also marked pd. 3[d] to Ed[inburgh]. *S.P. Scotland, Series II, 1, 11. Enclosing :—*

A. *List of Barons [for shires] and Members for boroughs returned to the Parliament of Scotland.*

For this see the *Return of Members of Parliament* (1878), Vol. III, pp. 598–602.

Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. *Ibid.*, 11A.

3 Nov.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to RICHARD WARRE.

I am to inform you that several store ships and transport ships have come to St. Helen's with three men-of-war that have arrived there from the fleet of Sir George Rooke ; so that Lord Secretary Nottingham may take orders from the Queen as to what is to be done with these and others expected "suddenly" home with Sir George Rooke himself. It is unnecessary and expensive that they should remain longer at Spithead if they are not needed. The soldiers are reported very sickly and should be put ashore if the Queen's service will allow it.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. (*Hol.?*) Add. to Warre as Secretary to Lord Secretary Nottingham. *Endd.* *S.P. Dom., Naval* 6, 138.

3 Nov.

J. MACKY to [NOTTINGHAM].

I have not exceeded your instructions in the matter of exchange of prisoners. The Commissioners for exchange of prisoners have ceased treating with Count de Mornay and gave in a scheme for a cartel of their own to the Council last Friday which, when approved, must be sent to France by some one. I may be able to do much service if I am allowed to go over. I have lived at Dover in good reputation ever since the Peace of Ryswick. I must have your approval or I am undone.

My packet-boats cost me 3,000*l.*, and they being now laid aside by the war, I am ruined unless I have your protection.

I was never a party man, and have always done my best under the several Secretaries of State that did govern the Southern province. As director of the packet-boats at Dover I shall always try to serve you. *Details.*

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. (*Hol.*) Add. *Endd.* *S.P. Dom., Naval* 117, 53.

3 Nov.
Admiralty
Office.

PROPOSALS for MANNING the FLEET in 1703.

Five first-rate ships require in harbour 100 men each and to

1702.

make up their middle complements 3,250. For eight second-rate ships the figures are 100 men each when in port and 4,400 to make up the middle complements. For eight third-rates the figures are 800 and 3,120.

The twenty-five fourth-rates in pay bear each 50 men supernumerary to the complements, and the fifteen fifth-rates each 40. Total of these two, 1,850.

The total number of men wanted to make up the middle complements of the ships of the first three rates mentioned above is 10,770.*

It is proposed to raise these in the following way :—

Those borne on the ships in harbour and as supernumeraries on the fourth- and fifth-rates to be put into the ships	3,950
Twenty-five fourth-rates to be reduced to their middle complements, which, at 29 men each, is..	725
Fifteen fifth-rates to be likewise reduced at 20 men each	300
Marine soldiers	5,000
	<hr/>
	9,975

So that there will want but 805 men to man the whole fleet to their middle complements.

By this means there will be borne about 4,000 men as supernumeraries and in the ships in harbour in ordinary, which, at 45s. a man a month for wages and victuals, comes to 9,000*l.* a month.

P. 1. *Endd.* "R. enclosed from Mr. Burchett," with date. *S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 111, p. 529.

3 Nov.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to COLONEL JOHN GIBSON, Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth.

Stop the execution of sentence on John Evans, who lies under sentence of death for desertion. The Queen has signed a warrant for respiting the execution till 11 November ; but it is not ready to go by this post.

P. 4. *Add.* to Gibson or, in his absence, to the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, and all others concerned. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 101, p. 260.

Latest date,

4 Nov.

DOCUMENTS RELATING to the DISORDERS at PORT ST. MARY'S.

1. The Judges' opinion as the proper way of dealing with those responsible for the disorders was considered by the Queen in Council.

Order, 30 October, 1702. The Judges to consider whether those persons may be brought to trial by Court-Martial on board the fleet before they arrive in England.

P. 1.

* *i.e.* 3,250 + 4,400 + 3,120.

1702.

2. Opinion of the Judges.

They answer the above question in the affirmative after considering the Duke of Ormond's commission. The Queen's Serjeants, Attorney and Solicitor General and all the civilians at Doctors' Commons concur. Martial law may be exercised on the high seas before the ships return to this realm for offences committed by land forces on land beyond sea, if the expedition and authority of the General continue. The words "according to the late Act of Parliament" contained in the General's commission did not confine his jurisdiction to cases of offences mentioned in that enactment, but only applied that Act to procedure in the Courts which he assembles.

P. 3. *Dated*, 4 November, 1702.

3. Commission to the Duke of Ormond.

Gives him power to issue rules and regulations and to punish with death or other penalties those who violate them, after trial by a Court-Martial, which he may assemble as he thinks right "pursuant to the directions of a late Act"* for punishing mutiny and desertion. Power to appoint a Provost-Marshal to use and execute the usual duties of that office. The Queen has appointed a Judge Advocate to attend the said Court-Martials and see that the proceedings are in order. If he is sick or dies the Duke may appoint another in his place. Power to replace all officers who are removed or executed by a decree of the Court. Power to order payment for the officers &c.

Pp. 2. *Dated*, St. James', 12 April, 1702. *In all* pp. 3½. *All copies. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval* 117, 54.

This concludes the documents relating to this case.

⁴/₁₅ Nov.
London.

COUNT DE MORNAY TO NOTTINGHAM.

I hear that the French prisoners are dying every day in prison. This obliges me to ask you if what has been arranged here about exchange will be sent over there; for I must make some answer to M. de Pontchartrain. I am trying to do all I can to clothe these poor people, &c. Pray send me the project [for an exchange] if it has been settled, that I may send it to France. Pray allow the means to settle this matter. I take the liberty to ask urgently for an answer. I ask your attention for my letters of 2 November.

Pp. 1½. *In French. Signed. Endd. Ibid*, 55. *Enclosing* :—

M. Latour Montfort to [Count de Mornay].

The King has just sent me a power to treat for a general exchange of prisoners with M. Mackay, director of the packet-boats, who is to come here. As I know you have a like power, pray tell me what you have done, that I may not interfere with anything you have begun. Please send your answer to

* These are apparently the words in the commission referred to in the preceding opinion of the Judges.

1702.

M. Minet at Dover, to be forwarded to M. Pigaulle, merchant, at Calais.

Pp. 1½ (small). *In French. Dated, Calais, 5 Nov. [n.s.]. Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 117, 55A.*

4 Nov.
Admiralty
Office.

AN ACCOUNT of the CONDITION of HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS.

Gives a detailed account of the state of repair of all the ships under repair and of those building and re-building, and of those that lie up in harbour, excluding those now in sea pay. States the harbour in which each vessel is, her rate and name, when the shipwrights' works may be completed, when the rigging may be ready and stores on board if the seamen attend, and makes observations on the repairs and fittings of the vessels.

Gives list of the vessels lying up at Deptford, Chatham, Woolwich and Portsmouth, stating when they may probably be completed if taken in hand.

Pp. 2½. *Columns with details. S.P. Dom., Naval 111, pp. 533-5.*

4 Nov.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Prince's Council.

Her Majesty approves the proposals for a cartel at sea with France and Spain prepared by the Commissioners for Sick and Wounded and sent by Mr. Burchett. If you have no further objections, you are to deliver them to the Count de Mornay; but the Queen would have an article added to them that any agreement made by any master of any English merchant-ship for his liberty on terms in excess of those in the cartel shall be void.

P. ¾. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, pp. 153, 154.*

2. To the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded.

To consider and report upon the letters from and to Count de Mornay, which are herewith. To consider also and report on inland places where prisoners of war may be kept more safely than at seaport towns.

P. ¼. *Ibid, pp. 149-150. Enclosing :—*

1. Count de Mornay to [Nottingham].

I send a letter received from M. Cochard concerning some French prisoners of war who have been killed and wounded for a cause which seems to me very slight. I ask justice for them and for six or seven other French prisoners who have been long kept in prison at Plymouth. They were not taken by the English but by a Flushing privateer, which put them ashore where they were seized for having, it is said, spoken objectionable words. They deny the charge, but even if it is true, I do not think that they should have so long and severe a punishment.*

P. ¾. *French. Dated, London, 2 November, 1702.*

* The name is spelt in different ways.

1702.

2. *M. Coshert* to Count de Mornay.*†

Since I wrote last there has been a terrible disorder in prison. The prisoners have been complaining for three weeks of having no straw on which to sleep. They complained to the Mayor, but got no relief. The prisoners, knowing that there was straw in a neighbouring house in which captives were going to be kept, should their numbers increase, resolved (ten or twelve of them) to go and sleep there, hoping to be more comfortable. They did this without disturbance for three days. On the fourth one of the servants of the jailor, seeing that they were doing so, tried to get them out with violence. He called to the guard, who came, and with their sergeant leading them, killed one prisoner and wounded seven dangerously. One was cruelly wounded six times in the body. I complained to the Mayor, who assembled all the justices, who sent an express to Portsmouth. The person most to blame is the sergeant. There were many English witnesses of the deed, but I fear we shall have no justice. The inhabitants seem very [well?] intentioned towards the prisoners. I hope this kindness will last. Details.

Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. Dated, Southampton, 1 November. In all pp. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$. *S.P. Dom.*, Entry Book 104, pp. 150–3.

5 Nov.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to RICHARD WARRE.

Sends orders to one of the two ships at Plymouth to take Lord Secretary Nottingham's packet to Lisbon. As the wind now is ships cannot get out of Plymouth, and it may be better to send the packet from Falmouth. The Prince's Council wish this considered.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. (*Hol.*) *Endd.* *S.P. Dom.*, Naval 6, 139.

5 Nov. [RICHARD] HILL to SAME.

Pray let Lord Nottingham know that the Prince of Hesse has arrived in the Downs; and perhaps you may wish to delay the express for Lisbon till you hear what he says.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. (*Hol.*) *Add. Endd.* *S.P. Dom.*, Anne 1, 88.

General
date,
7 Nov.

DOCUMENTS RELATING to the PROVISIONING of TRANSPORTS for COLONEL ROSS' REGIMENT of DRAGOONS and others.

Memorial from the Officers "commanding the respective regiments of this embarcation."

The regiment of dragoons of Colonel Ross and the recruits of the regiments of Lumly, Wood, Wyndham and Schonbergh were embarked on 28 May. The squadron of Lord Arran's with the regiment of Royal Scotch Dragoons were refused to be embarked

* The name is spelt in different ways.

† Written in bad French, and copied into the Entry Book with all its errors, and possibly others made by the copyist. I have made the best sense of it that is possible without violent assumptions.

1702.

on the same day by the Commissioners of Transport and were not embarked till the following Saturday. This occasioned the losing of a good wind to the whole convoy. The regiments first embarked suffered from heat of weather and short provisions. The Commissioners had not put sufficient hay on board, and what they put on board was bad. The provisions shipped were so bad that on several ships the cheese and beer could not be used.

It is asked that the embarkation of the whole be on one day, the allowance for each horse enlarged, the Commissioners ordered to put good food on board, and some time allowed for refreshing the horses on shore, they having suffered very much by the late embarkation.

P. 1. *Endl.* "Read 7 Nov., 1702." *S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 89.*

Certificate by the undersigned Officers.

We, who command the several troops of dragoons of Colonel Ross' regiment, certify that the provisions put on board the ships for the regiment were very bad. The hay was short and the small beer very bad. In spite of all care the provisions could scarcely be made to last six days, though we almost starved our horses. We were forced to send ashore to the Isle of Sheppey for hay.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed (autograph)* by Hu— Caldwell, John Hill, William Ross, John Johnson, Alexander Abercromby and Daniel Donagon. *Ibid*, 90.

Same by James Logan, Nathaniel Fish, Richard Allen, Joseph Hare, Henry Wright and John Bertis.

We are masters of the ships appointed to transport Colonel Ross' regiment of dragoons and certify [*corroborate* generally the foregoing].

I, James Logan, master of the *Benjamin*, certify that of the hay put aboard me I weighed ten trusses, which weighed between 36*lb.* and 40*lb.* each truss. The number of trusses was 136, and these had to satisfy 68 horses for ten days. The beer was so bad that the men could not drink it. I complained to Commissioner Roope of this before we started, and he promised to send in some extra hay, but never did.

I, Nathaniel Fish, master of the *Mary and Sarah*, certify that of the hay put aboard me I weighed three trusses. Of these one weighed 35*lb.*, one 38*lb.*, and one 45*lb.* I received 124 trusses for 62 horses for ten days. The beer was too bad to drink, and much of the cheese "insufficient."*

We, Joseph Hare, master of the *Centurion*, Henry Wright, master of the *William and Mary*, Richard Allen, master of the *Olive Branch*, John Bertis, master of the *Exchange*, certify that the hay put aboard us was taken out of the same lighters as the

* Apparently used in the sense of "unsatisfactory."

1702.

other hay was, and presume it was of the same weight. *Corroborate* foregoing as to cheese and beer, and also bread.

P. 2. Signed by those named in the heading. The last paragraph signed by four officers. *S.P. Dom.*, Anne 1, 91.

This concludes the documents relating to this case.

7 Nov.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to RICHARD WARRE.

Reports the arrival of several ships loaded with provisions at Spithead from the fleet. The Navy Board propose to victual the ships at Spithead with some of them and to put the rest ashore at Portsmouth, so as to discharge the transports, which are expensive. *Proceeds* :—Lay this before Lord Secretary Nottingham, that the ships and provisions, if not needed, may be disposed of as suggested.

P. 3. (*Hol.*) *Endd.* *S.P. Dom.*, Naval 6, 140.

Same.

SAME to SAME.

The Prince's Council have to-day received the Queen's commands that the galleons, and all ships containing anything taken out of the galleons, be sent up the Thames to London. Orders have also been issued that all 70, 60 and 50 gun ships are to be cleaned and refitted at Portsmouth and Plymouth. Many of these Sir George Rooke has, we understand, left with Sir Cloudesley Shovell at Vigo, and probably they have goods aboard them which were taken from the galleons. Are such ships to go up the river, or should they transfer their booty to other ships and go to Portsmouth for cleaning, as aforesaid?

P. 3. (*Hol.*) *Endd.* *Ibid.*, 141.

7 Nov.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Commissioners of Transport.

Queen's command :—You shall order the horse to be disembarked wherever they arrive if their ship is detained by contrary winds or cannot have a convoy to escort her up the river.

P. 1. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, p. 154.

2. To the Earl of Carlisle.

Has recommended Colonel Fetherston to the Queen as Lieutenant-Governor of Carlisle. The Queen has signed his commission.

P. 1. *Ibid.*, p. 155.

3. To Lord Sherrard.

The Queen has approved the list of Deputy-Lieutenants for Rutland submitted by him.

P. 1. *Ibid.*

8 Nov.
London.

COUNT DE MORNAY to [NOTTINGHAM].

I have received from the Commissioners clauses for a cartel, have had them translated into French, and am ready to send

1702.

them to-morrow if you wish it. Pray give leave to send the project from Dover on an English ship to Calais or let M. Gratton, who is here with me, take it.

I hear that twenty prisoners at Plymouth are dead and fifty in hospital. They poison one another, being greatly crowded. [Details.]

Pp. 1½. *French. (Hol.) Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval* 117, 56.

9 Nov. J. MACKY* to NOTTINGHAM.

Offers to take the cartel by Calais, which is the quickest way to France. Wishes to redeem a packet-boat and some sailors who have lain there since the declaration of war. *Details.*

P. ¾. (*Hol.*) *Ibid*, 57.

9 Nov. ROYAL WARRANT to the ATTORNEY and SOLICITOR GENERAL.
St. James'.

To prepare a bill &c. for the renewed commission to rebuild St. Paul's Cathedral.†

Pp. 2½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 350, pp. 276–8.

Same. SAME to the COMMISSIONERS of PRIZES.

David de Neufeville, Mathew van Beek and other subjects of the United Provinces shew that, before the war, they had insured 45 pieces of brandy laden at Bayonne on the *Three Friends* (Gerret Kuyper master), which, when going to Amsterdam was seized by a French man-o-war and retaken by Captain Andrew Douglas, commander of the *Norwich*. The brandy has been condemned in the High Court of Admiralty as good prize. They have asked for a grant of our share of the "neat" proceeds from the [sale of the] brandy. We grant this petition. When the brandy is sold, pay them a sum equal to the "neat" proceeds of our share.

P. 1. *Ibid*, pp. 278, 279.

9 Nov. NOTTINGHAM to the LORD LIEUTENANT of IRELAND.
Whitehall.

The Queen has appointed a solemn day of thanksgiving for the success of her fleets and armies this year, and has issued a Form of Prayer therefor and a proclamation. I send you the form and proclamation.

Direct the Lords Justices of Ireland to appoint such a day of public thanksgiving throughout Ireland, to be observed with the usual and proper solemnities.

P. ½. *S.P. Ireland, Entry Book* 3, p. 36.

10 Nov. NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.
Whitehall.

1. To the Prince's Council.

I transmit the information against Captain Holman, with Mr. Attorney's report upon it, that you may report to her Majesty what you know of this matter, with your opinion as to what may be done.

* The name is spelt in different ways.

† For a print of the Commission *see* below at 20 November, 1702.

1702.

Also note—Enclosed were the Mayor of Plymouth's letter to Lord Secretary Nottingham and the informations on oath of Benjamin Lewis and Richard Humbly against Captain Holman, dated Plymouth, 20 October, 1702.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, p. 155.

2. To the Officers of the Ordnance.

The Queen, having seen the documents, desires the steps taken in the last war for defence of Bridlington to be taken now. Give orders accordingly.

Also note—Enclosed were a letter from Burchett to Warre of 27 October and a letter from Bridlington asking for guns and stores for their defence.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Ibid.*, pp. 156, 157.

3. To Colonel Collier.

Recites former letters and *repeats* :—You are commanded to permit the four French gentlemen and two merchants mentioned in your letter to return.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.*, p. 157.

10 Nov.
Cockpit.

PROCEEDINGS of the COMMISSIONERS for the UNION with SCOTLAND.

Commissions read. Speeches of the Lord Keeper and Duke of Queensberry. Interchange of Commissions.

[See *Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, Vol. XI, Appx., pp. 145–8.] *S.P. Scotland, Series II*, 2, pp. 7–14.

11 Nov.
Admiralty
Office.

ACCOUNT of the CONDITION of HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS.

Similar to that of 4 November, 1702, *supra*. Gives details of work done [apparently between 4 and 11 November] on the various vessels.

Pp. 2. *S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 111, pp. 525, 526.

11 Nov.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to COLONEL GIBSON [Lieutenant Governor of Portsmouth].

Stop the execution on John Evans.* The Queen has signed a warrant for respiting sentence on him till her further pleasure be known ; but it is not ready to go by this post.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 101, p. 261.

Same.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To Captain Atkinson.

Yours of yesterday. Admiral Churchill tells me that orders have gone for the transport ships to remain at Spithead until further orders.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, p. 158.

2. To Captain Leake.

Congratulates him on his success at Newfoundland.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.*

* See above at 3 November, 1702.

1702.
12 Nov.
Vienna.

BOND.

We, Thomas Lediard and Zacharias Sedgwick, of London, merchants, acknowledge ourselves and estates bound to be answerable to the Hon. George Stepney, her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at the Imperial Court, on account of the security which he had given for me, Sedgwick, by reason of a lawsuit depending between me and Christopher Hazzi concerning the taking of accounts. Within six months of this date we undertake to annul this bill and to provide new sureties in case the said lawsuit be not at an end.

P. 1. *Copy (small). Signed (copies) and sealed in the presence of Thomas Gangani and Hugh Hughes, who also sign (copies). Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 92.*

13 Nov. WALTER DEVEREUX to NOTTINGHAM.

My proposal (with regard to frauds committed on the coast of Kent &c.) being referred to the Admiralty by your lordship's favour, I went on Tuesday to Mr. Churchill to know what time I should attend their Board, and he answered me very short and told me "that he would not concern himself with it and that he told your lordship so before, and bid me go with my owleing to the Commissioners of Customs, for it was their business and not his." I was surprised to hear such language from one in his post, especially as the Queen has so earnestly recommended it to the House of Commons to take care to prevent the exportation of wool, and [expressed] her own readiness to give all due encouragement for that purpose.

I think my proposal for this purpose is the best, and hope for the Queen's favour for it, on no recommendation except yours and that of my Lord Rochester. His lordship has promised to give me all favour, being well satisfied with my proposal and certificates.

Mr. Henry Baker, who has the management of the coasts of Kent and Sussex, though he only comes there once or twice a year, has had the face—I hear [*details*—to set forth in a petition to the Queen and Council that he has stopped exportation in Kent and Sussex, and pretends to do the same throughout the Kingdom, whereon the Commissioners of Trade have ordered him to draw up heads for a bill to be presented [to] a Committee in Parliament. That your lordship may see the falsehood of these allegations I send you an account which I had from one of the transporters, who can give undeniable proof of its truth; and says this is not a quarter of what was transported by him and others in the latter part of the late reign, and all within a distance of seven miles or so.

I beg leave to let your lordship know what I have done to discover those on the coasts near me that hold correspondence with France, which, I think, will do the Queen service.

P. 1. (*Hol.*) *Add. Ibid*, 93.

1702.
13 Nov.

SIR HENRY BELLASYSE to [NOTTINGHAM].

Sends a petition which he came too late to deliver to the Queen in person.

P. $\frac{1}{8}$. (Hol.) S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 94. Enclosing :—

Petition of Sir Henry Bellasyse to the Queen, shewing that :—

Some persons have spread a scandalous report that your petitioner had been guilty of plundering the people of Port St. Marie's in Spain ; and that this [his action in doing so] has since been represented to your Majesty as prejudicial to your service in those parts, and the cause why the design upon Cadiz miscarried. The said report is groundless, though highly reflecting on your petitioner's honour and very injurious to him.

Prays that the Queen will examine the matter in order that he may have an opportunity of vindicating his honour before her.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Signed. Ibid, 94A.

[Same.] REMEDIES PROPOSED by JOHN HAYNES for the MORE EFFECTUAL PREVENTING the EXPORT of WOOL.

1. That no wool be conveyed by water to or from any place in England, except from the islands belonging thereto to the mainland thereof.

2. That such a number of shallops and boats be appointed to guard the navigable rivers and such officers in the maritime counties as is provided in a scheme for that purpose.

3. That a farthing in the lb. be laid on wool, which will bring many thousand pounds to the Queen, pay the officers, and defray all charges incident for preventing the exportation of wool.

4. That the wool allowed the Isles of Jersey and Guernsey be reduced to the same quantity as by the Act of 12 Charles II.

5. For preventing the exportation of wool from Ireland—that no wool be conveyed from Ireland to England without convoy to see it safely delivered in England.

6. That if a tax be put on wool, a method of collecting it will be proposed which will effectually detect exportation. The tax to be paid by the clothier and manufacturer, the same being their general consent and desire.

P. 1. Signed by Haynes. Ibid, 95. Followed by :—

Table of Officers needful to prevent the Export of Wool.

They shall have 90*l.* a year salary, as in Kent and Sussex. Each officer shall keep an able horse and man to ride with him and be a witness to his actions.

The table is as follows :—

1702.

County.	No. of Surveyors.	Salary.	No. of Riding Officers.	Salary.	No. of Shallops.	Yearly Charge.
		£		£		£
Northumberland	1	150	15	1,350	2	200
Cumberland and Westmoreland.	1	150	7	630	2	200
Durham (Bishopric)	1	100	4	360	1	100
Yorks	1	150	7	630	2	200
Lancashire and Cheshire ..	1	150	11	990	3	300
Lincolnshire	1	150	8	720	2	200
Norfolk	1	150	8	720	2	200
Suffolk and Essex	1	150	10	900	3	300
Kent	1	150	10	900	3	300
Sussex	1	150	9	810	2	200
Hants	1	150	10	900	3	300
Dorset	1	150	8	720	2	200
Devon	1	150	8	720	2	200
Cornwall	1	150	10	900	4	400
Total	14	2,050	125	11,250	33	3,300

The whole yearly charge amounts to 16,600*l*.

Note.—For the fitting out of two frigates and four armed sloops by the Admiralty was paid 23,920*l*. exclusive of the charge of the Office of Ordnance; and for fitting out three of same by the Treasury was paid 2,760*l*., and the charge of riding officers for one year was 2,890*l*. These accounts were ordered to be laid before a Committee of Parliament in the month of January, 1698.

For the counties of Kent and Sussex, &c. [*imperfect*].

In all pp. 2. Endd. with date. S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 95A.

1702.

13 Nov.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to the LORD HIGH ADMIRAL.

Her Majesty hears that Sir Henry Bellasye (*sic*) and Sir Charles Hara have broken the arrest they were put under by the Duke of Ormond. Command :—To order their suspension from their commands.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 204, p. 356.

14 Nov.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To Mr. Blathwayt.

The Queen directs that the garrison at Newfoundland be relieved by the next convoy ; and this to be done every year or two at most.

Will transmit Captain Leake's account of Newfoundland to the Council of Trade.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, p. 159.

2. To the Lord Treasurer.

Queen's command :—To give directions for paying 60*l.* a year to Mr. Alexander Griffith as Attorney General of New Jersey.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.*

16 Nov.
Admiralty
Office.

REPORT by the LORD HIGH ADMIRAL.

On reference from her Majesty, I have considered the petition of the "Court of Managers for the United Trade to the East Indies." It sets forth that they have received many advices from their factories and captains of their ships that the trade in the Indian Seas has become by reason of pirates dangerous to Europeans, and to the Indians, who have, "by order of the Great Mogul, seized the petitioners' factors and servants and imprisoned them at Surat and plundered their warehouses"; and at the same time demand a large further sum to make good the losses sustained by them [the Indians] by reason of pirates. "In consideration whereof and that the Mogul's troops are come down before Fort St. George and Fort St. David's, in order to ruin all the factories and settlements in his dominions in case they do not comply with his unreasonable demands, and that the Arabs of Muscat are of late years grown very insolent and without any reason have seized several ships belonging to this nation to a great value, and joined themselves to the Mogul's subjects in order to commit further depredations," they pray that some ships of war may be sent to India to protect their trade and suppress the pirates. The petitioners have "been discoursed thereupon," and desire two ships of 50 guns, one of 30 and a bomb vessel.

If the service of next year will admit of these vessels being sent, I think they should be sent, and that as soon as possible.

Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. *Signed. Countersigned* by Burchett. *Endd. S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 6, 142.

16 Nov.
Guernsey.

BERNARD ELLIS to VISCOUNT HATTON.

Details as to debentures for old arrears.

Proceeds :—A Portuguese ship was driven ashore on the 9th on the Vale. She is suspected to be Spanish and bound for

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Dunkirk. She is valued at 6,000*l*. We have 275 prisoners of war, which, with the privateers, will starve the island in a short time, if a frigate be not allowed us, which may bring provisions from England. The garrison is on very hard duty to keep these prisoners, there being no house to keep them in. I am still without instructions as to how to treat the French barks which have been detained here ever since 30 April. The Court is much excited about the dispute between Priaulx and Houil [?], as well as the difference they have with Sir Edmund Andros about the signing of contracts, which must both be brought before the Council.

P. 1. (*Hol.*) *Add. Endd. S.P. Dom., Channel Islands* 2, 39.

16 Nov.
Whitehall.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To Sir Charles Cotterell.

The Queen has resolved to give M. Nitz Schwutz [Nitzschwitz] his audience of leave on Wednesday night a little before 7 p.m. Give him notice of it.

Three lines. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 261.

2. To Sir George Rooke.

Command :—To send a report on all your proceedings from the time you arrived at Cadiz till you left. The Duke of Ormond is required to do the like before he lays it before the House of Lords. I hope you will have a good passage. All your friends here think that the sooner your health permits you to come to town the better.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 204, p. 356.

3. To Baron de Dier.

Her Majesty will on your request receive your Excellency in audience to-day between four and five o'clock.

Four lines, in French. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 261.

17 Nov.
Horse Guards.

GEORGE CLARKE TO NOTTINGHAM.

As Sir Charles Hedges is ill, I write on behalf of the general officers, who desire to know the Queen's pleasure in relation to Colonel Stanhope and Lieutenant-Colonel Soames, whom they summoned as witnesses in their present inquiry into the action of Sir Henry Bellasyse and Sir Charles Hara in Spain. Colonel Stanhope declines giving evidence in the matter, alleging he was only a volunteer, that he went along with Sir H. Bellasyse and lived like a friend in the house with him; and he thinks it a great hardship to have to tell anything that may have come to his knowledge, by reason of Bellasyse's kindness. Lieutenant-Colonel Soames says that he is ready to give evidence in any trial of this matter, but is of opinion that to speak at this inquiry would make him an informer, which he begs leave to avoid. Is it the Queen's pleasure that the general officers should give

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Sir Henry Bellasyse his charge before these gentlemen are examined?

Pp. 1½. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Military 3, 1.*

17 Nov.
London.

COUNT DE MORNAY to NOTTINGHAM.

In regard to the English merchants arrested at Bayonne, M. de Pontchartrain says that if they are Englishmen who came to France since the outbreak of war they cannot complain of being detained; but that the King will release them as soon as the cartel is signed. He says that, in spite of your orders, many complaints come of the treatment of prisoners. I get daily complaints from Plymouth and Dover, which I send to the Commissioners.

I have sent the proposals [for a cartel] by Holland, as you would not agree to their going by Dover.

Pp. 1½. *French. (Signed.) S.P. Dom., Naval 117, 58.*

17 Nov.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Duke of Ormond.

The House of Lords have ordered your Grace to lay before them an account of the whole of your expedition, and have desired that the Queen's instructions to you and to Sir George Rooke be laid before them. I told their lordships that those instructions contained many other designs besides that on Cadiz, which might probably hereafter be put in execution, and that it would not be proper that these should now be published. Their lordships then asked that those parts only which related to Cadiz should be laid before them. I let you know of this that you may be pleased to frame your account accordingly. The Queen desires you first to lay before her an account of your proceedings from the time you landed at Cadiz until you re-embarked your men, inclusive of your action at Vigo. This you must lay before the House of Lords, too, who have asked for an account of all that was done towards intercepting M. Chateau-Regnaud's squadrons.

Pp. 1¼. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, pp. 160, 161.*

2. To the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

Queen's command:—Her Majesty has appointed the Earl of Peterborough Governor of Jamaica. If you want any additional instructions to be given him in this capacity, beyond those already presented by you in Council, you may lay them before her Majesty.

P. ¼. *Ibid.*, 161.

3. To the Prince's Council.

Queen's command:—To give orders for carrying Brigadier Seymour's regiment from where it shall arrive to Plymouth.

P. ¼. *Ibid.*

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4. To Sir John Cooke, Advocate General.

The Queen desires you, after perusing the enclosed, to report on Captain Holman's case.

Encloses :—(a) The information of Benjamin Lewis, surgeon, given before the Mayor of Plymouth on 20 October, 1702, against Capt. Benjamin Holman, of the *William and Mary* galley, privateer, concerning his letting a Frenchman go who had with him several drafts of the English coast and paper books, some written in characters. (b) A like information by Richard Huntly, barber surgeon. (c) A letter from William Cock, Mayor of Plymouth, to Lord Secretary Nottingham, sending the aforesaid, announcing, that he had confined Holman and asking for orders. (d) An opinion of the Attorney General advising that Captain Holman be brought up to town and prosecuted if he can give no satisfactory account of the matters mentioned in the affidavits. The trial must be in the Admiralty Court (for an offence on the high seas), and there is not enough evidence to support a charge of treason. (e) A letter from the Prince's Council to Lord Secretary Nottingham, sending papers in justification of Captain Holman, and announcing that the Marshal of the Court of Admiralty would be sent to bring him up if the Secretary still thought he should be tried at an Admiralty sessions. (f) Captain Holman's letter giving an account of the matter. The person concerned was a French lad, aged 16, born of a Dutch father in Bordeaux, who had been to learn Dutch in Holland and was returning with a few books. He had no maps, and there was no suspicion of his being a spy. He makes reflections on the character and motives of the witness Lewis. His letter is attested by the officers of his ship.

Pp. 1½. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, pp. 162, 163.

General
date,
18 Nov.

DOCUMENTS RELATING to the CASE of GEORGE and THOMAS
FINCH.

Petition of the Finches to Nottingham, shewing that :—

Petitioners have long been traders to Spain and particularly to Port St. Mary's, where they settled a house for trade. This was managed by their partner, Mr. Edward Harding, lately residing there.

On the treaty of "Reswick," petitioners, believing that a lasting peace had been made, sent out considerable effects of English commodities to their house at Port St. Mary's.

As soon as they were informed of the Partition Treaty and afterwards of the King of Spain's will, your petitioners, anticipating a war, ceased to send out further goods, but gave immediate and repeated orders to their partner to send back all their goods by what way he could.

However, owing to the size of their said trade and business, there was left at Port St. Mary when the English and Dutch forces landed there (notwithstanding all diligence used by their partner) goods, debts and effects *in flota* to the value of about 25,000 dollars.

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On 2, June 1702, by reason of the war, their partner was obliged, for safety of their goods, to place them in trust and custody of Don Juan del Camino, as appears by the instrument of which a copy is annexed.

Their partner informs them by a letter dated 2 October, 1702 (a copy whereof is also annexed), that Camino's house was plundered by the English and Dutch forces, by which means all the said goods and all the notes and obligations for their debts and effects *in flota* were utterly lost.

They can bring such evidence as may be desired to support these allegations.

They pray that their case may be laid before the Queen and that they may have such relief as their case deserves.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$ (large). Signed. Dated as in margin. S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 96. Enclosing :—

A. *Deed of Assignment between Edward Harding and Don Juan del Camino.*

The Assignment is as mentioned in the covering letter. It states that :—

Harding has long been a partner with the Finches and agent for his said "company" in London and has recently, in view of current affairs, tried to collect their goods, wind up their affairs and return to London to give an account.

In spite of his diligence certain goods still remain here, which are the property of his company. They are nine pots of musk (weights given), two cedar cases with sundry of his [or his principals'] books, linen and writings, two debts due from Eugenio de Paz Faxardo of Audugar, William and James White, of this city [details]; and also a bond of adventure executed by John Joribio de Cossio and Franco de Composano of this city, to be repaid at the return of the flota [details], an invoice for woollen goods, a note made by John Baptista de Sassos, and other bills signed by John Baptista de Yiera, John del Camino, George John Jacome, Michael de San Jestevan, John Antonio Moreno, Robert de la Haya and — Marion and Cornelius Everaert, which amount in all to the value of 20,995 ps. exos. [dollars?] odd over and above the two debts.*

These he puts into the hands of Mr. John del Camino, and confiding in his wisdom, reputation, fidelity and credit, constitutes him possessor of the whole and also real depositary and administrator, to the end he may receive the sums due, and sell the musks at the best price and give receipts. If the depositor dies before the end of this concern, account must be rendered to his company or their heirs or legatees without disturbance by the depositor's heirs.

And John del Camino accepts the trust reposed in him and undertakes to discharge it and acknowledge the receipt of the aforesaid goods, bills &c.

Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. (Copy.) Signed (copy). Dated, Port St. Mary's, 2 June, 1702. Headed, "Translated out of Spanish." *Ibid*, 96A.

* Details given in each case.

1702.

B. *Edward Harding to George and Thomas Finch.*

It is a long time since I heard from you and, if you have written since, never expect they will come to hand. Details as to bills sent to London. Proceeds:—I have sold all your concerns and made over what I could not at that time recover to D.J.C. At that time I was morally assured I should be able to recover all in, but the unhappy arrival of our fleet has frustrated all my expectation and, but for my duty, I would forbear to give you the following sorrowful account.

On August 23 our fleet arrived, spreading themselves from St. Phelipe towards the back-side of Cadiz, near the river of St. Peter; by which working all people supposed they would attack Cadiz that way. Upon this there was a Council of War held, but the day following they removed and came into the Bay of Bulls, landing their soldiers and train of artillery in Rota and Canvelos, which alarmed exceedingly our town of St. Lucar; for we had continually messages every day from the English camp that they would soon be with us, and it can hardly be expressed "the cries and uproars that were among us, and the hazards that some of us Englishmen underwent at that juncture, who were then retired to the College of St. George"; but instead of going to St. Lucar they bent their course to Port St. Mary's and entered the town without any opposition on 1 September, and remained in it 23 days. The Duke of Ormond then drew near the town and made about three hours' stay to see if any principal men of it would come to him; but finding that the people of all degrees forsook their habitations, he went forward "without the least intentions to plunder, it being contrary to the tenor of his declaration he spread before his entrance. But there were some principal officers in our army and the Dutch, well known for their covetousness, who contradicted the Duke's orders, encouraging their soldiers to plunder, which they performed the very day they went in, in an extreme manner, not leaving behind them anything of value. In the time they were in Port they detached some of their soldiers and mariners to Port Royal and took possession of that place, and from thence they pretended to take the Mata Gorda, that thereby they might the more easier enter Pontales, but, after nine or ten days battering before it and loosing some men, finding it too hot work, they gave their design of taking Cadiz quite over," and last week drew off and re-embarked their men, who are now safe aboard and ready to go back to England, save only seven or eight men-of-war bound (as some say) for the West Indies.

"Thus has ended the great design of our fleet and land soldiers—who have been so long time preparing—with only the carrying away (for the major part) their countrymen and allies' goods." Moreover, they have made it impossible for us to recover any of our debts standing out in the country or concerns in the

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*Judges**; for many of the Spaniards are quite undone, and the others, if they are knavish, will have a good cloak for their pretence. I think they have done in this case too much or too little. If they had attacked Cadiz at first, as many thought they would, 'twas very feazable they might be masters of the place, and they would have humbled the Spaniards' proud spirits, and our commerce would hereafter have had from them all due respects; but in regard our fleet lost that great enterprize, I think they did too much in plundering Port St. Mary, where their countrymen and allies were more concerned than the Spaniards, and I am afraid they [the Spaniards ?] will soon charge us with more than they lost.

I am sensible some will say that the Spaniards deserved to be plundered for not coming in to the Duke and keep[ing] their habitations; but to this there were two hindrances. The first grinded very hard upon them, for upon the approach of the Duke of Ormond, the Captain-General and Correjidor proclaimed the whole town as traitors and subject to martial law if they did not follow them out of the town, which they all performed save only some few poor miserable families. The second hindrance is that "although there are many discontented people who are uneasy with the present Spanish Government, yet they thought it not prudence to be too hasty in siding with our arms until they had plainly seen our part successful by taking into their possession some strong place." Otherwise they might have been hanged when the [our] enterprize failed. The soldiers have made a very great havoc in the Scriv[ener's] office, taking out and tearing the registers, which will bring upon the commerce a very great confusion. They did not spare any books and papers of strangers, tearing and throwing them into the street. This may be of very ill consequence when the Spaniards return to their habitations, for if some that lie about the streets untorn fall into the Correjidor's hands he may inspect into strangers' concerns. The two chests marked R. 11 and 12, with all our books and papers and all my linen and wearing apparel suffered the same fate, for having sent our man Mr. Nicholas from this place to the fleet and from thence ashore into port in order to save them, upon his entering into Don J. C.'s he found all gone save only the journal, ledger and copy-books of letters, with some odd papers, which he brought home.

'Tis reported there was no good understanding between our Admiral and the Dutch, nor their land officers and ours. I will in a very few days go hence to Lisbon, where I will wait and try to hear what has become of our scattered friends and debtors, and try to get in what they owe, in which I hope I will succeed better than I expect. However, if you think it better that I should return at once I will do so. I would not willingly be here an hour longer than I am serviceable.

* I think this the correct reading, and refers to debts in litigation; but the phrase may be "in the Indies" [Indies].

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"Our fleet has left behind them such a filthy stench among the Spaniards that a whole age will hardly blot it out." We hear that they have decided that no convent, church or altars shall value the English or Dutch, and it is thought that in a little while the English Roman Catholics will fare no better. Their disgust is so great that I believe their resolution for searching out strangers' effects will be executed. Messrs. Batt and Hopkins have been in great trouble in Seville and have been imprisoned in their houses for not showing their books and papers. Mr. Batt, for bribes, was released [details]. I thank God I escaped their hands [details]. We have various reports [details] that the [Spanish] flota has arrived from Havana at Coruna or some other port in the Bay of Biscay. Don Juan de Vizarren, Regnoso and other Indians [West Indian merchants] have lost much of their own goods and of those of other nations which were entrusted to them.

God grant you patience to bear your losses.

Pp. 2. Dated, Faro, 2 October, 1702.

P.S.—*Ady*, 5 October.—The above is a copy of what I wrote you via Lisbon. I have only to add that yesterday morning our whole fleet were seen off this coast "with a fair Levant."* So they may be with you before this. The Spanish flota is safe at Vigo, and some think that the sudden departure of our fleet was made with the object of surprizing the French ships that accompanied them to that port. We shall soon see what is the integrity of the Spaniards, but I doubt it much in view of the way they have been provoked.

In all pp. 2½. (Hol.) S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 96B.

This concludes the documents relating to this case.

18 Nov.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM to the ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The Queen approves of Captain John Levingston's being released, and of Lord Belhaven's being bail for him. Act accordingly.

P. ¼. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 172.

18 Nov.
Admiralty
Office.

REPORT by the LORD HIGH ADMIRAL.

I have lately received a petition from several merchants trading to Portugal in which they say that there are nine large French ships cruising on that coast, and may be a greater force (besides privateers), making rendezvous at Vigo; and asking for an enlarged convoy since their trade to Portugal has increased since they originally asked for one of four ships.

If it is thought right to strengthen the convoy as they desire, so as to make it superior to the aforesaid French squadron, there may be soon got ready six or seven 70 gun ships, and two

* The word is commonly used in this period for a wind from the Mediterranean.

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or three more of 50 guns, with a small frigate or two for that service.

Pp. 1½. Signed by the Lord High Admiral, and countersigned by George Clarke. Endd. *S.P. Dom., Naval* 6, 143.

19 Nov.

ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF LORDS.

In favour of the Bishop of Worcester, Lord Almoner.

For this address see *Lords' Journals (England)*, Vol. XVII, p. 168.

Also the Queen's answer :—

I have not yet received any complaint of the Bishop of Worcester and admit what the Lords say, but “look upon it as my undoubted right to continue or displace any servant attending upon my own person when I shall think proper.”

Also the Lords further resolve that no Peer should suffer any sort of punishment by any proceeding of the House of Commons “otherwise than according to the known and ancient rules and methods of Parliament.”

Pp. 1¼. Copy. Endd. *S.P. Dom., Anne* 1, 97.

20 Nov.

Sick and
Wounded
Office.

The COMMISSIONERS of SICK and WOUNDED to NOTTINGHAM.

We believe Captain De Graton, who has just escaped, has got clean away and we cannot find that any of the prisoners who were in lodgings with him were privy to his escape. We have suspended the messenger, and warned his successor to be more careful.

Pp. 1½. Signed by Lee and Herbert. Endd. *S.P. Dom., Naval* 117, p. 59.

20 Nov.

Whitehall.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To the Lord Treasurer.

I take leave to remind you of Mrs. Greg, sister to the late King's Resident at the Court of Denmark, who died of a languishing distemper brought on by a journey he was ordered to take into Holstein. He was a very diligent and useful servant, and his debts are 1,000*l.* and more and near 1,000*l.* is due to him. The lady has to stay there till these debts are paid. Her condition is, I am told, very bad. The same is the condition of the rest of her Majesty's ministers abroad, who greatly want money.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 101, pp. 253–4.

2. To the Mayor of Southampton.

John Sorre and Isaac de Vic, linen drapers, came into England on the Declaration of King Charles II and settled at Southampton, where they have since had full liberty and have plied their trade, living peaceably and paying their taxes ; but the magistrates of that town have lately troubled them in their liberty. Queen's command :—That these men be countenanced and encouraged all that may be, they behaving loyally.

P. ¼. *Ibid*, p. 254. Also entered *Ibid*, p. 262.

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20 Nov.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To Mr. Glasier, Proctor-General to the Lord Admiral.

Sends enclosed *re* Holman. Queen's command :—To send them to you and that you "take care of" the prosecution.

The *enclosed* were similar to those enclosed in the letter of 17 November, 1702 [*above*, p. 299]; and there was also one from Sir J. Cooke of November 19.

P. 1. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, pp. 163, 164.

2. To the Mayors of Rye, Harwich, Sandwich, Dover and Deal.

To search, in their precincts, for Captain Gratton, a Frenchman [accurate description given], secure him, and send word to London.

P. 2. *Ibid.*, pp. 164, 165.

21 Nov.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to [WILLIAM] LOWNDES.

Count Guldenlew, Admiral of Denmark, who has been on board the fleet all the last summer, tells me that his baggage and some tobacco, which he brought from Vigo, are on a sloop of the *Royal Sovereign* at Chatham, and that the officers of the Customs refuse to let them be brought ashore. Get directions from the Lord Treasurer to the Commissioners of the Customs that they be discharged.

P. 1. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 101, p. 255.

21 Nov.
Admiralty
Office.

REPORT by the LORD HIGH ADMIRAL.

Refers to his report of 18 November (*above*, p. 303). In answer to further reference, thinks the ships mentioned in it may be used for that purpose without prejudice to the public service in regard they will probably be back by February and be able to join the Grand Fleet or any other service.

P. 1. *Signed* by the Lord High Admiral and *countersigned* by Burchett. *Endd.* *S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 6, 144.

21 Nov.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Mayor of Dover.

I find nothing in the papers sent to justify a prosecution of Ambrose Johnson, but as he refused the oaths, and his intent might be to go into France, you must proceed against him as the Act directs and bring the matter before Quarter Sessions.

P. 1. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, p. 165.

2. To the Commissioners of the Navy.

On September 1, I wrote by the Queen's command to his Royal Highness's Council for directions to be sent to you to accept and pay such bills as Mr. Broughton, her Majesty's Consul at Venice, should draw upon you for expenses incurred in taking care of poor English sailors, and also I directed him to send an account of his expenses when he sent the bills. [*Details.*] Have you

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received any such bill, and, if so, what have you done upon it? I desire to tell him.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, pp. 165, 166.

3. To the Mayor of Plymouth.

Communicates the decision to prosecute Captain Holman. The papers are with the "Proctor" to the Lord High Admiral, who will direct what further is to be done.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid*, pp. 166, 167.

21 Nov.
Sick and
Wounded
Office.

The COMMISSIONERS of SICK and WOUNDED to NOTTINGHAM.

None of the sailors ashore at Rochester, Deal or Portsmouth have contagious distempers. A thousand men have been in quarters at Gosport and Portsmouth for a week and cannot be removed without danger, and about 500 more are ready to come on shore so soon as quarters can be got for them, which will be provided in a few days at Fareham and elsewhere. [*Details.*] The number of sick on shore at Portsmouth and Gosport before the arrival of those from Vigo was not above 240, of whom 190 will be discharged in a few days. At Deal 400 are sick, but few dangerously—only 16 deaths in ten days, and these of men who were ill-accommodated in their ships and past recovery before they landed.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. *Signed* by Lee and Herbert. *Endd.* *S.P. Dom., Naval* 117, 60.

21 Nov.
London.

COUNT DE MORNAY to NOTTINGHAM.

I did not countenance M. de Graton's escape and knew nothing of it. I feel sure he will be reproved in France for escaping at this time of negotiation. Pray believe me.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, in *French. Signed. Endd. Ibid*, 61.

Latest
date,
21 Nov.

EXTRACTS from LETTERS [to ———] on the PLUNDER and BOOTY from PORT ST. MARY'S and VIGO.

From Mr. Clutterbuck at Portsmouth, October 23.

The captain of the *Flamborough* refuses "modestly" to have some wine brought ashore. I see he has drawn some wine and brandy out in bottles and presume you do not mean to have such things on shore, which are of small value and only for common use. Moreover the captain says on his oath he bought the brandy of a Spaniard.

An inventory was enclosed with details of wine, vinegar and cloth.

From Sir George Parkæ, Portsmouth, October 24.

Repeats information in foregoing paragraph as to the *Flamborough*. *Proceeds*:—Yesterday I went aboard the *Pembroke*, which brought the express from Sir George Rooke. I made a rough inventory of the booty there. There was cocoa, snuff and wine. [*Details.*]

1702.

From Mr. Hook, Plymouth, November 17.

To-day the transport *Elizabeth and Mary* (Thomas Braines commander) came in with dragoons aboard her. One of our officers went aboard her at once to search for plundered goods. I send the inventory: 13 pieces of linen, 2 pieces of kentin, about 7 yards of camlet.

In the custody of Adjutant Searfe [or Scaife]:—Seven pieces of kentin, a piece of linen about 10 yards, a parcel of toys in a small red silk bag, a bag of about 30*lb.* of snuff, about one yard of red damask silk, one silk fur gown, an old piece of brocado silk, an old piece of white silk, two pieces of old damask silk, a piece of old black velvet, two old velvet waistcoats, a small piece of scarlet serge, about eight yards of camlet.

Other or similar details follow of goods found in the possession of Mr. Guest, Mr. Hollanworth, Mr. Bright, Captain Braines and the mate. Nearly all the booty is either cloth of some kind or cocoa, but the captain has “a picture without a frame” and “a small paper bag of china and glasses.” The mate has “three little pippets” and “one image painted with gold.”

Mr. Bargrave writes from Deal on November 7 that he has searched the *Plymouth* (Captain Kirktown) and found only 6*cwt.* of snuff and 4*cwt.* of cocoa.

Mr. Hugh Jones writes from Falmouth on 7 November:—I confirm my brother's letters. I have landed the goods at the hazard of my life. If I had not “been back'd with all the packet-boats' men in arms to assist [I] could not repel the fury of the Dragoons.” The goods are worth about 1,500*l.* Particulars will be sent later.

His brother's letters mention several puncheons of linen, a great many boxes of snuff of good value on the *Charity* (commander James Burney). He has seized it and has put waiters on board the ship, but the captain refuses to hand over the goods till he sees the Prince's order for it. It may be proper to obtain this same, but writer will see in the meantime that no embezzlement be made and that the ship be stopped in harbour till the captain complies. This he will do when his brother comes back with the Prince's order.

The inventory mentions 21 timber cases of snuff, five tin cases and six barrels of same, a bundle of whalebone, five puncheons of linen, eight bags of pepper, one barrel of indigo and other details.

Mr. Manley and Mr. Hook write from Plymouth on 8 November.

They deal only with the *Elizabeth and Mary* and say that about 10*cwt.* more of cocoa have been found on her.

Mr. Charles Bargrave writes from Deal on 9 November:—

The boat has been off and has brought ashore some goods, which are stored in the Custom House. As soon as possible to-morrow I will board every man-of-war and tender and first demand all the goods in the abstract sent me. Where these are refused I will take an account of the captain and ship and will then wait on the Admiral, from whom I have already obtained an order to all the commanders to deliver their plunder to me

1702.

and assist me. After this, if the fleet do not sail, I will get a hoy or two and take out all the plunder I can. Meantime, I have put waiters on board. It is a full day's work for all of us to search one ship and our boats cannot clear one in one day.

List follows of plunder taken from the *Delight* frigate (Captain Robert Spelman), the *Lucy* tender (Captain Evens) and the *Mary and Margaret* tender (master, Thomas Whales).

Coarse "parragan," bags of cochineal, casks of pepper, frankincense, wool &c. [details].

The master of the *Mary and Margaret* denied that he had any such goods on board ; but, on search, they were found.

Samuel Powell writes from Deal on 9 November.

Reports taking plunder [details] out of the *Willing Mind* (John Winnecott, master), and the *Speedwell* (John Tibbard master). Out of Lord Portmore's baggage he took 25 pieces of plate (spoons, forks &c.), a bag of dollars (said to be 400), snuff &c. All has been lodged in the Custom House under three locks.

Mr. Bargrave writes from Deal on 10 November.

Reports goods taken from the *St. George* transport (Captain George Purvis) and warehoused. A pipe of white wine still remains on board.

Mr. Jones writes from Falmouth on November 7, and reports various goods taken ashore which belonged to Captains Sherrard and Fitzpatrick and Major Lloyd ; also wine from the *Friends' Adventure* (William Baldwin, master).

Sir George Parker writes from Portsmouth, 12 November.

We went yesterday aboard Sir C. Shovell to desire his assistance in securing the plunder. He showed us two orders from the Lord High Admiral, one ordering that nothing should be taken out of the men-of-war till further order ; and another directing the plunder on board the men-of-war to be taken aboard five or six frigates, which should sail soon to the Downs.

We yesterday secured some plate and money, which we met coming ashore in charge of some land officers' servants.

Mr. Hooke writes from Plymouth, November 13.

The dragoons are believed to have carried ashore many of the goods mentioned in my inventory of 1 November. This could not have been done had not the Customs officers refused to take anything ashore but what was marked and numbered by Sir George Rooke. Moreover, while I was denied in this way, one of the tide surveyors to the Customs last Wednesday brought ashore from the *Elizabeth and Mary* all the cocoa and what else remained of the inventory I sent you up, and put them into her Majesty's storehouse. I have since seen them weighed and inventoried. My orders from you cannot be carried out unless we and the Custom House officers co-operate heartily. On Wednesday the *Susanna* and *Oriana* transports came in, and to-day the *Adventure* and *Lawrell* ketches and the *Griffin* pink, all from Vigo. We have taken plunder out of them. The first two are full of plunder from Vigo, and the hatches sealed up by Sir C. Shovell. I have added my seal and put two waiters aboard

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pending further directions. *Account* follows of the plunder landed from the *Elizabeth and Mary* transport.

Mr. Bargrave writes from Deal on 13 November.

I send list of goods taken by himself and Mr. Powell from the *St. John* tender (Charles Crickett, master)—plate, snuff, iron &c. Two Custom House waiters and [an]other for the prize [were left] on board her.

We called on board the *Thomas and John* (— Stephen master), and got a list of goods on board from the mate, the master being away. [*Details of goods.*] We put on board two Custom House waiters and one for us. We also boarded the *Two Shreives* transport (John Frost commander), and got an account of the plunder. [*Details.*] None were taken ashore. We also, on the 13th November, boarded the *Benjamin* transport (Philip Dumble[?] master), and took off plunder. [*Details.*] There was little wine left, the company having drunk of it all the way home. We also took some wine and salt out of the *Honor's Adventure** storeship (Robert Bartholomew master). Other goods [*details*] were left aboard, the master promising to deliver them in London. The ship leaves the Downs to-day. Two Custom House waiters on board.

Details follow as to the *Providence* transport (Nicholas Willis commander). The mate said the master had a coquett for all these, but I shall to-morrow shew him his mistake. I have chartered a hooker to take off plunder and will do my best to prevent embezzlement. The goods are stored under three locks.

Mr. Bargrave writes from Deal on 14 November.

He encloses an account of the goods on board the *Ruby* (Alexander Kenton master), dated 14 November, all which goods the master undertakes to deliver to the proper officers at the first safe harbour.

Mr. Cole writes from Cowes on 14 November.

Encloses a list of small goods taken by the prize officers from a small hoy (Walter Jones master) of Cowes, just come down from Spithead.

Mr. Jones writes from Falmouth, 12 November.

He sends a list of plunder taken at Port St. Marie's by the *Charity* (John Burney commander) and lodged in the prize office cellar at Falmouth on 3 November, 1702.

List follows of wool, pepper, snuff, sherry, port &c.

Sir George Parker writes from Cowes, 16 November, sending a list of goods [*details given*] brought out of the *Thirston*[?] (Thomas Broming master).

Mr. Bargrave writes from Deal on 17 November.

Rough weather has prevented me putting Mr. Hunt, of the Customs, aboard Captain Kenton's ship the *Ruby*. The same night she drove, in rough weather, to "Romansgate pier." There Mr. Mockford, Surveyor of Customs, seized her because she had no waiter aboard, and put her goods into the Custom House store. "This is the plagues we undergo here with unreasonable men." Captain Whitehall shewed me three letters directed to him from the Commissioners of Customs [*details given*], dated

* Called later the *Owner's Adventure*.

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17th, 20th, and 22nd October. After conflicting orders it appeared from the last letter that the Queen's intention is to prohibit the landing only of such plundered goods as are not marked and inventoried by Sir George Rooke. Those so marked to be landed and stored. I am trying to get the plunder ashore, and the surveyor has been assisting, with Mr. Warren. I can do nothing if the Customs officers receive orders which conflict with mine.

Similar letters follow from :—

Mr. Hook, Plymouth, 15 November. Plundered goods brought ashore. Heavy weather. List enclosed.

Mr. Jones, Fowey, 16 November. Plunder brought ashore.

Mr. Newman, Dartmouth, 17 November. Sends an inventory of plunder on board the *Swiftsure* (Captain Wynn), which is going to Portsmouth.

Mr. Bargrave, Deal, 17 November. Plunder taken from the *John* pink (Captain Crickett). Account sent. Information regarding the *Joseph and Thomas* transport (Thomas Rogers commander) and the *Two Sheriffs* transport (John Frost commander). The last two have gone to London.

Same, 18 November. Rough weather. Delay of Captain Kenton in allowing goods to be landed. List of goods demanded of Captain Nicholas Willis, of the *Providence* transport. He disputed having some of them.

Sir George Parker, Portsmouth, 19 November. Seizure of plate. Hoys unloading plunder.

Mr. Solers, Sheerness, 19 November. Is on the watch to prevent plunder-running; but it is difficult to run it owing to the rough weather.

Sir George Parker and Mr. Goreing, Portsmouth, 21 November. Sir George Rooke never put a particular mark on any goods but merely took lists from the captains &c. of his ships. They have tried to store apart the plunder from each ship; but even those who brought it cannot always say whether it came from Port St. Marie's or Vigo. The goods are few and unlikely to pay for the cost of landing, storage &c.

Mr. Cole, Cowes, 21 November. Plate-running from the prize ships by Mr. Bills, goldsmith, of Newport, I.W. Capture and re-capture. Mr. Bills has promised that it shall be forthcoming. Hoys' loads from Spithead. List of goods brought in them.

List of goods landed out of the *Mary* of Portsmouth (— Seater master).

In all pp. 26. S.P. Dom., Naval 117, 62.

Latest date, AFFIDAVITS by THOMAS HUTCHINS and others.

23 Nov.

Thomas Hutchins, William Seymour, Charles Hall, Thomas Garrard, Charles Fettiplace, Charles Garrard, and Edward Batten all swear that Thomas Smallbone, of Bockhampton, in the parish of Lambourne, Berks, has lived in the said parish for near two years and a half, and has during that time lived peaceably and as a dutiful subject.

Four affidavits: The first three sworn before Thomas Garrard,

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a J.P. for Berks; the last signed by Garrard himself and the other three men named after him above but not sworn before anyone. *Each* p. 4. *All dated* November 21, except the last which is dated November 23. The last *endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 98-101.*

23 Nov. The NAVY BOARD to NOTTINGHAM.

Navy Office.

Yours of the 21st. We have no orders to meet bills drawn by Consul Broughton to meet the expenses of taking care of English seamen at Venice. We lately refused such a bill, [it] being [for] no naval service, and presume that this is the reason why his Royal Highness has given us no orders in the matter.

P. 4. Signed by Charles Sergison, Daniel Furzer, D[ennis] Lyddell and Geo. Tollet.* *S.P. Dom., Naval 117, 63.*

23 Nov. LORD HATTON to [SAME].

Kirby.

I send enclosed. The privateers of Guernsey want a Prize Court there to adjudge prizes. I have no other concern in the matter than to keep out unworthy persons who apply for posts. The Lieutenant-Governor and some of the magistrates of the island should be employed; as was done in the first Dutch war in King Charles II's time. Captain Edwards of the *Bedford* galley has been ordered to cruise off Guernsey and Jersey to protect the trade of those islands; but I think [details] that he will spend most of his time in looking after French prizes and that the island will have little or no help from him.

The Queen's answers to the addresses of the Lords and Commons gives an extraordinary instance of her good judgment in "so nice an affair." It seems as if she wishes to make her people happy in spite of their troubles[?].

Pp. 14. Signed. *The postscript holograph. Endd. S.P. Dom., Channel Islands 2, 40. Enclosing:—*

A. *Depositions of Peter Le Cocq and others.*

These relate to the stranding of a ship bound from Portugal to Dunkirk at the Valle [Vale] in Guernsey, her crew, cargo &c. Three substantial depositions signed by Le Cocq, Robert Leighton and Jaques Henry; confirmed by fifteen others. The ship had tobacco, brandy, sugar &c. aboard.

In all pp. 4. The depositions signed and taken at Guernsey on 14 November, 1702, by Robert Lee, P. Martin and Elias Perchard, Commissioners of Prizes for the island†, and counter-signed by J. Bonamy, greffier and notary public. Ibid, 40A.

23 Nov. NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

Whitehall.

1. To the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Sends Mr. Lewis Maidwell's petition and a printed copy of the charter for founding "the Royal School &c." The late King

* Chamberlain's *Present State of England* (1702), pp. 564, 565, shews these gentlemen to have been respectively Clerk of the Acts of the Navy, Surveyor of the Navy, Comptroller of the Treasurer's Accounts of the Navy, and a Commissioner in General.

† It is added that the Lieutenant-Governor was present.

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granted the charter. The Archbishop to report what may be done for the petitioner's satisfaction.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, p. 168.

2. To [Jeffrey] Glasier, Proctor General of the High Court of Admiralty.

Sends enclosures shewing that Lewis and Huntly, the witnesses against Captain Holman, live at Cumstock, Devon. They desire that any letters for them be left at the post house, Exeter.

P. ½. *Ibid.*, p. 169.

24 Nov.
Sick and
Wounded
Office.

The COMMISSIONERS for SICK and WOUNDED to NOTTINGHAM.

We have removed the Count de Mornay and all the other prisoners at Scotland Yard to the Tower. The Count, having seen the accounts of the English merchants detained at Bayonne,* has undertaken to write to M. de Pontchartrain again about them. On the question of the treatment of French prisoners, their letters to him shew that their chief grievance is insufficient liberty to go out; but some who, being sick, were put into town quarters, have escaped; and those who were surgeons and permitted to visit them have done the same. Nevertheless we have written to Plymouth for an account of the whole.

We again regret the escape of Captain de Gratton†. We have allowed our officer to search further for him.

Pp. 1½. *Signed* by Lee and Herbert. *Endd.* *S.P. Dom., Naval* 117, 64.

24 Nov.
Doctors'
Commons.

JEFFREY GLASIER to [SAME?].

I have yours with enclosures and have entered a criminal prosecution against Captain Holman and sent a warrant to arrest him by last Saturday's post to Plymouth. I will proceed with vigour and will write to the witnesses by this post; and when the warrant is executed and returned shall proceed further.

P. ⅔. (*Hol.*) *Endd.* *S.P. Dom., Anne* 1, 102.

24 Nov.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM to the COMMISSIONERS of SICK and WOUNDED.

The Queen approves your having quartered the sick men as you have done.

As Captain Gratton† has escaped, the Queen thinks that Count de Mornay and the other prisoners in Scotland Yard should be sent to the Tower. You are to take care of this.

M. de Pontchartrain has written to the Count de Mornay that the English merchants at Bayonne shall be released when the cartel is made. Their case has nothing to do with the cartel, and, pursuant to the Treaty of Ryswick they should be discharged, since they came into France some days before the declaration

* Apparently shewn him to prove that those merchants were in France when war was declared.

† The name is spelt in different ways.

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of war and had also passports from the Spanish Governor. You will explain to Count de Mornay that the Queen gave at first a general order for discharging all French merchants who were here before the war, and, since that, has given special orders on any application. We expect that English merchants will receive a like treatment in France. Desire Count de Mornay to write to France accordingly.

You should hear what Count de Mornay has to say about the ill-treatment of French prisoners at Plymouth : and give redress where there is a case for it. Let him know I have directed this.

Also note that the merchants at Bayonne left Bilboa [Bilbao] on $\frac{23}{12}$ June, 1702, and arrived at Bayonne $\frac{25}{14}$ June.

The declaration of war bears date at Bilbao $\frac{25}{14}$ June and in France, $\frac{3 \text{ July}}{22 \text{ June}}$.

P. 1. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, pp. 167, 168.

25 Nov.
Westminster.

RENEWED COMMISSION FOR BUILDING ST. PAUL'S.

To Sir Samuel Dashwood, Lord Mayor of London, Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, John, Archbishop of York, Henry, Bishop of London, Thomas, Bishop of Rochester, William, Bishop of Worcester, Simon, Bishop of Ely, James, Bishop of Lincoln, and to the Bishops of those sees for the time being ; Sir Charles Hedges, Secretary of State and Judge of the Court of Admiralty, Sir Edward Northey, Attorney General, Sir Simon Harcourt, Solicitor General, and to the holders of these offices for the time being ; Sir William Trumbull and Sir Thomas Meeres, knights, George Oxendon, LL.D., principal official of the Arches Court of Canterbury and Vicar General of the Archbishop of Canterbury's Court, and to the holder of his office for the time being ; Sir Richard Raines, Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Sir John Cook, Kt., LL.D., Advocate General, Henry Newton, LL.D., Chancellor of the diocese of London, Sir Robert Bedingfield, and Sir Samuel Garrett, knights, Sheriffs of the City, and William Sherlock, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's, Henry Godolphin, D.D., William Stanley, D.D., and John Younger, D.D., Residentiaries there, Sir Christopher Wren, Kt., Surveyor General of our Works, and to those who hold these several offices for the time being ; George Brampston, LL.D., John Harwood, LL.D., and Sir Thomas and Sir Henry St. George, Kts.

Recites the commissions of King Charles II (12 November, 1673), James II (22 January, 1687) and William and Mary (3 June, 1692), and says that since those commissions issued considerable progress has been made in the said building.

Proceeds :—We appoint you Commissioners to carry on, finish and adorn the said church. You or any six of you (of whom the Bishop of London or Dean of St. Paul's shall always be one) shall carry on the work in such way and by such rules as you think proper, and may employ artists and workmen therefor, and minister to them such oaths for the performance of their several duties as you think reasonable and pay them as you think right. You shall consider and issue regulations for keeping

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the materials and the money supplied for the work, and preventing the issue of such money for any use other than the public use intended. You shall take steps to have books and accounts properly kept and audited [*details*] and may appoint sub-committees (of yourselves and others) to manage the work and give them what powers you think fit, and revoke their appointments or revive them, or replace them as you think conducive to the service; and shall take all necessary steps to finish the work and make ordinances for its maintenance and protection. Such ordinances to be presented to us for approval under our signature, or the Great Seal, or otherwise, "that so they may be put in due execution accordingly."

Lest there be any obstruction to finishing a work which is well advanced, we authorise you, the Bishop of London, and you, the present Dean and Residentiaries of St. Paul's and your successors, to collect subscriptions for the purpose, and to appoint persons to assist in collecting subscriptions, and to keep registers, as formerly, of such subscriptions. All money so raised, or paid in under the late Act of Parliament* by an imposition on coals, which is issued (according to that Act) by warrant signed and sealed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London and the Lord Mayor of London, for the time being, or any two of them for the use of the cathedral, shall be paid to such person as any six of you (of whom the Bishop of London or the Dean of St. Paul's, for the time being, shall always be one) shall appoint.

To help in paying so vast an expense, and to insure the discovery of all bequests made and all subscriptions given for the work, we authorise you or any six or more of you (of whom &c. as before) to inquire by the oaths of lawful men and by examination of witnesses on oath (whom you may swear, whether as jurymen or witnesses), or without oath, to inquire in regard to all such sums how they have been spent and what yet remains in hand; and also whether any materials or utensils collected for building of the cathedral have been disposed or carried away; and to call for and swear witnesses and call for the production of registers and accounts. For your ease and better expedition in carrying out part of your commission, we command all surveyors, actuaries, registers, officers &c. whom you of the Commission ask for to be attendant on and assisting you in the execution of your duties.

All sheriffs, justices, constables, bailiffs and all other our subjects, on any warrant or precept issued from you, shall return jurors, and serve orders and summonses and in all things aid you in the effectual execution of your Commission. We further authorise any six of you to take steps [*details*] for getting in any sums payable for the building, but not yet paid in.

This Commission shall continue in force and you (or any &c. as before) shall continue to execute it although the same be not continued by adjournment.

Pp. 17½. *Large 8vo.* Printed in London by I. Dawks, 1703. *S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 103.*

* 9 William III, c 13.

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25 Nov.
Sick and
Wounded
Office.

The COMMISSIONERS of SICK and WOUNDED to NOTTINGHAM.

We have removed the prisoners to the Tower as directed. As Count de Mornay complains much of gout, we sent a messenger to the Tower to communicate his orders as to their going there, and see that the Count might be carried directly to his lodgings. The commanding officer replied that he did not think himself authorised to receive the prisoners without the Queen's command. As we have been ordered by the Lord High Admiral to send to the Tower all the French and Spanish officers lately brought from Vigo, we presume to ask that the Queen be moved to send orders to the Tower for their reception.

The Count was ill in bed last night. Shall we move the rest of the prisoners without him or continue them where they are until we can move all together?

Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. Signed by Lee and Herbert. *Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval* 117, 65.

25 Nov.

COUNT DE MORNAY to [the DUKE OF ORMOND].

I send a memorandum as desired. Pray excuse me the journey in my present state and accompanied by eight persons who are nearly all at my expense. Pray send the orders to-day. I am your grateful servant &c.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, in French. Signed. *Ibid*, 66. *Enclosing* :—

Points which I wish the Duke of Ormond to present in my favour.

I had nothing to do with the Sieur Graton's escape. He was not of my ship and was taken two months before me.

Neither I nor my crew have broken any rules laid down for us. I should not be punished for Graton's escape.

If my word is trusted I will give it for all those who are with me. I only ask to be told what is desired of me in my captivity.

If my word is not trusted, I will give security.

If I am put in the Tower I hope that those who have been with me (and who I have supported and who have no other means of support) may be provided for.

If anything has been maliciously said against me I can prove that I have always behaved as I should have done since I came here.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{8}$, in French. *Ibid*, 66A.

About
25 Nov.

SAME to [NOTTINGHAM?].

I am too ill to go to see you and beg you to send some one by whom I can send a message to you before I go to the Tower; where I am to go this afternoon.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{8}$, in French. Undated. Signed. *Ibid*, 67.

25 Nov.

STATEMENT of and REPORT on MR. WHITAKER'S ACCOUNTS as SOLICITOR to the ADMIRALTY and NAVY.

List of the gentlemen of the Common and Civil Law to whom

1702.

Mr. Whitaker has charged the payment of several sums of money for fees in his accounts delivered to the Commissioners.

(1) Gentlemen of the Common Law.

To the Attorney the following fees were [charged] as paid :—
1692, 36*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* ; 1693, 42*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* ; 1694, 135*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* ;
1695, 160*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* ; 1696, 241*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* ; 1697, 206*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.* ;
1698, 147*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* ; 1699, 68*l.* 18*s.* 0*d.* ; 1700, 36*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*

To the Solicitor General :—1692, 11*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* ; 1693, 16*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* ;
1694, 63*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* ; 1695, 82*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* ; 1696, 202*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* ; 1697,
92*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* ; 1698, 122*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.* ; 1699, 62*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.* ; 1700,
46*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*

List follows of fees paid to Messrs. Ayloffe, Browne, Blaney, Broderick, Breckstone, Cowper, Conyers, Clift, Cheshire, Darnell (S),* Dodd, Deane, Eyres, Farrer, Gould (S), Girdler (S), Guidot, Hatsell (S), Hooper, Hawles, Hillyard, Ingleby, Killingworth (S), Lutwich (S), Lovell (S), Levinz (S), Lechmere, Leigh, Lemon, Mulso, Montagu, Mompesson, Newport, Northey, Neale, Powis (Sir Thomas), Pratt (S), Powell, Pocock, Richardson, Robinson, Raymond, Shower (Sir B.), Selby (S), Squire, Strode, Smith, Thompson (S), Tremaine (S), Upton, Williams (Sir W.), Wright (S), Whitaker (S), Edward Whitaker, Ward, Webb, The King's Serjeant, Mr. Justice Powell's favourite, and Counsel not named. The total of fees (*details* given in each case) paid to these gentlemen was 4,695*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*

Fees were also paid to the following Doctors of the Civil Law :—
The King's Advocate and Drs. King, Littleton, Lane, Newton, Oldys and Pinfold.

Total of fees to these, 219*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*

Proctors, interpreters and notaries were paid in all 688*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

Report by Thomas Morice and others on Mr. Whitaker's accounts.

On 10 September last, in answer to many precepts and letters, Mr. Whitaker brought in his accounts of money received and paid as Solicitor &c. [*see title*] for the purpose of our examination pursuant to the Act. The accounts were nearly 1,700 pages, accompanied by parcels of papers relating thereto. He said he had alterations to make in them and did not attest them till 24 September.

In addition to their large volume there were other reasons which made it difficult for us to examine the accounts. The times and causes of payment, and the vouchers, were not placed in order and did not agree with the times and sums in his former accounts delivered to Parliament. The receipts produced did not agree with the sums charged.

We have, however, gone through it as carefully as we could, and lay a state thereof, with our observations, before your lordships.

General and detailed criticism of the accounts follows, shewing that Whitaker has charged extravagantly for his services.

* S denotes a Sergeant at Law.

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In all pp. 9½ (large). Signed (copies), Thomas Morice, S. Atkins, Thomas Lister, William Farrer, George Langton. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 117, 68.

25 Nov.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Director of the packet-boat at Falmouth.

You must not let the packet-boat for Lisbon sail with yesterday's mail till I send you leave.

Three lines. "By a flying packet." *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 169.*

2. To the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded.

Queen's command :—To cause MM. d'Aligre, Gallissonnière and Soreli, the Spanish admiral taken at Vigo and the Count de Mornay (as soon as his health will permit) to be conducted to Oxford, and leave them there as prisoners of war on parole not to go out of Oxford and not to write or transmit any matter to France or Spain unless it is first sent to a Secretary of State. They must, to avoid mistakes, sign a paper promising this upon honour.

The rest of the prisoners taken at Vigo must be kept in safety in some inland town where some of the Queen's forces are. As to this you must inquire of Mr. Blathwayt, who will tell you of a proper place. He must have orders to have a proper guard set.

P. ½. *Ibid.* pp. 169, 170.

25 Nov.

ACCOUNT of the PROCEEDINGS of the COMMISSIONERS appointed by Act of Parliament to take, examine and determine the DEBTS due to the ARMY &c.

We have done our best to state the accounts of the regiments &c. under command of the Queen's natural-born subjects. We have adjusted the accounts of 54 regiments, two independent companies and 20 garrisons. A list of these, and of others brought in too late to be stated, and of others not yet brought in (in spite of all notice given), we present in paper No. 1* to your lordships.†

We have taken care to state the items of debt for clothing, poundage &c. [*details*]. Very few regiments have complied with the Act of Parliament by naming a person to whom we might certify the debt to the regiment to be payable in order to his receiving debentures for the same.

For greater accuracy we have taken respites and allowances [*details*] into account in the case of each regiment. Details appear in papers 2* and 3*.

We have stated an account of the interest allowed by the Act on the debt for the transport service in 1693 and have issued out debentures for the same to those who appear for them.

We find the sum due to Dutch and other foreign transports is 22,850*l.* odd. 4,770 guilders are placed in the account as paid

* These documents have not been preserved.

† Probably the Privy Council.

1702.

in part of interest and 7,486*l.* odd more is asked as interest on this at 6 *per cent.* for six years to March 31, 1696. No agreement was made for such interest, and we think none should be paid, and that what has been paid should be accounted as payment of principal.

The accounts of the regiments on the Irish establishment were laid before us by the Paymaster of the forces there, and we find that the army was paid according to the English establishment, but that by a warrant from "her late Majesty" to General Ginckle, dated 12 February, 1690, a lower rate of pay was directed. This warrant was never superseded and would [if applied in estimating the debt] reduce it by 30,000*l.* This being so, we did not pass the said accounts or make out certificates for them till we should receive directions from Parliament. We send a copy of her Majesty's warrant in paper No. 4.*

We have not been able to deal satisfactorily with the accounts of the regiment lately commanded by Colonel John Gibson. In the case of Captain Griffin May's company erasures and additions appear on which we have not received proper satisfaction. [*Details.*]

We have been so busy with our first duty—that of stating arrears—that we have not been able to give much time to the accounts of the Commissioners of Prizes.

The accounts are so complicated, and the several Commissioners profess to be so little able to answer our questions, that we fear it will take a very long time to make an account which will comply with the Act. Details as to the ships taken, their tackle &c. are often wholly lacking, "and in some no mention of the time when, place where, or persons to whom sold, [so] that no estimate can be made of the condition, burthen, nor consequently of the value of the said ships or goods, or any discovery of embezzlements or frauds in the sales, many of which were not public." Several ships, being of the same name as others, may, for want of the distinctions mentioned above, pass without coming into account at all.

The arrears to the army and other services now and formerly certified and laid before your lordships are as follows:—

	<i>In our present Commission.</i>				<i>In our last Commission.</i>		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To the army and gar- risons	554,836	2	10 $\frac{1}{8}$	..	251,369	9	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
For transport services in 1693 and 1697 .. ..				..	93,734	9	6
					<hr/>		
					345,103	19	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Interest of the debt for transport service in 1693	31,506	16	6				
Royal Hospital at Chelsea	19,068	19	1 $\frac{1}{2}$				
	<hr/>						
					605,411	18	5 $\frac{5}{8}$
	<hr/>				<hr/>		
Total .. ..				..	950,515	17	8 $\frac{3}{4}$

* This document has not been preserved.

1702.

We have certified this sum, and as it is to be paid out of the Irish forfeitures, we hope our certificate may have prevented, as much as possible, any delay in the sale of those estates.

Pp. 2½ (large). *Copy. Signed (copies) by Thomas Morice S. Atkins, Thomas Lister, William Farrer and George Langton Endd. S.P. Dom., Military 3, 2.*

26 Nov.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to the PRINCE'S COUNCIL.

The Swedish Resident here wrote to me some time ago to procure the clearing of John Philipson and Derrick Brunstead, pressed some time ago on board her Majesty's ship *Hampshire*, and that they may receive tickets for their wages. Please give directions for this.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 255.*

Same.

NOTTINGHAM to the DUKE OF QUEENSBERRY.

Sends enclosed memorial and asks for information as to what is to be done in it.

Five lines. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 170. Enclosing :—

The Postmasters-General to [Nottingham].

The Postrenters of Scotland have for some time run considerably in arrear to this office. We have put their bonds in suit, but the delays are so great that we fear a great part of the money may be lost unless the Queen directs her officers in Scotland to help us. As Sir David Dalrymple and one of the Judges of the Sessions are now in town, we think it would be a good time to move in the matter. Under the late King's direction we met the Secretaries of State of Scotland with Mr. Hill and came to "arguments" which we hoped would result in payment; but it is still delayed.

P. 1. *Ibid, pp. 170-1.*

27 Nov.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

The enclosed case of Mrs. Lucy Motram having been laid by me before the Queen, her Majesty commands that you insert her name in the list you are now making of officers' widows in the like condition who are fit objects of her Majesty's bounty.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 262.*

Same.

NOTTINGHAM to the LORD LIEUTENANT of IRELAND.

The Queen is informed that Lord Roche's brother and sister are in Ireland and amongst their relations, where they are not so likely to be educated in the Protestant religion as if they were here. You are to endeavour to bring them to England if their mother will consent to it.

P. ¼. *S.P. Ireland, Entry Book 3, p. 37.*

28 Nov.
Admiralty
Office.

MEMORANDUM from the LORD HIGH ADMIRAL.

The *Somerset, Ranelagh, Shrewsbury and Cambridge*, third-rate

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ships of 80 guns, are found in fit condition to go to sea. It is proposed to her Majesty that they be not paid off.

P. $\frac{1}{6}$. *Signed. Countersigned by Clarke. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 145.*

28 Nov.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM to MR. JONES at Falmouth.

Sends a packet for Lisbon to be delivered to the captain of the packet-boat, who is to sail as soon as wind permits. Particular care to be taken of the packet, which is for the Envoy in Portugal.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, pp. 172, 173.*

29 Nov.
Horse Guards.

GEORGE CLARKE to HEDGES.

Having received the Queen's command to lay an account of the proceedings of the general officers in relation to the charge against Sir Charles Hara and Sir Henry Belasyse before the Committee of Council, I applied to the Secretary of War for the names of the general officers. I got a list on the 17th and requested those in town to be at the Horse Guards next morning, when I read them the Order in Council, by virtue of which I had given them notice to attend. They said that misdemeanours were, in it, alleged to be charged against the two officers, but as no charge appeared to them, they directed me to inform you of this, that you might receive the Queen's further commands, and adjourned to the 23rd. On the 23rd the Secretary at War sent me a letter, in answer to what had been wrote to you, saying that the charge against these two officers was to be received by inquiry from the Duke of Ormond and Sir George Rooke. On hearing this letter the general officers directed copies of it to be sent to Ormond and Rooke, with notice of their intention to meet on the 25th and be ready to receive any charge exhibited against the gentlemen after whose behaviour at Port St. Marie's inquiry was made. His Grace attended before the meeting broke up and was acquainted with what had been ordered. In the letters to Sir George Rooke, it was added—that he would let the general officers know of what plunder had been put aboard the fleet when off Cadiz, to whom it appeared to belong by the directions put upon it, and by whom put on board. At the meeting a petition of Sir Charles Hara to the Prince was also read, in which he prayed that the charge against him of his breaking his arrest and his suspension thereupon might be examined by the general officers. The general officers, having the Queen's command to examine into the matter, directed Sir Charles's presence at their meeting on the 25th.

On the 25th Sir George Rooke laid before the officers an account of the plunder for which he had been asked, and said he had nothing to add in relation to the charges. The Duke sent word that he could not be present on the 25th, but would be present on the 27th, so the officers adjourned till that day and ordered Sir C. Hara to attend again then. The Duke attended on the 27th and showed orders from her Majesty, which he had received at sea, requiring him strictly to examine the

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charges made against Sir Charles Hara and Sir Henry Belasyse by Count de Wratislau, the Emperor's envoy, and to break or suspend them as he should see cause. The Duke delivered in this order and the letter, or a copy of it, from the Count to you of 20 September (to which the Queen's order referred), complaining of the disorders committed by Sir Henry Belasyse and Sir C. Hara at the taking of Port St. Marie's, which he said he was informed of by several letters he had the night before from the fleet. The general officers thereupon directed a letter should be sent to the Count de Wratislau to desire he would let them know the names of the persons who had made the charges, that they might be summoned, and, if he pleased, would send them the letters. The Duke of Ormond named four officers who, he thought, should be summoned; and all the field officers in town of the regiments, and captains of the Guards that had been at Cadiz, were notified to attend the next meeting of the general officers, which was fixed for December 3rd, in the hope that on that day the general officers from Holland would be present and help in the inquiry, as some of those who had been in the expedition to Cadiz desired to withdraw, not wishing to be inquirers into a matter in which their names might be mentioned as persons concerned. Sir Charles Hara was called in and delivered a paper* in answer to the charge of breaking arrest, and said the ship in which he was [under arrest] was ordered into Portsmouth harbour, as he was told by the captain before he went on shore. The Duke of Ormond related how he had put Sir Charles under arrest, and, after debate, four of the officers were of opinion that he had not broken his arrest and four that he had, and gave their reasons in a paper enclosed.†

Sir Henry Belasyse's petition that the general officers should hear and determine the charge against him of breaking his arrest, and the Queen's pleasure that they should hear it, were received; and Sir Henry Belasyse was called in. Sir Henry came in and said that he believed that the Duke had not intended to arrest him, but only to prevent his being present at a Council of War which was to be held "on board Sir George Rooke" the day before the attempt upon Vigo; and that, if the Duke had arrested him, he had not broken his arrest, for reasons given in a paper‡ which he put in. After debate the general officers decided that Sir Henry had been arrested and had broken his arrest, and adjourned to 3 December.

Pp. 3½. Signed. S.P. Dom., Military 3, 3. Enclosing:—

A. *Reasons offered by Sir Charles Hara shewing that he did not intend to break his arrest, and, as he conceives, has not done so.*

1. *It has always been the custom for officers under arrest to march with their corps in spite of their arrest, without asking*

* See enclosure A.

† See enclosure B.

‡ See enclosure C.

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permission to do so. With submission, I conceive that if I had been confined at Port St. Marie's I might have embarked and marched with the army to any place without prejudice to my arrest.

2. *I had no ship assigned for my arrest, nor was I in custody. The captain of the ship did not speak of it.*

3. *The fleet, coming to England, divided. The ship I was in went into Portsmouth and the Duke of Ormond into the Downs; so that I could not get leave from him to land. I did not know where his Grace was or what had become of him till I came to London.*

4. *On arriving at Portsmouth I acquainted the Judge Advocate and the Secretary to the Generalissimo of the Army with it; and when I came to town set forth in my petition to his Royal Highness the Prince of Denmark that I was in arrest, and did not stir out of my house till I received an order of suspension for having broke it.*

5. *The crime in breach of arrest is contempt of authority: and of this I have not been guilty. I acted on necessity.*

Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. Endd. S.P. Dom., Military 3, 3A.

B. *Reports by the General Officers on the cases of Sir Charles Hara and Sir Henry Belasyse.*

Recites the facts alleged in Hara's memorandum above. Proceeds:—We, the undersigned, therefore think that Sir Charles did not break his arrest.

Signed by Generals William Steuart, [Lord] Portmore, Gustavus Hamilton and William Lloyd.

But, in not returning to the ship he was in all the voyage but going into another when the Duke of Ormond told him he was under arrest, we, the undersigned, think that he broke his arrest.

Signed by Generals Cholmondeley, Seymour and the Earl of Essex.

And in coming ashore without the leave of your Majesty or the Duke of Ormond, I, General Churchill, think that he broke his arrest.

Signed by Churchill.

We are all of opinion that Sir Henry Belasyse broke his arrest.

Signed by all the above Generals.

In all pp. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$. Dated, Horse Guards, 27 November, 1702. Endd. Ibid, 3B.

C. *Reasons offered by Sir Henry Belasyse for the same purpose as last but one.*

Same as Enclosure A above. Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. Endd. Endd. with date, 29 November, 1702. Ibid, 3C.

30 Nov.
St. Germain-
en-Leye.

R. TAYLORE to — NICHOLLS.

I have procured an order for your removal from Dinant to Calais. You owe this favour entirely to the goodness of the Queen, who was so gracious as to intercede for you. I doubt

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not but you will study to deserve it all the days of your life. The order either is or will be sent to Dinant from Versailles by M. de Pontchartrain. Let me know if I can serve you in any other way.

P.S.—Let me hear whether this reaches you and direct to me in English thus—For Mr. Taylor, at Sir Daniel Arthur's, banker, in Paris.

P. 1. *Add. (in French)* to Nicholls, master of an English vessel, prisoner at Dinant in Brittany. *Endd.* as follows:—(1) 11 July, 1703. I received this letter from Mr. Cockrain at Bath, and sent it to Lord Nottingham. (2) *(in French)*: It is for a prisoner who has been transferred from St. Valery to Dinant, who is much recommended. To be delivered safely. (3) With note as to Nicholls' capture and that this letter was intercepted by Captain Patrick Ewings of Bristol at the post office in Dinant. *S.P. Dom., Anne 1, 104.*

30 Nov.
Guernsey.

BERNARD ELLIS to [NOTTINGHAM].

Details as to the orders sent for discharging French vessels stopped at Guernsey and his action in accordance with them. *Proceeds*:—The want of a convoy has delayed official correspondence and caused great want of provisions. There are almost 300 prisoners in the island, who are a great burden. Lieutenant la Boulay has acknowledged his crime before the Royal Court. I have told him to attend you when he returns from Guernsey, where he is on a sloop for Lord Peterborough's service.

Pp. 1½. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Channel Islands 2, 41. Enclosing*:—

A. *List of the French vessels which were in Guernsey before the outbreak of war with France and Spain. Six vessels. Details as to their tonnage, crews and date of arrival and departure.*

P. ¾. *Ibid., 41A.*

30 Nov.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to RICHARD WARRE.

The account demanded by Lord Secretary Nottingham in his letter of the 26th will be prepared and laid before him as soon as possible, both with respect to the ships that may be counted on for next year's service and to the convoys and cruisers that may be necessary.

There are orders given to the *Swan* and a brigantine to endeavour to prevent the export of wool or the importation of French silk during the inability, by sickness or otherwise, of the riding officers in Romney Marsh and thereabouts. The *Flamborough*, a 6th rate, will be also appointed for that service as soon as she arrives at Spithead.

P. ¾. *(Hol.) Add. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 146.*

30 Nov.

MEMORANDUM ON PENSIONS to OFFICERS' WIDOWS.

The following widows of commanders and masters of ships are pensioners to Trinity House at 5s. a month.

1702.

Anne Loe, Sarah Parker, Elizabeth Combs, Elizabeth Johnson, Mary Phillips, Lucy Jacobs, Elizabeth Curtis, Grace Alderson, Anne Fairweather, Elizabeth Ellis, Anne Chalke, Elizabeth Bleach, Mary Radley.

The following petitioners of the like quality (whose late husbands commanded the King's ships) have no pensions:—

Elizabeth Bond, Elizabeth Nugent, Isabella Ormerod, Martha Bull, Frances Cotton, Anna Thornborough, Submission Thornton, Williams, Beanes, Eliza Fox.

P. 1. *Endd.* with date and "From Sir Richard Haddock." *S.P. Dom., Naval* 117, 69.

Circa
30 Nov.

[RICHARD] HILL to [NOTTINGHAM].

Sir George Rooke desires me to give you the enclosed from M. d'Alegre [D'Aligre] and to say he is very desirous that the prisoner have leave to come to town and to be released.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$ (*Hol.*) *Endd.*: "Nov., 1702." *Ibid*, 70. *Enclosing*:—

A. Colonel Gibson to Sir George Rooke.

I send enclosed. I lodged the Chevalier d'Alegre [D'Aligre] for his convenience at Captain Dalzell's, but yesterday had an order from the Commissioners for Prisoners of War to deliver him to the Marshal, whom I expect from Southampton to carry him thither. The Chevalier is very anxious to be in London and relies on you for procuring that favour.*

Pray thank the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Lord High Treasurer for their kindness to me in your absence.

P. 1. (*Hol.*) *Dated*, Portsmouth, 26 November. *Endd.* *Ibid*. 70A. *Enclosing*:—

AA. The Chevalier D'Aligre to Sir George Rooke.

I was seized at Vigo and brought here. I beg leave to go to London to take steps to recover my liberty.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. (*French.*) (*Hol.*) *Dated*, Portsmouth, 25 Nov. *Add. Endd.* *Ibid*, 70AA.

Nov.

NOTE for the DIVIDEND† for NOVEMBER, 1702.

The figures in the right column total up to 48*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; those on the left to 14*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Endd.* *S.P. Dom., Anne* 1, 105.

Nov.

PRINT of the ARMS of the CITY of LONDON.

Supported on a human head, and with a scroll below bearing the words "Jacobus Siscell, Londini, Tinctor."

A fragment. Ibid, 106, *ad fin.*

DECEMBER, 1702.

1 Dec.

SIR BENJAMIN BATHURST to [NOTTINGHAM].

Don Fernando Chacon, of Seville in Spain, is now brought home a prisoner from Vigo. *Details.* He is of good family, as

* *i.e.* The "Commissioners for Sick and Wounded and exchange of Prisoners."

† See above, at pp. 15, 16.

1702.

Mr. Malchor, Mr. Waite and Mr. Bowly and Mr. Chamberlain (English merchants that came lately from Seville and Cadiz) informed me. He and his relations were always very civil to them in Spain, and they ask that he may have the liberty of this City on his parole and not be sent with the French officers out of town. They believe that this would be very well taken in that part of Spain, where, in time of peace, many English reside and where we trade much, if this distinction were made between him and the French. As there are no other Spaniards here this will be no prejudice to her Majesty's service, and may make them more civil to the English in those parts.

Pp. 1½. *Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval* 117, 71.

1 Dec.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to GEORGE CLARKE.

Queen's command :—The general officers to meet *de die in diem* on the matters of Belasyse and Hara, till they have gone through them. Acquaint them accordingly.

P. ½. *Copy. Endd. S.P. Dom., Military* 3, 4.

Also entries of same. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 101, pp. 255 and 267–8.

1 Dec.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to RICHARD WARRE.

Some time since, I think, a petition from the Virginia merchants of London was put into Lord Secretary Nottingham's hands, in which they asked that the Queen would fix a time for the whole trade to leave England and return. The Bristol and Liverpool merchants have sent in objections to this, which have been referred to his Royal Highness; but the London petition has not been sent back. Pray send it so that his Royal Highness may consider all together.

P. ¾. (*Hol.*) *Add. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval* 6, 147.

2 Dec.
Admiralty
Office.

THE PRINCE'S COUNCIL to NOTTINGHAM.

In answer to your request as to what ships could be depended on for next year's service, and when they may be ready, we send a report, for which we asked, from the Navy Board. We also send our opinion as to convoy ships and cruisers for next year.

P. 1. *Signed* by Sir G. Rooke, Mitchell, Hill and Churchill. *Endd. Ibid,* 148. *Enclosing* :—

A. *The Navy Board to Josiah Burchett.*

In obedience to his Royal Highness's commands we looked over the list sent him on August 25 of the ships supposed to be in a condition to be made ready for next year's service at sea.

We at present suspect only these (out of the list) :—

3* Content,	4 Plymouth,
4 Advice,	5 Charles galley,
„ Crown,	6 Messenger advice boat.
„ Dragon,	

* The meaning of these numbers is not clear; perhaps it refers to the rating of the vessels.

1702.

Some of these, we hope, may be fitted for next year. The Tartar, Postilion and Rochester prizes have been added to the Navy since that list. It is hoped all or most of the following new ships may be launched and got ready by May next or thereabouts.

Fourth-rates :—

One of 60 guns and one of 50 at Deptford. One of 50 at Mr. Popely's yard ; same at Mr. Taylor's and Mr. Swallow's—in all five.

Fifth-rates :—

One of 40 guns at Woolwich ; same at Mr. Wells' yard, Mr. Burchett's, and at Ipswich—in all four.

Sixth-rate :—

One of 24 guns at Chatham.

Some or all of the French prizes, also, may be fitted for next year.

We cannot speak with certainty of the time at which the fleet may be ready, especially seeing how late in the year and in what bad condition they came back [this autumn]. The East Country ships, too, that are to bring stores necessary for the service, are not yet arrived, and many of the men-of-war have not yet come up to the yards to be surveyed. Many are still at sea, and wind and weather, on which such works depend, are very variable. We have, however, ordered the officers of the yards to survey each ship as she comes in and report in what order they should be taken in hand and in what time finished. As soon as these reports reach us they shall be laid before his Royal Highness. We shall do all we can and shall, as his Royal Highness orders, take the smallest ships and repairs first ; and think that we can do the work so that the service will not want for ships if other matters keep pace with the fitting of them.

Pp. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Copy. Dated Navy Office, 28 November, 1702, with signatures (copies) of R. Haddock, Cloudesley Shovell, Charles Sergison, Daniel Furzer and D. Lyddell. *S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 148A.*

B. *Convoys and cruisers proposed for next year provided that other services will admit of it.*

	Rates.			
	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Newfoundland	—	2	2	—
Virginia	—	4	1	—
St. Helena	—	6	1	—
Russia	—	2	2	—
East Country	—	2	2	—
Newcastle	—	2	2	—
West Indies	10	16	1	1
Hamburg	—	2	2	—
Between Holland and London ..	—	1	1	—
Dunkirk (the Dutch to have the like) ..	—	7	1	1
Between Falmouth and the Downs ..	—	2	2	—

1702.

	Rates.			
	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.
<i>Between the Islands and the French coast</i>	-	-	2	3
<i>On the coast of Guinea</i>	-	1	-	-
<i>New York, Virginia and New England</i>	-	2	1	1
<i>Nevis</i>	-	-	-	1
<i>Off Cape Clear</i>	-	6	2	-
<i>Barbados</i>	-	1	1	-
<i>Between Yarmouth, Hull and Holland</i>	-	1	1	-
<i>Lynn Dieps</i>	-	-	-	1
<i>Between Yarmouth and the Ness</i> ..	-	-	-	1
<i>Between Exeter and Milford</i>	-	-	2	-
<i>Between Land's End and Bristol</i> ..	-	-	1	1
<i>To be under the orders of the Irish Government</i>	-	-	5	1
<i>Total</i>	10	57	32	11

This is a much larger number than was allotted in the last war, especially in the case of Virginia and the East Indies [sic]. If the service requires the body of the fleet to be abroad next year, and if these vessels are all allotted as above, it is feared that the channel and coasts may be much exposed to the insults of the enemy, before such of the said ships as are at home can be concentrated for defence. On this calculation there will remain for the body of the fleet five 1st rate ships, eight 2nd, forty-two 3rd, sixty-two 4th, thirty-three 5th, and seventeen 6th—total, 167: and there will be 110 convoys, cruisers and "remains" [details] numbering in all 57. Perhaps six further vessels may be repaired in time.

Pp. 1½. Dated, Admiralty Office, 3 December, 1702.
S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 148B.

2 Dec.
Cockpit.

The DUKE OF ORMOND to [NOTTINGHAM].

M. de Sorel, one of the prisoners taken at Vigo and appointed to go to Oxford, has asked me to obtain leave for M. Cøyeux, le Chevalier de Camilly, M. de Pimont, M. de la Groa and M. de Saint Fré to go there also. They are officers taken with him at the fort, whose circumstances are indifferent and whom he wishes to assist. Pray obtain the Queen's consent to it and communicate it to the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded &c. All the gentlemen who are going there ask not to go till Monday as they desire to provide themselves with necessaries.

Pp. 1½. Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 117, 72.

2 Dec.
Jersey.

COLONEL COLLIER, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF JERSEY, to [SAME].

Escaped prisoners from France [details] report that people there are very dejected by receiving only bad news.

I have as directed [details] discharged the vessels, merchants and gentlemen [of France] who were here before the declaration

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of war. James Droiet is released. As to the charge of wrongfully detaining ships, I send back the list of vessels with my vindication in each case.

Details as to release of Frenchmen, the escape of some prisoners. *Proceeds* :—I am grateful to your lordship for having obtained for me a new commission as Lieutenant-Governor.

Pp. 1½. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Channel Islands 2, 42. Enclosing* :—

A. *List of French ships and subjects detained and Colonel Collier's remarks thereon.*

In all eleven vessels. Collier shows in one case that a vessel which arrived on 4 May, 1702, is discharged, and in the other cases vindicates his action either on the ground that the ships or persons arrived after the declaration of war, or otherwise.

Pp. 1¾. *Signed by Collier. Ibid, 42A.*

3 Dec.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to the PRINCE'S COUNCIL.

I send information as to money, plates &c. seized as it was carrying ashore from H.M.S. *Barfleur* (Captain Wivill). The lieutenant, if rightly handled, may disclose much. I am told the *Dixwell* ketch had much plunder on her, and that the officers committed great disorders in running pillaged goods ashore at Falmouth.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 204, p. 357.*

3 Dec.
St. James'.

ORDER in COUNCIL.

Present :—The Queen in Council.

The Queen to-day appointed Sheriffs for England and Wales. Having noticed that several people are put on the Sheriffs' Roll who are not fitly qualified for that office either for want of sufficient estates or otherwise, her Majesty orders that the Lord Keeper recommend it to the Judges on going the summer circuit diligently to inform themselves of the abilities and qualifications of the persons they intend to propose to the Privy Council for the ensuing year.

P. ½. *Copy. Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 2, 1.*

3 Dec.
Sick and
Wounded
Office.

The COMMISSIONERS for SICK and WOUNDED to [NOTTINGHAM].

All the Vigo prisoners (except a few who are in town on parole) are at Portsmouth or Chatham. We have chosen Farnham, as a suitable place to keep prisoners who are not sent to Oxford, and shall send the officers and ordinary seamen to Farnham, sending only the first five officers in the enclosed* list to Oxford. We ask orders as to the two gentlemen now in town with M. Sorel on parole, and as to whether the five officers may take their servants with them to Oxford.

Pp. 1½. *Signed by Lee, Herbert, and Adams. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 117, 73.*

* Missing.

1702.
3 Dec.

NOTE on the CASE of the TITHES of POOLE MYVOD &c. in CO. MONTGOMERY.

In February, 1689[90], the Marquis of Powis was outlawed for high treason.

In September, 1691, a commission issued under the Great Seal of England to enquire of and seize the Marquis's estate; and thereby the Marquis was found possessed of the tithes in question (amongst other lands) on the day of the outlawry in question; and thereupon the tithes were seized into the King's hands.

On the return of that seizure into the Exchequer the Duke of Beaufort and others plead in discharge thereof a lease of 21 years made in 1688 to them by the Marquis of Powis and Lord Montgomery for the payment of debts.

On a trial at bar in the Exchequer Court the said lease was found fraudulent and judgment was entered for his late Majesty and, on that verdict, his Majesty was put into actual possession of the lands and tithes.

The late King, by letters patents under the Great Seal granted to the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield (now Bishop of Worcester) and to the now Bishop of St. Asaph the said tithes as long as they should remain in the hands of the Crown, in trust for the increase of several small vicarages in the diocese of St. Asaph.

In 1698 Mr. Robert Dalton (as trustee for Lord Montgomery) pleads his title to the tithes after this manner, vizt. :—That on 28 September, 1685, the Dean and Chapter at Christchurch, Oxford, granted the tithes to the Marquis of Powis and his heirs, for the lives of Lord Montgomery, Lady Mary his wife, and Lord Castlemaine; that on 10 November, 1685, the Marquis of Powis made a lease of the tithes to Lord Thomas Howard, deceased, and the said Mr. Dalton for 99 years if the three lives should so long endure, in [trust]* for the benefit of Lord Montgomery, during his life for his maintenance, and after his decease for the benefit of Lady Montgomery for life and after to the use of the Marquis of Powis, his executors, administrators and assigns. Notwithstanding such lease, the Marquis of Powis continued in possession of the tithes and received them constantly from them till the time of his attainder and outlawry in 1689, and that then the receipts to the tenants were given in the name of Lord Montgomery.

However, the Attorney General thinks it not safe for the Bishop of Worcester to try the validity of the Marquis of Powis' lease of 1685 as to the fraud thereof; for though there is no doubt but that the lease was made by the Marquis of Powis on purpose to set up when there should be occasion, and kept by him till his outlawry in 1689, yet that does not make it fraudulent against the Crown.

That the interest of the Lord Montgomery in these tithes is only a chattel, being but for 99 years for the use and benefit of himself &c. [*details*], and therefore by law is forfeited to the Crown.

For that in May, 1696, Lord Montgomery was indicted for high treason in London and, not appearing, was in due form

* Document perished here.

1702.

proceeded against; so that on 8 July, 1696, a writ of exigent was awarded against him on that indictment returnable in the Sessions after Michaelmas Term following; but, the Lord Montgomery rendering himself at the return of the writ, nothing further was done thereon. That Lord Montgomery, by standing out and being put into the exigent, forfeits his goods and chattels and, amongst them, his interest in the tithes, this being a chattel.

P. 1. *Endd.* 3 December, 1702, "Mr. Attorney told me that it is not fit for the Queen to take advantage of such a forfeiture." *S.P. Dom., Anne 2, 2.*

3 Dec.

GEORGE CLARKE to HEDGES.

Horse Guards.

The general officers met again to-day to receive Count Wratislau's answer.*

They are very much surprised at it, and direct that a copy may be sent you to shew her Majesty, they finding that they can expect nothing more from that Envoy to substantiate the charge first made by him.

They think that, as they have only directions to inquire into the conduct of Belasyse and Hara at Port St. Marie's, their powers should be enlarged to enable them to examine the conduct of these officers from the time of the landing by Rotta [Rota] to their re-embarkation if her Majesty approves.

Pp. 1½. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Military 3, 5. Enclosing:—*

A. *Sir George Rooke to Nottingham.*

Sir Henry Belasyse and Sir C. Hara came home on the St. George, which was ordered into Portsmouth; so that unless the Duke of Ormond confined as well as suspended them I suppose they are in town long ere this.

P. 1. *Signed. Dated on the Royal Sovereign, in the Downs, 9 November, 1702. Endd. Ibid, 5A.*

B. *Sir Edward Northey (Attorney General) to Same.*

In order to resolve the question referred last night to the consideration of the Judges, the extent of the Duke of Ormond's commission must be known—(a) as to executing martial law and (b) as to the date when it expired. Pray give bearer a copy or extract of the commission so far as regards punishment of offenders, and the Judges will meet on Monday morning and consider the question. I returned Livingston's papers with my thoughts upon them. In these for "the late King James" please read "the now pretended King."

P. ½. (*Hol.*) *Dated, 31 October, 1702. Add. Endd. Ibid, 5B.*

c. *Chief Justice Holt to Same.*

I send the Judges' answer to the question lately sent to me, which I think full and direct; but if any doubt be made of it "upon the least intimation" it shall be made more satisfactory.

* See above, p. 321.

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Five lines. (Hol.) Dated, 6 November, 1702. S.P. Dom., Military 3, 5c. Enclosing :—

cc. Order in Council and opinion of the Judges.

At St. James, 30 October. Present—The Queen in Council.

On reading the opinion of the Judges of the Courts at Westminster about the most proper way of proceeding against and punishing persons found guilty of the disorders at Port St. Marie's contrary to the Queen's declaration and the assurances given by the Duke of Ormond to the inhabitants, it is further ordered :—

That the Judges again meet and consider whether persons accused of such disorders may not be brought to trial by a Court-Martial in the fleet at sea before their arrival in this realm.

They are to report promptly on this question.

P. ¾. Signed, John Povey, and underwritten with :—

Opinion of the Judges and others.

We have considered the Duke of Ormond's commission and consulted the civilians and think that a Court-Martial may be held as above suggested.

P. ¼. Signed, Holt, Thomas Trevor, Edward Ward, Edward Nevill, John Powell, Littleton Powys, John Blencowe, H. Gould, R. Tracy, Tho. Bury, Ro. Price, J. Smith, T. Powys, E. Byrche, Edward Northey, Simon Harcourt, T. Cooke, H. Newton. Ibid, 5cc.

3 Dec.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM to the SOLICITOR GENERAL.

Sends Mr. Wait's papers, and asks how the Queen should comply with Wait's request, in case she decides so to do.

Four lines. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 173.

4 Dec.
St. James'.

ROYAL WARRANT to the CHIEF GOVERNOR of IRELAND.

*By letter dated 17 August, 1700, King William III appointed the Chief Governor of Ireland for the time being and several other persons trustees for "erecting, establishing and carrying on" a linen manufacture in Ireland and for discharging several trusts reposed in them by the said letters. He also granted to them 800*l.* a year to be paid quarterly for ten years, which was to be used to pay 8 % on 10,000*l.* advanced by Lewis Crommelin or by his procurement. No part of the said 10,000*l.* has yet been paid, but, by Crommelin or his procurement, several plain looms have, with the approval of the trustees, been erected in Ireland for making linen. These are valued at 30*l.* each. Certain "other looms called estilles for making fine linen in imitation of that of France and Holland" have also been put up by him, etc., and each such estille is valued at 50*l.* The letters of King William III are void by his death and, in order to promote the linen manufacture, we are willing to accept the looms and estilles if now or hereafter erected with the consent of the trustees aforesaid, at 30*l.* and 50*l.**

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respectively, and to pay interest thereon at 8 %, as if he who put up the looms had advanced its equivalent in money.

Cause letters to pass &c. granting to the Chief Governor of Ireland, the Primate, Chancellor, Archbishop of Dublin, the three Chief Judges of the Queen's Bench, Exchequer and Common Pleas—all for the time being,—the Earl of Mount Alexander, General Thomas Erle, Francis Gwynn, Esq., Thomas Coote, Esq., the Attorney General, *pro tem.*, St. George [Ashe], Bishop of Clogher, Thomas Keightley, Esq., James Hamilton of Donolough, Esq., Sir Thomas Southwell, Bt., Robert Rochford, Esq., Allan Brodrick, Esq., Sir William Robinson, Kt., John Lovett and William Fownes, Esq., the 800*l.* a year granted to the trustees mentioned above upon the trusts mentioned in the earlier grant,—excepting only that they may and shall pay interest thereout at 8 % a year on the looms and estilles now or hereafter to be erected, taking the loom and estille at the value mentioned above or at such lower rate as the trustees may agree upon, and allowing further that any part of this sum of 800*l.* may, on application by the trustees to the Chief Governor, be expended on salaries to officers, or other uses which they shall think desirable for better carrying on the manufacture.

Pp. 2. *S.P. Signet Office* 15, pp. 81, 82.

5 Dec.
Dinan.

JOHN JACOB to ———.

I am a prisoner here. Yesterday the Commissary of St. Malo came here and examined a resident of New England what quantity of guns and soldiers were there and likewise sent another master of a New England ship to St. Malo, as I suppose, to be examined there separately.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. (*Hol.*) *Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne* 2, 3.

6 Dec.

The NAVY BOARD to the QUEEN.

In obedience &c. . . . we yesterday went aboard the galleon which was lately taken at Vigo and is now lying at Woolwich, where we found the hatches fast spiked down and sealed with several seals, which yet remained unbroken. The Captain said the hatches had never been opened since the ship was taken at Vigo. There were two open scuttles going down to the bread and boatswain's store rooms, and these have been open all the time. There is at present nothing in these but bread, oil, tallow, some other bo'sun's stores and wood. We sealed these down and gave orders for unloading the ship as soon as possible. We suggest that to prevent embezzlement, some of your Majesty's sea-officers and custom and prize officers daily attend the unloading of the ship, and the opening of all the goods when they are taken into warehouses, and that rewards be offered, by notice in the *Gazette*, to those who discover embezzlements.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed* by Granville, Boyle and Rooke. *Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval* 117, 74.

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6 Dec.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To Lord Chief Justice Holt.

I send enclosed petition. The Queen wants a report on it laid before the Cabinet Council on Tuesday, as Wednesday is the day fixed for the execution.

Four lines. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 173.

2. To [George] Clarke.

I read yours of the 7th [*sic*] to the Queen. The Court-Martial must proceed as directed.

Four lines. Ibid, p. 175.

7 Dec.
Whitehall.

SAME.

1. To the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded.

Queen's command:—To have MM. Coyeux, de Camilly, de Pimont, de la Groa and de St. Free taken to Oxford as prisoners of war. Conditions [*as above*, p. 317, *q.v.*]. Her Majesty would have you permit M. La Gallissonniere and M. Begon, his brother-in-law, to remain in London till they have recovered their health and then sent to Oxford on the same conditions.

On this occasion recommend the English merchants at Bayonne to Count de Mornay, or some of these gentlemen, that they may be allowed to come home without ransom, having suffered so long a confinement contrary to the Peace of Ryswick. The gentlemen mentioned in this and my letter of November 25 may take servants, for whom they will be responsible.

P. 1. *Ibid*, pp. 173, 174.

2. To the Lord Treasurer.

Altering the appointment of Mr. Hezekiah Marshall.* He is to be only Commissary General of the provisions and victuals to the land forces sent to the West Indies under the Earl of Peterborough; but not Commissary of the musters. Otherwise the appointment notified on 19 October to stand.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid*, p. 175.

8 Dec.
Portsmouth.

MR. DUMMER to the GOVERNORS of the POST OFFICE.

Yours of the 5th. The *Mansbridge* sailed on Nov. 15 to a place called Leape on this side Limington to be laid ashore and tallowed, as was done to the *Bridgman*. The weather was stormy and delayed the work. When it was done I sailed her to Jack o' the Basket, to take the first wind suitable for the Channel course. Stormy weather came on on the 27th [*details*], and she returned under the shelter of Hurst Castle. She put to sea again on the 1st, but returned to Jack o' the Basket on the 3rd owing to bad weather. She sailed a third time on the 5th, and I hope got to the Start before the wind shifted on Sunday evening. *Other details.*

P. 1. *Signed.* Add. to the Governors at the General Post Office. With post-mark ^{DE.}_{9.} *S.P. Dom., Anne 2, 4.*

* See above at 19 October, 1702, p. 272.

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8 Dec.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To Sir George Rooke.

Queen's command :—Send a distinct account of what plunder was taken at Port St. Mary's or Vigo ; and what prize goods were put on board any of the transport ships on which the same were shipped.

2. To Sir Cloudesley Shovell. Same as foregoing.

In all p. 3. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 176.

About
8 Dec.MEMORANDUM by the SOCIETY of APOTHECARIES, LONDON,
with regard to SUPPLY of the NAVY and ARMY with
MEDICINES.

"The trade of the apothecary has always been distinct from the practice of the physician, the one consisting in prescribing and the other in making, compounding and vending of medicines."

"The apothecaries of the City of London, as incorporated, have always made a considerable part of that great body, and, as such, are capable and, as in duty bound, willing on any exigency to furnish the Royal Navy or Armies with necessary medicines out of their present stock." Some members of that Society have always been employed in, and contracted for, that service, and particularly during all the time of the late war.

"For the better performing of that service the Master and Wardens of that Society, ever since they were requested so to do, have, with the greatest care and fidelity, viewed the dispensing and mixing the several medicines prepared by their members for the Army and appraised the same at reasonable rates, respect being had to the goodness, and, since that time, are bold to say that there have been few or no just complaints.

... Of late a few physicians, without the consent or approbation of the most eminent and best practised of the College, have, against law, set up a shop for making of medicines, which they are pleased to call the Dispensary, at first under pretence of charity, but now openly for private gain.

... The apothecaries in the late Taxation paid for at least 15,000*l.* stock, and the said shop or dispensary but after the rate of 100*l.* or at most 200*l.*, and so can hardly be supposed capable to furnish the medicines requisite for this expedition without buying of the Apothecaries; and consequently not only a double profit be allowed by her Majesty, but this also takes away the most specious pretence of these physicians as to their care in the several preparations, which, notwithstanding all their boasts, they are even in their Dispensary beholden for to an apothecary of that Society."

The preferring of these few physicians who act for private gain in a business outside their own sphere will "lay an imputation upon the whole Society of Apothecaries, as not able or not honest enough to serve her Majesty ; and of which they must expect presently to hear in all the public papers."

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It is therefore humbly hoped that this business may proceed in its ancient channel and such apothecaries be chosen for this service as shall be able and willing to undertake and perform the same with all expedition. The Master and Warden hereby undertake to see the same performed with all fidelity and care, of which the Physicians, if they please, may be witnesses.

Pp. 1½. *Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval* 117, 75.

9 Dec. LIST of PRISONERS CONDEMNED at the GAOL DELIVERY (for London and Middlesex) of NEWGATE, 9 December, 1702.

Condemned to die :—

Mary Jones, privately stealing goods valued at 20s. out of the shop of Samuel Sedgewicke. *Respited.**

Elizabeth Deakins *alias* Stanton. Burglary in the house of Anne Beake, widow, and stealing her goods, value 9*l.* 15*s.*, and 40*s.* in money. Further burglary in the house of Mary Fletcher and stealing her goods, value 21*s.* Further burglary in the house of George Rumball and stealing his goods, value 10*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.* *When pregnancy over.†*

Samuel Shortland. Burglary (confessed) in the house of Benjamin Hoskins and stealing his goods, value 8*l.* 3*s.* Further burglaries and thefts in the houses of John Preston (7*l.* 13*s.*), James Gould, Nehemiah Leyde, Susanna Willett, and William Farmer, and breaking the warehouse of William Vanleut and theft there.

John Goffe *alias* White *alias* Gaffney. Robbery in feloniously taking from John Cumberlidge 10*s.* of his own money and 55*l.*, the moneys of John Cartlitch. Another robbery in feloniously taking goods value 11*l.* and 21*l.* in money from the person of Joseph Knight.

James Wilson. Privately stealing goods value 25*s.* 2*d.* and 53*l.* in money from the person of Anthony Cooling.

John Clarke. Stealing a mare value 5*l.* from William Wildman.

Richard Norris *alias* Morris. Burglary in the house of Lady Mary Parker with intent to steal her goods. *Respited till it be found if his grandfather was executed in the time of King Charles I.*

Elizabeth Wetherly. Separate burglaries and thefts in the houses of Nicholas Rootes (20*s.*), John Fish (23*s.*), Mary Fletcher (39*s.*), George Rumball (10*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*). *When pregnancy over.†*

Mary Bunch. Burglary and theft (20*s.*) in the house of Nicholas Rootes. *The same.†*

Mary Cole. Robbery near the highway and stealing goods value 5*s.* from the person of Elizabeth Browne. *Transported.*

Burnt in the hand, 1. Burnt in the face, 15. Respited from burning in the hand, 1.

Respited from burning in the face, 5. To be whipped, 5.

Fined :—

Thomas Browne : 40*s.* for having counterfeit coins in his

* The remarks in italics are added in the margin in another hand.

† These notes apparently refer to the practice of respiting sentence on female convicts who were pregnant at conviction and executing them after their children were born,

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possession intending to utter the same in payment for good, knowing them to be so counterfeit.

Mary Nicholls: 40 marks, and to stand three times in the pillory for forging several deeds in the names of Bambridge Norham and Elizabeth Norham.

Richard Burrige: 40s., and to stand three times in the pillory with a paper on his breast purporting his crime, and his libel to be burnt before his face, for writing and publishing the said libel called "the Dutch Catechism."

William Bennet: 5 marks. Unlawfully entering a ship with intent to steal the goods therein.

Endd. "Report to her Majesty" &c., as in title, and "Read 20 December." *S.P. Dom., Anne 2, 5.*

9 Dec.
Sick and
Wounded
Office.

The COMMISSIONERS OF SICK and WOUNDED to NOTTINGHAM.

Under your lordship's orders we spoke with the French officers brought from Vigo, and shewed them the papers, prepared under same, for their obliging themselves to remain prisoners at war. They all desired their words of honour might be taken, "which they say is the only practice in such cases all over Europe and esteemed as firm an obligation as any writing whatever," but that if your lordship insisted on it, they would sign the papers. They desired leave to stay in town till Wednesday, several of them being not very well, and needing clothes &c. for their journey. They left us a list of their names, placed according to their qualities, and ask that those now ordered to be kept at Farnham under restraint, who are of equal condition with those who are to be on parole at Oxford, may be sent to Oxford also. Count de Mornay begs this for those who are in town with him, and depend upon him.

We spoke with them about the English merchants at Bayonne and they promise to write effectually to France for their enlargement.

Pp. 1½. *Signed* by Lee, Herbert and Adams. *Endd.* *S.P. Dom., Naval 117, 76.*

[9 Dec.] MONSIEUR D'ALIGRE to [SAME].

We have just come from the Commissioners' office, and they desired us to sign "l'engagement de nos paroles." Whilst not refusing to sign, we represent that to refuse to trust our verbal paroles is not to treat us as honest men. Having said this, we shall do what we are ordered. There is a great difference between Graton and us. We should be very pleased to stay where we are; but if we must go to "Auxfort" please give orders that we may be kept together. We commend our sick to you, and ask for time for the others to conclude their purchases.

Pp. 2. (*Hol.*) *French.* *Endd.* with date. *Ibid, 77.*

9 Dec.
Navy Office.

SIR CLAUDESLEY SHOVELL to SAME.

In answer to your lordship's requiring a strict account of the plunder and prize goods taken at Port St. Mary's or Vigo—

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I can only give an account of the goods taken out of the galleon made prize by the *Mary* and out of the *Vigo* prize (which were both aground, and the first could not be got off at all, nor the second till her cargo was taken out of her), and of the goods saved by Captain Baker out of the galleon that was lost coming out of the islands of Bayon[ne]. As all my accounts, books and papers are on board the *Shrewsbury* in order to be brought round, I am not able to give your lordship a particular account thereof till she arrives, [she] being sailed out of the Downs for the Nore, where I have sent a messenger to wait for them. So soon as they come to my hands I shall transmit a faithful and particular account thereof to you; and "I do assure your lordship upon honour that I neither meddled with any of the plunder myself nor suffered any other person to embezzle the same, but when I was at Spithead I gave strict orders to the Captains of her Majesty's ships, and to the masters of the transports, store ships and tenders, to put all the gold, silver and other rich goods and plunder on board Rear-Admiral Graydon or such other ship or vessel as he should direct." The Rear-Admiral was then bound for the river and I must refer you to him for details as to the ships on which the effects were placed, &c.

Pp. 1½. *Signed. Add. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 117, 78.*

11 Dec.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM to the COMMISSIONERS of SICK and WOUNDED.

Queen's command:—All the prisoners mentioned in your enclosure of the 9th may go to Oxford as prisoners of war on parole, and without giving a written promise. All who are fit to leave must leave town on Wednesday and the rest follow as soon as they are well enough. The Spanish Admiral is to remain here and I wish to speak with him as soon as he can go abroad.

P. ¾. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 177.*

12 Dec.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to ELLIS.

Mr. Secretary Hedges sent here to-day an extract of a letter from Mr. Vernon at Copenhagen of 1½ December stating that the French have freighted ships at Bergen to carry stores to France during the winter. The Prince's Council desire the Queen's pleasure as to the bringing in of such ships if they are met by our cruisers.

P. ½. (*Hol.*) *Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 149.*

12 Dec.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded.

I send a letter from Count de Mornay and demand a report on the complaint contained in it. Enquire, and redress if need be. What was done on his last complaint? Hear the proposals he mentions from M. de Pontchartrain and give me an account of what they are.

Note.—Enclosed was Count de Mornay's to my Lord of this date.

P. ¾. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, pp. 177, 178.*

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2. To Mr. Adin, Clerk of the Cheque at Plymouth.

To search, and give an account of what goods and merchandise are on board, the *Mansbridge* sloop, belonging to Mr. Dummer, which is employed in her Majesty's service, and to examine the master's journal to see why she delayed starting on her voyage for four weeks, contrary to orders. *Details.*

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, p. 178.

3. To the Prince's Council.

Consider the proposal that the Irish Government, instead of paying for the troops in Jamaica, which are on the Irish establishment, should pay for the six frigates attending Ireland, and report as to what her Majesty should do therein and how. The charge for the frigates is the greater, and Ireland finds it very inconvenient to pay in Jamaica.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.*, p. 179.

12 Dec.
London.

COUNT DE MORNAY to [NOTTINGHAM].

I have heard from the Count de Pontchartrain on your proposals. He desires further information on some points; and as it would take long to express what he wishes in writing, I beg you to appoint some one to whom I may explain this, unless I may have the pleasure of doing it myself.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *French. Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 117, 79.

13 Dec.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to CAPTAIN OWEN.

Queen's pleasure:—Remain where you are with the ships under your care till you have picked up the seventy men who deserted from Colonel Columbine's regiment, and then proceed according to your former instructions.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 101, p. 268.

13 Dec.
London.

The MARQUIS DE LA GALLISSONNIÈRE to [NOTTINGHAM].

Polite remarks. Pray use your influence with the Queen that I may stay in London. I have had rheumatism and need medical help; and also please intercede for M. Begon, who is not yet cured of his wounds.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. *French. (Hol.) Endd. S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 117, 80.

14 Dec.
Whitehall.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To the Lord Mayor [of London].

To direct suspension of the execution of sentence on John Norborne, who has been found guilty of manslaughter of Joseph Grey and sentenced to be burnt in the hand. *Further pleasure.*

P. $\frac{1}{5}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 101, p. 268.

2. To the Lord Treasurer.

The Queen has heard that the Earl of Winchelsea has been detained by sickness at the Hague, which has increased the expense of his journey to the Court of Hanover. Her Majesty

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desires you to give orders for 500*l.* more to be paid to his lordship or his agents. P. $\frac{1}{3}$.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 101, p. 258.

14 Dec.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to RICHARD WARRE.

I send a paper left this morning by the East India Company touching the frigates for which they have petitioned. They are very pressing, especially for the two for the Cape and St. Helena; and the Prince's Council desire the Queen's pleasure in the matter at the "first convenience."

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. (*Hol.*) *Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval* 6, 150. *Enclosing* :—

Edmund Harrison, R. Gough and Jonathan Andrewes to [Burchett].

Considering the advanced season pray lay before the Prince's Council the necessity of sending a ship to St. Helena and another to the Cape to prevent the coming away of our ships thence before the men-of-war get there. If they do so come away, as they did last year, it may be very hazardous to us. We pray that the other ships may be despatched "in all January if possible."

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Copy. Signed (copies). Dated* 12 Dec. 1702. *Ibid*, 150*A*.

14 Dec.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Chancellor of the Duchy.

In his list of Deputy-Lieutenants for Leicestershire, the Earl of Rutland has not recommended Sir Roger Cave, Sir John Chester, Sir Wolston Dixy, Sir George Beaumont, and Sir Richard Halford, Bts., or Jeffry Palmer, Thomas Boothby, John Wilkins, or James Winstanley, Esq. They have been recommended to the Queen as worthy gentlemen, considerable in the county, and some of them Members of Parliament. No list has yet been signed with the addition of these names, out of respect for his lordship. If he has any just objection to any of them I will lay it before the Queen.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, pp. 179, 180.

(2) To the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

The addresses from New York received. Forward accounts of the proceedings of Messrs. Weaver and Attwood now or when they arrive.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid*, p. 180.

15 Dec.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM to the COMMISSIONERS of SICK and WOUNDED.

Queen's command :—Remove the Chevalier de Chastel to a better lodging. The prisoners going to Oxford may remain here till Monday, but must then go peremptorily.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid*.

15 Dec.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to RICHARD WARRE.

The Prince's Council desire the Queen's pleasure as to how many ships shall be employed in the service of the East India

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Company. If not the whole number, the rest may be used to protect trade at home.

P. ½. (Hol.) *Add. S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 151.*

[15 Dec.
London.]

The MARQUIS D'ALIGRE to NOTTINGHAM.

We thank you for the permission to remain here till Wednesday. We are willing to go then, as ordered. We beg to be allowed the benefit of the cartel, which will not go far. We ask to be kept in our rooms till we are sent back to France, so as not to be sent to "Auxfort."

Pp. 2. *In bad French. (Hol.) Endd. with date. S.P. Dom., Naval 117, 81.*

15 Dec.

The DUKE of RICHMOND to [SAME].

The French gentleman I spoke of is the Chevalier du Chatel. I ask that he may be removed to better lodgings, where I will answer for his appearance when he is able to stir out.

P. ¼. (Hol.) *Ibid, 82.*

Same.

The EARL of BURLINGTON to [SAME].

The French officers tell me to-day that the Commissioners have given them notice that they must go to Oxford to-morrow. I understood they might stay till next Monday, and I believe there is some mistake, as the Queen gave me leave to send a list of the officers to the Earl of Marlborough, which, in a letter, I did last night. Pray see her Majesty's instructions carried out.

Pp. 1½. (Hol.) *Endd. with date. Ibid, 83. Enclosing :—*

List of French officers [in captivity in England].

Captains :—Marquis D'Aligre, Comte de Sorel, de la Maisonfort.

Lieutenants :—de Pimont, de Camilly, de la Tour-Landry.

Ensign :—de Lambourg. "Gardes de la Marine":—de Lagroix and Romain.

P. 1 (small). *Ibid, 83A.*

16 Dec.
London.

The COUNT DE MORNAY to SAME.

One of the points in Count de Pontchartrain's last letter about the propositions for a cartel is a demand for the release of some French ships which have been detained in English ports since before the declaration of war, and are still so detained. They are—

The *Gabriel Sebastien* of Lezardrieux, near Brehat, 50 tons, Yves Heloury master.

The merchants of Dieppe desire release of the *Nicolas*, which went to Grenezé [Guernsey] at the beginning of last May. The master asked the Governor for leave to sell his cargo, which being given in writing and the ship ready to discharge under the forts, an English vessel the *Oxford* came in and took her to England, where she was declared good prize. M. de Pontchartrain says you can verify the facts by reference to the Governor, and that if they are as stated, the ship should be

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released pursuant to the provisions of the Treaty of Ryswick, and that the King desires me to ask for the necessary orders for her release. Pray let me know how to answer.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, in *French*. Signed. Endd. *S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 117, 84.

16 Dec. SIR HENRY BELASYSE* to NOTTINGHAM.

Sends a memorial and petition and begs they may be laid before the Queen in Council to-morrow.

Four lines. (Hol.) Add. S.P. Dom., *Military* 3, 6. *Enclosing* :—

A. *Petition of Belasyse to the Queen, shewing that* :—

Petitioner has received, by direction of the general officers, a paper charging him with several goods as shipped by his order and for his use at Port St. Marie's in Spain. The particulars thereof are extracted from amongst many others out of an account delivered in by the Admiral of the several parcels and persons in whose names the plunder of the said town was supposed to be shipped.

Your Majesty having declared in Parliament that you had given orders for the strictest examination of this matter, your petitioner is certain that all persons and orders given will be investigated and not only those wherein your petitioner's name is mentioned.

As petitioner's defence will appear more full and clear by the said general examination he prays that he may not for want thereof be deprived of those necessary helps for his defence.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. Copy. Endd. *Ibid*, 6A.

B. *Memorial of the Same to Nottingham.*

Your lordship having asked for a fuller explanation of Sir Henry Belasyse's petition,

He says that if all the orders given out by the General both to the army and to particular persons at La Rota and Port St. Mary's be laid together before her Majesty, and all the transactions of the whole affair fully represented to her, Sir Henry Belasyse's actings might very well be justified; whereas if he is charged with some particulars only, without what may appear from the circumstances of the whole affair, it will be more difficult for him to justify himself to the full satisfaction of her Majesty.

As the goods alleged to have been shipped by his order and for his use are extracted out of an account delivered in by the Admiral of the goods supposed to be shipped by the orders and for the use of many other persons, he thinks that if the whole were laid before her Majesty it would tend much to his justification.

Prays that all the above-named orders and particulars may be laid before the Queen.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. Endd. "*Memo. of Sir H. Belasyse,*" &c. *Ibid*, 6B.

* This name, which is spelt in so many different ways, is here spelt thus by its owner.

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16 Dec.
Admiralty
Office.

The PRINCE'S COUNCIL to NOTTINGHAM.

Yours of the 12th. We were ordered to consider a proposal made to the Queen for paying the six frigates that attend on the coast of Ireland out of the revenue of that kingdom, that they may be eased of the inconvenience of sending money to Jamaica to pay the forces there that are on the Irish establishment. This course would keep the money in Ireland, where it is badly needed.

We have discussed the matter to-day with the Commissioners of the Navy, who think it inconvenient that the change should be made. It would introduce great confusion into the naval accounts. As, however, money is constantly being demanded by the naval and victualling agents for their work, we propose that when any of them is in want of such money he should be allowed to apply to a merchant or other person at Cork, Kinsale, or Dublin, who shall furnish them therewith and be directed to give to such merchant or other person a bill to the Navy Board and Victuallers, by whom these bills will be accepted and punctually paid to the correspondents of those merchants in town. The sums will be considerable, especially during the war, and will be spent in Ireland, which will be an advantage to the country.

Pp. 1½. *Signed* by Rooke, Mitchell, Churchill and Hill. *Endd.*
S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 152.

17 Dec.
Sick and
Wounded
Office.

The COMMISSIONERS of SICK and WOUNDED to SAME.

On the complaint of Count de Mornay regarding the ill-treatment of the prisoners at Southampton, we have got the following information from a member of our board who came to town to-day from thence:—

On 4 December Captain Henley, who commands the prisoners' guard at Southampton, was, early in the morning, at the guard-house adjoining the prison; and, taking himself to be affronted by some of the prisoners, caused the prison door to be opened and inquired for the prisoner who, he thought, had offended him; "but the prisoners all denying that any of them had so done, he made them all to be brought before him two by two, several of them being awaked out of their sleep for this purpose, and beat many of them as they passed, breaking two or three swords and as many musquets upon them." Captain Henley also took M. Silly, one of the French prisoners, out of his chamber and confined him to the watch house, because when M. Silly (being a Catholic) was allowed to go to church with the French Protestants on the late Thanksgiving-day, he "behaved himself very undecently."

We cannot discover what guards recently killed some French prisoners there, as all the guards have been moved since that time. Some examinations were, however, taken by the Mayor at the time, which will be sent here and forwarded to your lordship. We may say that the prisoners at Southampton acknowledge that they have been very well used by our officer in point of their subsistence and other accommodations; nor

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have we had any material complaints from them, but of the severity of the soldiers appointed for their guard, who, as we think, sometimes exceed their authority. We shall hear the Count de Mornay on M. de Pontchartrain's points raised on the cartel, and report.

Pp. 1 $\frac{2}{3}$. Signed by four Commissioners. *Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval* 117, 85.

17 Dec.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM to the COMMISSIONERS of PRIZES.

Asks for information regarding French ships alleged to have been detained or condemned contrary to the Treaty of Ryswick.

Note [in French]. Vessels detained before the declaration of war.

The *Gabriel Sebastien*, of Lesardieux [Lezardrieux] close to Brehat, 50 tons, Yves Heloury, master.

The merchants of Dieppe have asked for the release of the *Nicolas*. She was at Grenezé [Guernsey] at the beginning of last May. She obtained leave to sell her cargo from the Governor, and was about to unload under the guns of the Castle when the *Oxford* seized her and brought her to England, where she had her adjudged good prize.

In all p. 4. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 181.

18 Dec.
Westminster.

M. VAN VRYBERGE[N] to [HEDGES?].

As the House of Commons is about to examine the account of the proceedings of the five Commissioners appointed to examine and determine the debts due to the Army and Navy and for transport service, this is to desire your honour kindly to mind the concern of the owners of the Dutch transport ships. There is a clause made in their behalf in the Act of the last Parliament whereby the said Commissioners were authorised to state and determine their debt but to make out no debentures until the said debt had been certified to the Commons in Parliament. This now being performed it will, I think, be requisite the said Commissioners should be authorised to make out debentures for the said debt and transport service in the year 1690. How this should be done your honour will know best—whether it will fall in course, as I am told, or whether a motion must be made in order to have a clause inserted again in some new bill. If a motion is needed, none could make it so effectually as yourself. It would no doubt attain the ends in view expressed in the memorial presented through you to the Queen in the name of the States General.

Pp. 2. Signed. *Endd. in Hedges' [?] hand. S.P. Dom., Anne* 2, 6.

18 Dec.
Admiralty
Office.

THE PRINCE'S COUNCIL to NOTTINGHAM.

We cannot agree to the request of the East India Company (on which our opinion is asked) that three ships should be appointed to go "thorough" to the East Indies to protect their trade there and suppress pirates, and that six more should go to the Cape and St. Helena. If so many ships go the other necessary services cannot be performed; and the ships sent to the East Indies

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must be long away and suffer much damage. They did so when they last went there. Moreover, their despatch may involve the Queen in a war. But if the Queen approves the immediate despatch of a fourth-rate to the Cape and another to St. Helena, and that two more vessels should afterwards be sent to St. Helena, they can be got ready as soon as her Majesty's approval is given. If, however, the East India Company sends away an advice-boat to the Cape and three ships are sent next month to St. Helena, we think the Queen's other occasions will be better complied with, and the home-coming merchantmen secured against anything but a squadron of the enemy, from which even the full force the Company desire would not save them if they met it. We find that in the late war all that was done was to appoint cruisers to wait for these home-coming merchant ships in the Soundings, and to escort them 200 leagues to sea upon going out.

Pp. 1½. *Signed* by Rooke, Mitchell, and Churchill. *Endd.* *S.P. Dom., Naval* 6, 153.

18 Dec. The COMMISSIONERS for taking the PUBLIC ACCOUNTS to
HENRY PELHAM, Clerk of the Pells.

By virtue of the authority conferred on us Commissioners for putting into execution an Act intituled an Act for taking, examining and stating the public accounts of the Kingdom, we require you to exhibit before us to-morrow a true account, to be attested upon oath, of the gross sums which have been paid into the Exchequer every half-year from 24 June, 1696, to 25 December, 1701, both upon seizures and personal informations relating to the Customs, distinguishing how much has been paid on each.

P. ½. *Signed*, Fr. Scobell, R. Byerly, Godf[rey] Copley, J. Brydges, W. Bromley. *Endd.* *S.P. Dom., Anne* 2, 7.

18 Dec. The MARQUIS DE LA GALLISSONNIÈRE to NOTTINGHAM.
London.

I am here a prisoner of war, taken at Vigo by Sir G. Rooke. He took me under arms with M. Begon, my brother-in-law, who is wounded and deprived of [the use of] an eye, who is a son of M. Begon, Intendant of La Rochelle, and of the Navy. We beg you to move the Queen that we may stay here for medical treatment on whatever terms you please. I want treatment for rheumatism and my brother-in-law for his eye, which he may lose. I will send medical and surgical certificates. I hope for the Queen's favour.

Pp. 1½ (*small*). (*Hol.*) *In French.* *S.P. Dom., Naval* 117, 86.

18 Dec. HEDGES to the DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.
Whitehall.

This *separate article with the House of Lunenburg was read at a Cabinet Council on the eighth.

Queen's pleasure:—You are to sign it and it is to be ratified with the rest of the Treaty.

Five lines. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 101, p. 268.

* Enclosure; not entered.

1702.
19 Dec.
Jersey.

COLONEL COLLIER to NOTTINGHAM.

Details as to the *Esperance* of Derniville, which he has seized. She brought goods from France for the French refugees at Jersey, and was employed by one Chevalier, a merchant, who had lived long in Jersey and went only occasionally to France. *Proceeds* :— Chevalier and the refugees have often begged me for leave for him to go back to France in his boat. May he have it ?

A French merchant has been brought in a prisoner. He and another arrived last night from St. Malo, and said they had come to buy tobacco and to make arrangements for getting it from here in the [ordinary] way of trade. I will send their examinations, when taken by the Justices.

Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Channel Islands 2, 43. Enclosing :—

Petition of Sebastian Chevalier to the Queen, shewing that :—

Petitioner has long traded in Jersey and, just before the declaration of war, had gone to France to try to recover some effects which belonged to some of the French refugees here, at their request. He obtained these and loaded them on his little boat. She has been detained [in Jersey] since May 10. As he came hither only to serve French refugees on English soil, and as he brought over two Englishmen ; prays for release of self, boat and crew.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. Signed by Jean Richier (r.),* M. de Tellier (r.), Ester le Tousey (r.), — Le Gemaler [?], Anne Hemery (r.), Derbier, Jean D'Allain (r.), Jacob de Tousey (r.), Marie de Gascoing, Jacques Godard (r.), and Marie le Sellier.

P. 1. *Ibid*, 43A.

[21 Dec.] DRAFT of INSTRUCTIONS for VICE-ADMIRAL BENBOW.

These instructions, by her Majesty's command, are to supersede all earlier orders sent from me to you.

1. You are to come home with your ships next June, and with such ships of war of the States General as shall be appointed to accompany you. In all Councils of War relating to the actions in the Queen's service by land or sea forces in which the said States' forces are to join, you are to act in concert with the officers of the States, as has been usual in this and the late war.

2. But, before you leave the West Indies :—

(a) Leave at Jamaica two 4th rate, one 5th rate and one 6th rate ships—leaving those you think it best to leave—and the two fireships that were fitted by that Government, to guard that island.

(b) Appoint the three ships of your squadron which you think most suitable to come home as convoy with the merchant ships which, it is stated, are now in large numbers there, awaiting convoy home. Leave also two other ships with orders to be ready to come home as convoy to such merchant ships as are ready to come away at the beginning of August

* Those marked "r" write "*refugié*" after their names.

1702.

next, call at Plymouth, and, failing orders there, come on to the Downs.

(c) When leaving the West Indies, detail two proper ships with orders to their commander in chief to go to Virginia and act as convoy to any merchantmen which may be coming home thence, and to come to Plymouth for orders &c. (as foregoing paragraph).

(d) Detail another ship to go to New York and convoy home the *Benjamin* transport, which is now loading masts and stores for her Majesty's Navy, and to bring her home at once, and such other trade as may be bound home from New York and new England, and be ready to sail home with him.

3. On your way home call, with the ships of the States appointed to be with you, at Newfoundland, if you think the season will admit of your doing it with safety, and do your utmost to destroy the enemy at Placentia and any other of their harbours and stages. When doing this, detach one or two ships to do the same to the French fishery on the Bank, taking steps to have them rejoin you when you leave Newfoundland.

4. Imprest no men from privateers unless you want them for your squadron, and even then, take no more than is absolutely necessary.

5. If you have impressed, or impress, any men belonging to Jamaica, or have had them from that Government, restore them before you leave, or at least so many of them as you can safely restore.

6. When leaving Newfoundland take all English merchantmen under your care and appoint some of your ships to convoy those which may be bound for Portugal and see them safe into the Portuguese ports. Order the commander of such convoy to go first to Lisbon and then to O port [Oporto], and then to come home without further stay.

Pp. 5½. *Endd.* "R. 21 December." *S.P. Dom., Naval* 6, 154.

21 Dec.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to the DUTCH AMBASSADORS.

The Commissioners appointed to deal with your Excellencies wish to meet you in the Council Chamber at St. James' at 11 a.m. to-morrow.

Five lines. In French. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 269.

22 Dec.
Sick and
Wounded
Office.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF SICK AND WOUNDED to NOTTINGHAM.

We have sent to Oxford all the French prisoners of note except the Marquis [de la] Gallissonnière, Count [de] Mornay, M. des Coyeux, M. du Chatell and M. Begon, who are indisposed and will follow as soon as their health will permit. It will be costly in guards to keep these [at Oxford] confined in their chambers, and we think they would be most secure on their parole to remain prisoners at war and not remove from their lodgings without orders.

P. 2½. *Signed* by the four Commissioners. *Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval* 117, 87.

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22 Dec.
Admiralty.
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to NOTTINGHAM.

As recommended last Sunday night by her Majesty in Council, the Prince's Council have this evening discoursed with several gentlemen of the East India Company regarding the ships they desire for protection [home] from St. Helena and against pirates in India.

We told them how many necessities pressed upon the service ; and in the end they departed satisfied in case her Majesty will let them have three fourth-rates to secure their trade in from St. Helena and one fourth and one fifth to proceed throughout to India. The Prince's Council think this reasonable, as, by the uniting of the two companies, very considerable effects are expected home.

They desire the Queen's commands therein that the necessary orders may be given.

Pp. 1½. (*Hol.*) *Add. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval* 6, 155.

22 Dec.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to MR. EDMUNDS.

I have yours of Nov. 23, and will discourse on it if you care to come here.

Three lines. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 271.

Same.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Recorder of London.

I send a petition and ask for a report on it. If the facts are as alleged, it is certainly a case for mercy.

Note.—The petition was of Francis Wilson, whose son James, not 12 years old, is condemned for cutting and stealing a couple of bags from off a horse in "Pickadilly," and to be executed to-morrow. Prays for the Queen's favour.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, pp. 181-2.

2. To the Same.

The Queen leaves Mary Jones to the ordinary course of justice.

P. ¼. *Ibid*, p. 182.

3. To the Duke of Marlborough.

I send a report by the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded on a complaint of the ill-treatment of French prisoners. Give such orders as will prevent the like in future.

P. ⅓. *Ibid*, pp. 182-3.

23 Dec.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM to the COMMISSIONERS of SICK and WOUNDED.

The Duke of Marlborough has been instructed to punish the officer responsible for the recent ill-treatment of French prisoners at Southampton. You may tell Count de Mornay this ; also that I am considering the French observations on the cartel : but, meantime, that we are ready to exchange man for man, and to send away as many Frenchmen as there are Englishmen in France. As we are at war with France and Spain and have

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no opportunity of dealing with Spain but through France, and as we know of no English prisoners in Spain, we will release Spaniards in exchange for the Englishmen who are in France.

We presume this will not be refused. The Queen will insist on having back her subjects, wherever they are, in exchange for those of either France or Spain.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, pp. 183, 184.

23 Dec.
St. James'.

ROYAL WARRANT to the CHIEF GOVERNOR of IRELAND.

By letters under the Royal Sign Manual dated 30 May, 1699, King William III ordered letters to pass under the Great Seal of Ireland granting 1,200*l.* a year in one entire pension to Robert Craighead, Alexander Hutchinson, James Bruce, Francis Irdell, John McBride, John Malcome, John Hutchinson and Archibald Rose, and to the survivor or survivors of them, for the use of themselves and the Presbyterian ministers in the north of Ireland, during pleasure.

We are pleased, on their petition, to renew this grant, which is void by the late King's death. Cause letters to pass &c. granting to the foregoing (except Rose) and to Andrew Ferguson, William Holmes, sen., John Stirlin, Robert Halting, Thomas Orr, James Kirkpatrick and the survivors of them, or their appointees, the like sum, for the like use, to commence from the time when the sum was last paid. The money so paid shall be held by them in trust to pay it to Presbyterian ministers according to a list approved by the Chief Governor of Ireland from time to time. Insert this sum in the Civil List. *Effectual clauses.*

P. 1. *S.P. Signet Office* 15, pp. 86, 87.

24 Dec.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to RICHARD WARRE.

I send, for Lord Secretary Nottingham, copy of his Royal Highness's instructions to Vice-Admiral Benbow relating to the Earl of Peterborough. Orders are also ready for the Prince to sign requiring the Vice-Admiral to supply his lordship with powder and shot on occasion, as also beds and hamaccoes [hammocks]* for the landmen. Pray inform Lord Secretary Nottingham of this.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. (*Hol.*) *Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval* 6, 156.

24 Dec.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to the COMMISSIONERS of PRIZES.

The King of Denmark's Envoy Extraordinary here has complained to me that John Dirickson, master of a Danish ship called the *St. Jacob*, taken by Captain Gaffell of the privateer *Swift*, has been kept prisoner at Dover ten days without examination. This should have been done forthwith. Give orders to have it done, that he may, if discharged, go on to Denmark.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 101, p. 269.

* As to Carib origin of this word see Murray's *English Dictionary*, s.v. 'hammock.'

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25 Dec.

Univ[ersity]
Coll[ege],
[Oxford].

DR. CHARLETT to [NOTTINGHAM].

As the Vice-Chancellor is away, I write to say that the Marquis d'Aligre and thirteen French gentlemen and their servants are here. I had orders from the Duke of Ormond to treat them civilly, which has been done, "having upon their first visit waited upon them to the Theatre, Schools and Repository."

"Yesterday I was sent to know whether they might have the liberty of shooting in the Fields, a question I could give no direct answer to (but advised them to forbear, being an exercise prohibited our own Body), having received no orders." I thought it right to let you know this.

P. 1 (*small*). (*Hol.*) *Endd.* *S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 117, 88.

26 Dec.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to RICHARD WARRE.

Sends a petition of merchants trading to Portugal. Asks that it be laid before the Queen in Council and directions given on it. The merchants are very pressing.

P. ½. (*Hol.*) *Endd.* *S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 6, 157. *Enclosing* :—

A. *Petition to the Lord High Admiral of divers Merchants of London trading to Portugal, shewing that* :—

There is in the Downs and at Portsmouth, a considerable fleet of merchant ships bound for Portugal (being more than 100 sail) wherein petitioners have exported great quantities of woollen and other goods, and have given orders to import great quantities of wine and other goods which, when they come, will greatly import the Queen's customs. Petitioners' goods will suffer by delay. They are, many of them, part owners of the vessels and have lost cables &c. by bad weather, and by wages, provisions and damage to perishable corn, during the delay.*

They pray that the convoy promised by your Royal Highness may take the above ships under their charge and proceed on their voyage as soon as wind and weather will permit.

P. ½ (*large*). *Signed by* John Houblon, Simon Cole, P. Delmé, Nicholas Trevanion, S. Hutchins, Robert Castell, Thomas Weedon, William Brooke, William Woolligton[?], Samuel Nash, William Lewen, John Browne, William Johnson, Abraham Tillard, William Raphe, Thomas Lucas, Samuel Peter, E. Hull, Giles Davis and John Jackson. *Ibid.*, 157A.

26 Dec.

SIR S. LOVELL Recorder [of London] to [NOTTINGHAM?].

I did not receive from your lordship any directions in relation to James Wilson, the boy under sentence. 'Tis grown a very common offence and requires some examples of justice to prevent the growth of it. It is mostly acted by boys and managed by others. This premised by Mrs. Whitle, who was burnt in the face as accessory, and this boy had judgment as principal, and proved by Haynes, his partner, a boy too. But this Haynes I caused to be brought before me, and he declares on oath that

* Note the export of corn to Portugal even in time of war.

1702.

one Richard Cheney, a soldier under Major Shrimpton, and an old offender, was the chief manager of Wilson and Haynes both, and very frequently went out with them a thieving. Wilson has charged his father to have received 10s., part of the robbery. His father is a bad man.

My Lord, I fear this boy has been enticed and encouraged between these two ill men, and is in danger to be their sacrifice unless the Queen will please to respite execution, which I humbly wish, the rather because I am in further prosecution of the matter, and have this day committed "Cheney" to Newgate for robbery. I have enclosed a warrant against "Chany" on the oath of the father Wilson, who neglected to execute it. I know not why, unless it was fear of a discovery that he or his woman (not wife) had had part of the prize. They say that "Cheney" had 3*l*. of it, and Cheney says they had a share. I shall be obliged by a line from your lordship before Wednesday next, that being the day for the execution.

P.S.—I sent for the ordinary, who tells me this boy "has been much neglected, and knows not that there is such a thing as the Lord's Prayer."

Pp. 2. (*Hol.*) *Endd.* "Recorder." *S.P. Dom., Anne 2, 8. Enclosing* :—

Warrant.

Middlesex and Westminster.—*To all constables and other her Majesty's officers. On complaint to me, one of the Justices of the Peace for the said County or Liberty, by Francis Wilson that Richard Chaney has entertained and encouraged James Wilson, his son, as a thief and so to be, and harboured him in his house when run away from him (his father). These are to order you to arrest him &c. [usual form] and bring him before me to be examined touching the premises and further dealt with according to law.*

P. 1 (*small*). *Signed* in the margin "Tracy," and with note : This Cheney is a soldier under Major Shrimpton. *The part in italics printed, the rest written. Ibid, 8A.*

27 Dec. SIR THOMAS HOPSONN to [NOTTINGHAM].

I intercede on behalf of Captain Urry, who lies condemned by a Court-Martial to be shot. I am grieved that this [shame] falls upon his family, for I remember "when I was a youth in the Isle of Wight that his father had the character of a very loyal gentleman, and when King Charles I was made prisoner in Carsbrooke Castle he privately amongst his friends made up a purse of gold and gave it to the King, who was then in want." I could say more, but merely beg for his pardon. He is ancient, and has an ancient wife, who is now on her death-bed, and begs that they may see each other before they die. She is very weak, and if this liberty can be granted before the Council sits, I will be responsible for his forthcoming, for I know him to be an honest man. The Court-Martial was equal on both sides, so that

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there was no casting voice. I ask for his life and your pardon for troubling you.

Pp. 1½. (*Hol.*) *Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval* 117, 89.

28 Dec.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Prince's Council.

Queen's command:—Prepare the convoy asked by the merchants to Portugal; and let her Majesty know when it is ready.

P. ¼. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, p. 184.

2. To the Duke of Marlborough.

Queen's command:—To consider and report on a warrant enclosed. The Post Office have now made a similar demand.

Note.—Queen Mary's warrant for furnishing war-stores for the *Eagle* and *Dolphin* packet-boats [which was] dated 8 May, 1694.

P. ¼. *Ibid.*

3. To the Lord Treasurer.

Sends account of the goods taken at Vigo.

P. ⅙. *Ibid.*, p. 185.

4. To the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded.

The prisoners to give their parole when they arrive at Oxford; and to go there as soon as they are able to travel. They are allowed to stay in London only for their health.

P. ½. *Ibid.*, pp. 185, 186.

29 Dec.
Whitehall.

SAME.

(1) To Dr. Charlett.

Yours of the 25th. The French prisoners may not go out of Oxford. Such a thing has never been asked, much less granted. Her Majesty has done them a great favour by allowing them to go to so pleasant a place.

P. ⅓. *Ibid.*, p. 186.

(2) To the Recorder [of London].

Sends a warrant for pardon of James Wilson on condition of his transportation. *Details.*

P. ¼. *Ibid.*, p. 187.

29 Dec.
Sick and
Wounded
Office.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF SICK AND WOUNDED TO NOTTINGHAM.

We desire express orders as to the release from duty of one of our messengers lately appointed to attend the Spanish Admiral.

We shall ask as to the health of the French prisoners still in town, and take care that they be conducted to Oxford so soon as they are fit to travel.

P. ⅔. *Signed by three Commissioners. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval* 117, 90.

1702.

30 Dec. [RICHARD] HILL to LORD [NOTTINGHAM ?].

Bearer is the person whose representation I put into your lordship's hands. He is to wait on you according to your orders.
P. ¼. (Hol.) S.P. Dom., Anne 2, 9.

Latest date, PROCEEDINGS of the COMMISSIONERS for the UNION.

30 Dec. For 16 November—30 December inclusive. See *Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, Vol. XI, Appendix, pp. 148–154, where these are printed with slight alterations.

Pp. 19. S.P. Scotland, Series II, 2, pp. 14–32.

31 Dec.

Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to RICHARD WARRE.

His Royal Highness's command:—To lay enclosed extract before the Queen in Council and move her Majesty for orders to transfer the soldiers in the *Rochester*, *Tilbury* and *Charles* galley into the transport ships bound to the West Indies [to which the soldiers were going], as all the men-of-war are under orders to sail from Spithead.

P. ¾. Signed. Add. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 6, 158.
Enclosing :—

Captain Owen to [Josiah Burchett].

Yesterday I brought in 30 merchantmen, many of which were laden with her Majesty's stores. The Tilbury and Charles galley are with me. On my application to the Commissioner of Transports I find there are no ships here capable of receiving the soldiers. I pray an order about their removal. Have put ashore already 18 sick seamen dangerously ill, and have divers cases every day. Some that we have thrown overboard appeared to die of spotted fever. We have 300 soldiers and their officers on board and my own ship's company. I have ordered the Tilbury and Charles galley to proceed according to his Royal Highness's commands, which they will put in execution as soon as rid of the soldiers.

P. 1. Extract. Dated, 30 December, H.M.S. *Rochester*, Spithead.
Endd. *Ibid*, 158A.

31 Dec.
St. James'.

MINUTE of ORDER in COUNCIL.

Present :—The Queen in Council.

A memorial from the Lord High Admiral, dated 16 December, 1702, was read. It stated that there may not be enough men to enable the fleet to go to sea in good time next year, and recommended a request being sent to the Government of Scotland to bring in as many men as they can to Leith by February 28, 1703, as was done in 1691; and that the Navy Board should be authorised to have 40s. bounty money paid to the sailors who should so be brought in when they appear on board the ship sent for them.

Order. Request approved and to send this memorial to Secretary Nottingham. His Royal Highness to direct the Navy Board to make the allowance of bounty money suggested.

Pp. 1¼. Signed, Edward Southwell. Endd. *Ibid*, 159.

1702.

31 Dec.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM to the COMMISSIONERS of SICK and WOUNDED.

Asks for particulars of how many men have died since Sir G. Rooke returned with the fleet, whether soldiers or sailors, and where they died; also of how many are now sick and where.

P. 4. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, p. 187.

31 Dec.
St. James'.

LIST of NAMES to be inserted in the new COMMISSION of JUSTICIARY to be granted for settling the peace of the HIGHLANDS of SCOTLAND.

The Earl of Seafield (Lord Chancellor).

The Earl of Tullibardine (Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal).

The Justice General and Justice Clerk.

The Lords Commissioners of Justiciary.

The Duke of Argyll and Marquis of Atholl.

The Earls of Mar and Erroll, the Earl Marishall, the Earls of Caithness, Finlater, Buchan, Leven, Strathmore, Northesk, Kintore and Breadalbin.

Viscounts Tarbat (Secretary of State) and Duplin.

Lords Strathnaver, Forbes, Frazer, Reay and Duffus.

Master Francis Montgomery of Giffan.

Sir James Ramsay of Bamff, Sir Patrick Murray of Auchtertyre, John Halden of Gleneagies, John Drummond of Megginsh, James Campbell, *jun.*, of Aberuchil, John Campbell, *jun.*, of Ednample, James Drummond of Comry, Mungo Campbell of Burnbank, Captain James Menzies, tutor of Weymes, James Campbell of Kerinloch, Sir J. Murray of Glendoak, Lieutenant-Colonel John Erskine of Carriden, John Erskine, *jun.*, of Balgonie, James Spittle of Lewchat, James Mercer of Cleavage, Mungo Campbell of Kinloch, Colin Campbell of Lochleane, Dugal Stewart, fiar of Blairhall, Duncan Campbell of Dalneives, Thomas Fleming of Monness, Patrick Murray of Dullery, James Ramsay of Newtown, James Cragie, *jun.*, of Dumbarny, Patrick Grant of Bonhard, Leonard Robertson of Straloch, Alexander Blair of Corbs, Lauchlan Mackintosh, tutor of Dalmungo, Alexander Robertson, baillie in Perth, Captain William Grant of Colonel Row's regiment, Sir Thomas Burnet of Leyes, Allardice of same, Sir Alexander Falconer of Glenfarquhar, John Arbuthnot of Forden, Alexander Burnet of Knox, John Falconer, *jun.*, of Phesdoe, Patrick Forbes of Balfour, James Forbes of Thorntoun, Captain Robert Taylour of Mansfield, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Reid, the Laird of Bowmain, Isaac Fullarton, the Laird of Glenberrie, James Scot, *sen.* and *jun.*, of Logie, Alexander Duncan of Lundie, John Wedderburn, *sen.*, of Blackness, Wedderburn, *jun.*, of same, John Scrymgeour of Kirktown, Taylour of Barrowfield, Lyon of Carss, Haliburton of Pitcurr, John Auchterlonie, clerk of Arbrothock, Sir Alexander Hope of Carse, Lyon of Achterhoult [Achterhouse], Lieutenant-Colonel John Ariskine [Erskine], Deputy Governor of Stirling Castle, William Cunningham of Buchan, Henry Cunningham, *jun.*, of same, John Glass of Sauchie, Henry Rollo of Woodside, John Cunningham of Ballindalloch, Livingston of Greenyards, Carnagie of Fanevin, Francis Napier, provost of

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Stirling, Edmonston of Cambuswallace, Sir John Ariskine of Alva, James Holburn of Menstrie, Robert Stewart of Tullicoutrie, Lieutenant-Colonel James Bruce, Oliphant of Gask, Abercrombie of Tullibodie, Graham of Gorthy, Sir H. Culwhoon of Luss, Sir J. Houston of same, Sir John Campbell of Carrick, Robert Campbell, *jun.*, of same, Sir James Smollett of Bunhill, Tobias Smollett, *jun.*, of same, Clode Hamilton of Barnes, Buntine, *jun.*, of Ardoch, Archbald Mackarly of Arncaple, Colin Campbell of Ardentine, John Campbell of Mamore, Sir James Campbell of Auchinbreck, Sir Colin Campbell of Arkinlas, James Campbell, *jun.*, of same, Sir Neil Campbell of Allengreg, Alexander Campbell of Lochneill, Archibald Campbell of Clunys, tutor of Ila, Archibald Campbell of Innira, Campbell of Glendarawell, John Campbell of Innellan, John Campbell of Glensadell, Donald Campbell of Glencarodale, Alexander Campbell of Kilmartin, Alexander Campbell of Barcoldin, Patk. Campbell, *jun.*, of same, Sir John McKenzie of Coale, Simon McKenzie of Terraden, Rory McKenzie of Reid Castle, David Ross of Balnagowan, Ross, tutor of Kindess, William Ross of Easter Fearn, Sir Robert Monro of Foulis, George Monro of Newmore, George Monro of Colreane, Aneas McClood of Catbow, Brigadier James Maitland, Governor of Fort William, Captain Alexander Campbell of Ottar, Lodovick Grant of same, Alexander Grant, *jun.*, thereof, — Grant of Gallany, Duncan Forbes of Colloden, William Baillie of Dunnen, William Baillie Commissary of Inverness, George Cuthbert of Castle Hill, David Polson of Kilmilns, John Forbes, *jun.*, of Colloden, the Laird of Dipple, the Laird of Drummuire [?], William Robertson of Inshes, James Frazer of Relict, James Frazer of Auchnagern, the Laird of Calder, the Laird of Kilraicke, Hugh Ross of Clovalg, George Brody of Aslisk, Alexander Brody of Dunnairn, the Laird of Brody, Sir Robert Gordon of Gordons-town, the Laird of Innes, *jun.*, Lodovick Dunbar of Grange, Alexander Cuming of Altor, Thomas Tulloch of Fannachie, Baillie Stewart of Elgin, the Laird of Calder, Sir James Calder of Muirtown, Calder of Muirtown, *jun.*, Robert Urquhart of Burris-yards, Robert Dumbarr of Dumseall [?], Sir William Dumbarr of Durn[?], James Dunbar, *jun.*, of same, Sir Patrick Ogilvie of Boyn, Sir James Abercrombie of Birkenboig, — Dumbarr of Castlefield, Alexander Duff of Braco, Francis Grant of Cullen, John Grant of Clayfoors, Alexander Ogilvie of Forglen, Charles Gordon of Glendurack, — Grant of Arntillie, — Abercrombie of Glassask, — Grant of Ballenteine, — Gordon of Drumwhinlie, — Ogilvie, *sen.*, of Kemplairn, the Laird of Maldaback, James Gordon of Ardnellie, Andrew Hay, William Ross, Sir John Forbes of Craigievar, Sir James Gordon of Lossmore, James Farwharson of Invercall [Invercauld], James Elphinston of Logie, Arthur Forbes of Auchintoull, John Lieth of Whitehaugh, Patrick Leslie of Kinraigie, Archibald Forbes of Brikliehead, Robert Ross of Auchslassen, Farqwharson, *jun.*, of Allenaquith, William Forbes, *jun.*, of Craigievar, — Arskine, *jun.*, of Pitbrodie, — Leith of Overhall, James Keith of Tilligownie, George Keith of Clackraick, Arthur Forbes of Brux, William Forbes of Moneymusk, James

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Elphingston of Glack, Commissary Patersone, John Udney of Newtill [?], Sir Alexander Cuming of Coulter [?], Rodk Forbes, *jun.*, of Brux, Andrew Frazer Sheriff Deput of Aberdeen, Robert Forbes of Lerney, John Forbes of Inverarnan, Charles Gordon of Abergeldie, Arthur Forbes of Eight, — Bissett of Lessendrum, Patrick Ogilvie of Cairnbailg, — Frazer in Tomick, — Frazer of Bruach [Bruack?], Rory McKenzie and Alexander McKenzie, *jun.*, of Prestonhall, the Master of Tarbat, John McKenzie of Assin, Simon Mackenzie of Allens [?], Kenneth McKenzie of Strattnatt, George McKenzie of Crunam, George McKenzie of Billamurkie, Alexander McKenzie of Belloan, Rory McKenzie of Fairburn, McKenzie of Uplecrosse, Charles McKenzie of Ernside, Kenneth McKenzie of Cramarbie [Cromarty], James McKenzie of Farneze, Captain John McKenzie of Clyns [?], Alexander McKenzie of Daraeckmalnack, — Frazer of Eskadale, Kenneth McKenzie of Gairloch, — McKenzie, *sen.* and *jun.*, of Bellmaduchie, Charles McKenzie, uncle of the Laird of Gairloch, Kenneth McKenzie of Luddie, Colin McKenzie, advocate, Major Duncan McKenzie, Kenneth McKenzie, uncle to Rosehaugh, Sir Donald Baine of Tulloch, Allexander McKenzie, uncle of the Earl of Seaforth, — McKenzie of Gruinard, — McKenzie of Ardress, Dr. McKenzie of Logie, Sir William Keith of Ludquharne, Alexander Gordon of Pillurge[?], Sir James Gordon of Lesmore, Bissett of Lessendrum, Alexander Meldrum of Hattoun, John Gordon of Glenburyet, James Hamilton of Coabardie, — Udney of same, Francis Gordon of Frair Auzzindere, *jun.*, John Gordon of Nethermuir, — Gordon of Ferhill, — Baird of Auchmedden, Sir Alexander Cuming of Coulter, Alexander Irving of Drummin, William Seton of Pitmedden, James Gordon of Ardmellie, George Leith of Threefeild, Alexander Leith of Balchiry, George Gordon of Badenscoth, James Gordon of Barnes, George Gordon of Rothnay, *jun.*, Patrick Leith of Craighall, John Ross of Rosshill, John Gordon of Drumwhindle, — Gordon of Coclarachy, John Leith of Inverannsy, William Blake of Haddo, John Leith of Whitehaugh, George Leith of Charleriace, — Keith of Keithfield, *jun.*, James Gordon of Auchlyne, *jun.*, Harry Gordon of Abachie, Robert Turner of Turnerhall, — Gordon of Coniach, Charles Gordon of Abergeldy, William Logie of Boddern, James More of Stonywood, McIntosh of Borbunn [?], *jun.*, Mcpherson of Killihuntlie [?], Mcpharson of Invereshie, Dunbarr of Bishopsmill, Graham of Phintrie, and John Leith of Leithhall.

Pp. 7. *S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book* 18, pp. 297–304.

31 Dec.

ROYAL WARRANT.

For a commission to the person mentioned in the foregoing list, of any of them, to pursue and present to justice all persons in the shires of Ross, Inverness, Nairn, Elgin, Banff, Aberdeen, Kincardine, Forfar, Perth, Stirling, Dumbarton and Argyle guilty or suspected of “theft, resell of theft, robberies, depredations, masterful sornings and thiggings, exacting and paying blackmail, communing with inter-communed persons” and other crimes, and to do and execute judicial duties and powers for securing

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the peace of the Highlands and Isles. This commission shall not in any manner derogate from the jurisdiction of sheriffs, stewards, baillies of regalities and royalties, who may continue to exercise their jurisdiction as before if they shall be the first persons to deal with any particular case. The commission shall also reserve to them [the sheriffs &c.] the power of prevention for fifteen days with their respective rights to all escheats and other casualties as accords.

The warrant empowers the Privy Council (on application by the Commissioners) to make fresh Commissioners. The commission to last from 8 April, 1703, to 1 July, 1705, unless sooner revoked by the Queen.

Pp. 8½ (*with docket*). *With full details* regulating the procedure and powers of the Commission Courts. *S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book* 18, pp. 304-12.

Dec.

NOTE for the DIVIDENT for DECEMBER, 1702.*

The right column adds up to 59*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*, and the left to 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Mentions the Earl of Marlborough's creations as Marquis of Blandford and Duke of Marlborough; his grant of a pension; the Earl of Peterborough's commission and twenty-two other grants.

Notes state that the Lord Privy Seal's fees on the two grants to the Earl of Marlborough were abated by his lordship's order.†

P. 1. *Endd.* *S.P. Dom., Anne* 2, 10.

[Dec.]

Lists of FRENCH and SPANISH prisoners at war taken at Vigo etc.

Containing respectively 17 and 13 names, which have appeared earlier in the Calendar. Those at present on parole are noted in the first list.

P. ¾ and P. ¾, *partly in French.* *S.P. Dom., Naval* 117, 91 and 92.

* See the entry above at pp. 15, 16.

† And opposite these grants in the list no figure appears in the left column, so that it looks as though that column contained the fees paid to the Lord Privy Seal for grants.

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TABLE I.

CAVEATS.

- 25 March. No warrant or order upon any petition to be made for or touching the office of clerk or keeper of her Majesty's records in the Tower of London or any annuity or fee for or in respect of the said office without giving notice to the present holder, William Petyt, at his office in the Tower or his chambers in the Inner Temple.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 74, p. 13, and *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 75, p. 8.
- 30 April. No pardon to pass for any that were concerned in burning of the *Clousley* galley without informing the proprietors.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 75, p. 9.
- 3 June. No pardon to pass for Mark Noble, convicted of manslaughter at the sessions at Sandwich on 29 May last, concerning the death of John Shewens, chirurgion to his Majesty's ship the *Dunwich*, without giving notice to Mr. Nathaniel Reading, at his house in Old Southampton buildings.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 74, p. 13.
- 24 June. No warrant to pass for reversing the outlawry of Sir Roger Strickland before notice given to Alexander Johnson, Esq., "at Mrs. Smith" in Stone Court, Fetter Lane, or Jasper Blythman, at his chambers in the Inner Temple.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 75, p. 9.
- 15 Sept. Nothing to pass in relation to Higham Rectory, Suffolk, before notice given to the Bishop of London.—*Ibid.*
- 16 Dec. No approbation of a Town Clerk of Leeds (except it be to Henry Adams) to pass without notice to Blythman (*as above*) in "the Paper Buildings, King's Bench Walk."—*Ibid.*

TABLE II.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS &c.

These are either (1) Warrants to the Clerk of the Signet attending to prepare bills for the Royal signature to pass the Great Seal, containing *congés d'élire* or letters recommendatory in the case of vacant Bishoprics, or grants or presentations of and to other preferments or livings, or else (2) formal letters recommendatory addressed direct to Deans and Chapters, recommending and commanding the election of clergymen to fill vacancies. In the Table below the letters recommendatory are described as "Royal Letters"; and the warrants (which are all, unless otherwise stated, addressed, and in the form stated above) are calendared shortly by giving their date and the person and preferment with which they deal. Nottingham signs the warrants in *Entry Book* 151, and Hedges those in *Entry Book* 150.

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PART I.

Royal Warrants to the Clerk of the Signet Attending.

25 Mar. For Mr. Martyn to be prebendary of Westminster (*note*).—
St. James'. *S.P. Dom., Entry Books* 150, p. 234 and 151, p. 71.*

5 May. For Royal letters directing election of Henry Finch, clerk,
St. James'. Dean of York, vice Dr. Thomas Gale, deceased.—*Ibid*, 151, p. 81.

For a *congé d'élire* to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle to empower them to elect to the vacant Bishopric there; and also letters recommending them to elect William Nicolson, M.A., Bishop.—*Ibid*, p. 82.

For presenting Ely Stanfield to Newark vicarage, *vice* Henry Smith, deceased.—*Ibid*, pp. 82, 83.

20 May. For a grant to Humfrey Prideaux, D.D., of the Deanery of
St. James'. Norwich, *vice* Dr. Henry Fairfax, deceased. All usual rights.—*Ibid*, p. 83.

For a grant to William Fleetwood, M.A., chaplain in ordinary, of the place of a prebendary in "our free chapel of Wirsor," vacant by the death of George Evans. All usual rights.—*Ibid*, p. 84.

21 May. For a grant to Michael Evans, M.A. of a prebendary's place
St. James'. in the Cathedral church of St. Peter, Westminster, vacant by death of Richard Martin.—*Ibid*.

For a letter confirming the election of William Nicolson as Bishop of Carlisle, he having been elected according to a recent *congé d'élire*.—*Ibid*, p. 85.

13 June. For presenting Joseph Fisher, Rector of Borough, to the Arch-
St. James'. deaconry of Carlisle, which is void by the promotion of William Nicolson to the Bishopric of Carlisle.—*Ibid*.

For granting to John Atkinson, clerk, Vicar of Kirby Stephen, the prebend of Carlisle vacant by Bishop Nicolson's promotion.—*Ibid*, p. 86.

15 June. For restitution of the temporalities of the See of Carlisle to
St. James'. Bishop Nicolson as from the date of the death of Dr. Thomas Smith, the late Bishop. Privy Seal.—*Ibid*, p. 87.

4 July. For a grant of the Rectory of Tempsford in Bedfordshire and the
St. James'. diocese of Lincoln, to Thomas Sandys. It is vacant by the death of the Rev. James Wild, and in the Queen's gift *pleno jure*.—*Ibid*.

2 Sept. For a grant to Heneage Dering, LL.D., of the rectory of Scragh-
Bath. ingham *alias* Sheringham [Scrayingham], Yorks. Death of Jonathan Dryden.—*Ibid*, p. 89.

[9 or] 19 For appointing Thomas Burton, D.D., chaplain in ordinary, to
Oct. the canonry of Christchurch, Oxford, vacant by the death of Dr. Henry Smith. All usual rights, &c.

Note in margin that this was cancelled and a new one prepared and entered.—*Ibid*, p. 90.

* This warrant is signed by Lord Secretary Manchester.

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 19 Nov. St. James'. For presenting Martin Horberry, B.A., to the rectory of Althorpe in the Isle of Axholme, vacant by the death of Joseph Sedgwick.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 150, p. 235.
- 19 Dec. St. James'. For a grant to John Adams, M.A., of a canonry or prebend of Canterbury: vacant by the death of Dr. L. W. Finch.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 151, p. 91.
- 27 Dec. St. James'. For appointment of Thomas Burton, D.D., chaplain in ordinary, to be a canon of Christchurch, Oxford. Vacant by resignation of Dr. William Wake.—*Ibid.*
- 28 Dec. St. James'. For granting Thomas Wilson's request.* [See Table of Petitions, at 17 December, 1702.]—*Ibid.*, pp. 92-3.
- Same. For appointing Francis Gastrill, D.D., to be a canon of Christchurch, Oxford. Vacancy on death of Dr. Henry Smith.—P. ½. *Ibid.*, p. 92.

PART II.

- 14 March. St. James'. Royal letters to the President and Chapter of Salisbury.
 To assemble and elect Dr. Edward Young (Fellow of Winchester late chaplain to King William) to the Deanery, in the room of Dr. Robert Woodward, deceased.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Signet Office* 14, p. 437.
- 6 May. St. James'. Royal letters to the Sub-Dean, or President, and Chapter of York.
 To elect Henry Finch, Dean.—*Ibid.*, p. 444.
- 8 May. St. James'. Royal Letters to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle.
 Directing them to elect Wm. Nicolson, M.A., Archdeacon of Carlisle, to the Bishopric of Carlisle, vacant by the death of Dr. Thomas Smith. The *cong   d'  lire* is sent herewith. They are to certify the election to the Queen under their Common Seal.—*Ibid.*
- 7 July. St. James'. Royal Warrant [to the Chancellor &c. of the University of ———†].
 John Gagnier, late of the University of Paris, of the College of Navarre, priest and canon, is a convert to Protestantism, and has petitioned us for letters to you for a mastership of arts in "that our University." We are certified that it will not be prejudicial to the University to grant him this degree, and recommend him accordingly to you to be admitted at once, "all dispensations requisite being first granted," he performing all the exercises necessary for the same, or giving caution therefor.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 151, p. 88.
- 6 Aug. Windsor. Royal Letters to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester.
 Welbore Ellis, D.D., one of the prebendaries of Winchester Cathedral, and chaplain to one of our troops of Horse Guards,

* This warrant is addressed to the Attorney General.

† The name of the university is not given.

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has very urgent affairs which require his presence here, and has asked us for leave of absence from Winchester. By the power reserved to us by your statutes we excuse him from residence and attendance as a prebendary and from chapters so long as he is in our service, his turns of preaching only excepted. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 163, pp. 148, 149.

28 Sept.
Bath.

Royal Letters to the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, to be communicated to the Senate there.

You have certified to us that Mathew Pearson, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, took his B.A. degree with you in 1686, but did not then take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy in order to qualify himself to take the succeeding degrees of M.A. and B.D. He might have been admitted to the degree of B.D. in 1697, "according to his admission and standing in our said University," had he then qualified himself by taking the oaths requisite thereto, which he did not do; but he has since done so, and desires to be admitted B.D., but cannot, under the statutes, be so admitted without our Royal dispensation. We are also informed by you that our letters mandatory for admitting him B.D. will not be prejudicial to the University or to any College, he paying the usual fees and performing the usual exercises or giving caution for the same, and we are asked to send such letters. We recommend him for admission accordingly, he paying the usual fees and doing the usual exercises or giving caution for the same.—*Ibid*, pp. 149–151.

3 Nov.
St. James'.

Royal Letters to the President and Fellows of Queen's College, Cambridge.

We hear that you are all willing to elect as Fellow Thomas Rymer, B.A., Scholar of the College, and qualified by "virtues, learning and good behaviour"; but that "in regard of a local statute of the said College whereby but two fellows at the same time [may be] of one county and diocese he is . . . incapable of being elected" without our Royal dispensation. We grant this, and recommend him for election.—*Ibid*, pp. 151, 152.

About
20 Nov.
St. James'.

Royal Letters to the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin.

Licensing Dr. Owen Lloyd, S.F., T.C.D., to travel for his health from 1 December to 15 May next, without prejudice to his fellowship or professorship in Trinity College, Dublin.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Dated*, — November, and underwritten at bottom, "entered the 20th."—*S.P. Signet Office* 15, p. 80; also *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 163, p. 153.

TABLE III.

COMMISSIONS, WARRANTS FOR COMMISSIONS, NOTES OF COMMISSIONS, AND NOTES OF WARRANTS FOR COMMISSIONS IN THE ENGLISH ARMY FOR 1702.

[*Note*.—The commissions for the regiments in Scotland are in Table IX *post*. The commissions for Lords Lieutenants of

1702.

Counties and lists of Deputy Lieutenants are in a separate table (No. IV). A few warrants of a military character, but not properly speaking army commissions, will be found in Table X, pt. iv. *post.* Where the commission is entered in full the letter (c.) is put at the end of the entry; where there is only a note of the commission, the letters (n.c.) are put at the end. Warrants to prepare bills for the Great Seal containing commissions are shown by (w.), and notes thereof by (n.w.). These warrants are generally addressed to the Attorney or Solicitor General, but in a few cases the addressee is not entered. A few orders relating to the military establishment (*see e.g.* at Oct. 19, 1702), which are not strictly speaking commissions, are placed in this table. Warrants to the Master General of the Ordnance, though entered in the commission books, have, unless essentially appropriate to this Table, been calendared in the Table X, pt. iv. *post.* The Commissions in *Entry Book* 168 are countersigned by Mr. Secretary Vernon, those in *Entry Book* 170 by Lord Secretary Nottingham, and those in *Entry Book* 171 by Mr. Secretary Hedges.]

9 March.
St. James'.

John, Earl of Marlborough.

To command all the Queen's troops which are or shall be sent to Holland to serve with her Majesty's allies. Power to issue rules and ordinances to be obeyed by all under his command, to punish offenders against them after trial before a court-martial which he may assemble as often as he thinks fit pursuant to the late Mutiny Act, to have sentences executed on such offenders, or pardon them as he thinks fit. He may appoint a Provost Marshal for executing justice in the army, and may appoint a deputy to the Judge Advocate whom the Queen has appointed to go with the army in case such Judge Advocate shall be ill or die. He is to cause exact musters to be taken. He may pay for contingent charges of the army as he thinks fit, and may commission officers to fill such vacancies as may occur, commissions issued by him remaining in force till the Queen's further pleasure is known (c.).—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 168, pp. 391-4.

Also warrant for same dated 10 March.—*Ibid.*, pp. 380-1.

Same.

Charles Churchill; Lieutenant-General of the forces. He is to discharge all proper duties and take orders from the General of the forces or any other his superior officer (c.).—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 170, p. 6.

Sir Charles Hara; Major-General of the forces. Similar to foregoing (c.).

George, Earl of Orkney (n.c.), William Selwyn (n.c.), and Richard Ingoldsby (n.c.); all Majors General.—*Ibid.*, p. 7.

Algernon, Earl of Essex, to be Brigadier of the forces (c.).

Cornelius Wood, William Seymour, Hatton Compton, William Mathews, Gustavus Hamilton, William Lloyd and Robert Murray as Brigadier-Generals (*all n.c.*).—*Ibid.*, p. 8. The note for Lloyd.—*Ibid.*, p. 11. The note for Murray.—*Ibid.*, p. 133.

Hugh Wyndham to be Major-General over all the forces, horse and foot (c.).—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 171, p. 54.

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9 Mar. Colonel William Stanley to be a Brigadier of foot (c.).—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 171, p. 55.

George Cholmondeley to be Major-General (c.).—*Ibid*, pp. 5, 6.

Colonels Frederick Hamilton and Henry Withers to be Brigadiers of foot (both *n.c.*).—*Ibid*, p. 56.

Sir Henry Belasys to be a Lieutenant-General of all the Queen's foot forces (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*, p. 100.

Charles, Earl of Arran, to be Brigadier-General of all the forces. Thomas, Viscount Windsor, same (both *n.c.*).—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 170, p. 27.

Charles Ross, same (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*, p. 67.

Richard, Earl of Scarborough, to be Lieutenant-General of the same (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*, p. 68.

William Steuart to be Major-General of the same (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*, p. 70.

Lord "Portsmore" and Henry Lumley, Esq., to be Major-Generals (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*, p. 78.

Richard, Earl of Scarborough to be Lieutenant-General (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*, p. 102.

John, Lord Cutts, to be Major-General (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*, p. 111.

Francis Langston to be Brigadier-General of all the forces (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*, p. 115.

10 March. List of Officers in Richard, Viscount Shannon's, regiment of Marines bearing this date.*

Captains :—Viscount Shannon, Colonel ; Lieut.-Col. Theophilus de Rabinère, Major Thomas Markham, Captains Orfeur, Williams, Swift, Carter, Leonard, Mansell, Bradshaw and Holland.

1st Lieutenants :—Captain-Lieutenant Hatton, Lieutenants L'Eveque, Masham, Saunders, Bing, Stennet, Bull, Parker, Balford, William Brown, Wadds and Hill.

2nd Lieutenants :—Howard, Miles, Burton, Powell, Bonard, Besbreech, Wolf, Davenport, Robert Smith, Charnell, Billingsley and Grace.

Grenadiers : Captain Sir J. Webb.†

Staff Officers :—Halsan, Quartermaster ; Edward Jocelyn, Chaplain.

Does not include the field officers [whose commissions were] signed by the late King on 12 February, 170½.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 168, p. 384.

Same. List of the Officers in Colonel John Gibson's Regiment.*

Captains :—Colonel Gibson, Major Webberley, Captains Brexton, Rigby, Dalyel, Henning, Floyer, Edwards, de Millon and Stoughton.

* Presumably their commissions bore this date ; and so with the other lists.

† It is probable, from the arrangement of this and the following entries, that the last named 1st lieutenant and 2nd lieutenant in each case were also officers of Grenadiers. See p. 364.

1702.

Lieutenants :—Captain-Lieutenant Luke Spicer, Lieutenants Toogood, Lawson, Heron, Morin, Davis, Archbald, Graham, Conniers, Crawford, Learmont and Hardine.

Ensigns :—Gibson, Hewet, Collins, Clark, Ince, Tippet, Handesydé, Haughton, Overton, Haven and Gibson.

Grenadiers : William Davidson.

Staff Officers :—William Durham, Adjutant ; William Sloan Quartermaster ; David Hart, Chaplain ; Robert Hart, Surgeon.

This does not include the field officers [*as foregoing*].—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 168, p. 383.

10 March. List of the Officers in Colonel Edward Fox's regiment of Marines.

Captains :—Colonel Edward Fox, Lieut.-Colonel Philip Howard, Major Jacob Borr, Captains Corey, Foulk, Kempe, Monger, Wildbore, Oxenden, Gignoux, Cobham.

1st Lieutenants :—Captain-Lieutenant William Lee, Lieutenants Stewart, Ch. Bourg, Sinault, Harris, Thomas Browne, John Bourgh, Mullins, Allison, Bowtell, Alphen, Darby.

2nd Lieutenants :—Skinner, Brooks, Colbourne, Pretty, Duplex, Drouart, Collingwood, Atkinson, Gincks, Dourer, Collyar, Porter.

Grenadiers : Helmsley.

Staff Officers :—Harris, Adjutant ; Mullins, Quartermaster ; Heskith, Chaplain.

Does not include the field officers whose commissions were signed [*as foregoing*].—*Ibid*, p. 385.

Same. Same in Colonel Harry Mordaunt's regiment of Marines.

Captains :—Colonel Harry Mordaunt, Lieut.-Colonel Lewis Mordaunt, Major Aspin, Captains Pye, de Ligniere, Rufane, de la Noe, Dean, Sumner, S. Forster, Benedict.

1st Lieutenants :—Captain-Lieutenant Ford, 1st Lieutenants Wiltshire, De la Boullage,* Codds, De Clouseaux, Du Chesne Vauvert, Rivall, Coleman, Moore, Jewet, Warren, Ch. Mordaunt.

2nd Lieutenants :—Nicholls, Maynard, Patriarch, R. Adams, Charles Mordaunt, Featherstonhagh, W. Adams, S. Forster, Henry Mordaunt, Owen, Dancom, Hethrington.

Grenadiers : Brereton.

Staff Officers :—L. Rivall, Adjutant ; Du Plessy, Quartermaster ; P. Rivall, Chaplain ; Salenove, Surgeon.

Does not include the field officers whose commissions were signed [*as foregoing*].—*Ibid*, p. 386.

Same. Same in Colonel Henry Holt's regiment of Marines.

Captains :—Colonel Holt, Lieut.-Colonel Rodney, Major Nott, Captains Ganspoule, Gore, Lysle, de Sediére, Dahlem, Manley, Phillips and Pluncket.

1st Lieutenants :—Captain-Lieutenant Robinson, Lieutenants Pickering, Betsworth, G. Foulks, Busted, Cockran, Robinson, Wilson, Thornton, Fishwick, Belford and Jordan.

2nd Lieutenants :—Westwood, Rodney, Keeling, Skyes, Appling, Ramsey, Chaseloup, Richards, Cooper, Dixon, Erwyn and Lancaster.

* Probably a mistake for "La Boullaye," see Index s.v. La Boullaye."

1702.

Grenadiers : Harrison.

Staff Officers :—Foulks, Adjutant ; Gerey [or Gezey], Quartermaster ; Pigott, Chaplain.

A commission as captain was given to Captain Fitzmaurice Gifford on Captain Gore's commission being returned.

Does not include the field officers [*as before*].—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 168, p. 387.

10 March. List of the Officers in Colonel Thomas Saunderson's regiment of Marines.

Captains :—Colonel Saunderson, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Pownall, Major Dornell, Captains Burston, Abington, Knight, Bedford, W. Pallessor, Brereton, Thompson, Casewell.

1st Lieutenants :—Captain-Lieutenant Harris, Lieutenants Pinnock, Singleton, St. Just, Filbridge, Potter, Bernard, H. Pallessor, Forbis, Davison, Harris and Bernard.

2nd Lieutenants :—Ord, Nicholls, Rook, Saunderson, Christian, Scroop, Bourk, Vaulen, Gardener, Vaugensinner, Sharpe and Day.

Grenadier : Saunders.

Staff Officers :—Whaley, Chaplain ; Singleton, Adjutant ; Clarke, Quartermaster.

Does not include the field officers [*as before*].—*Ibid*, p. 388.

Same. Same in Colonel George Villiers' regiment of Marines.

Captains :—Colonel Villiers, Lieut.-Colonel Luttrell, Major Carew, Captains Hedges, Blakeney, Buller, Docton [?], Blinman, Tynte, Adams, Pigott.

1st Lieutenants :—Captain-Lieutenant Horner, Lieutenants Elliot, Salter, Clarke, Flower, Hildesley, Taylor, Balmier, Carwardin, Stawell, Watkins and Evans.

2nd Lieutenants :—Rainsford, Beckwith, Shierston, Haston, Anderson, Desbordes, Doyley, Bisset, Northcote, Winter, Bell and Sutton.

Grenadier : Courtney.

Staff Officers :—Church, Surgeon ; Coakley, Adjutant ; Andrews, Quartermaster ; Rose, Chaplain.

Does not include the field officers [*as before*].—*Ibid*, p. 389.

Same. Same in the Earl of Huntingdon's regiment of Foot.

Captains :—Earl of Huntingdon, Lieut.-Colonel Duncanson, Major Rose, Captains Delivron, Harnage, Erle, Blount, Honywood, Killebrew, La Tour, Vanbrook, and D'Harcourt (G.).*

Lieutenants :—Captain-Lieutenant Dolling, Lieutenants Wheeler, Haddock, Collom, Wilson, Bland, Bresbin, Hauteclair, Deguan, Mackrau, Owen and Baraton (G.).*

Ensigns :—Coote, Brown, Nicholls, Hutchison, Powell, Dejoy, Edwards, Webb, Mercer, Stronghill, Harris and Grace (G.).*

* G. stands for Grenadier. In this entry it is plain that the officers marked so in my text were special officers of Grenadiers. In the earlier lists of commissioned officers it is not clearly shewn that this was so, but the person marked "grenadiers" is, in those earlier entries, in the captain's column.

1702.

Staff Officers :—Colom, Adjutant ; Phiswick, Quartermaster.

Does not include the field officers [*as before*].—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 168, p. 390.

10 March. William Stone to be surgeon to Brigadier Windham's regiment
St. James'. of Carbineers (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*, p. 397.

John Wyvell to be lieutenant in Peirce's company of the 2nd
Foot Guards.—*Ibid*, p. 407 (*n.c.*).

11 March. Lieut.-Colonel Sharrington Davenport to be colonel of horse
St. James'. and to take rank accordingly (*n.c. brevet*).—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 170, p. 174.

12 March. Luke Spicer—to be captain, to succeed Captain Edward Rigby,
St. James'. in Colonel John Gibson's regiment (*n.c.*).

John Plate—Captain-lieutenant in the same (*n.c.*).—*S.P. Dom.*,
Entry Book 168, p. 394.

14 March. Richard Hopson, gent., to be first lieutenant of the com-
St. James'. pany of foot in the Province of New York in America,
whereof Captain John Nanfan is captain (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*, p. 381.

15 March. James, Earl of Barrymore, to be colonel of the regiment
St. James'. of foot whereof Sir John Jacob, Bt., was colonel ; also to
be captain of a company in the said regiment (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*.

25 March. John Saunderson, Esq., to be a captain in the regiment
St. James'. commanded by Brigadier Zachary Tiffin(c).—*Ibid*, p. 382.

Same. Dean Scardville, clerk, to be chaplain to the Duke of Schonberg's
regiment of horse (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*, p. 383.

7 April. Sir St. Fox, Sir B. Bathurst and Hugh Chudleigh to take care
St. James'. of the Royal stables. Power to determine complaints relating
thereto and, for that purpose, to receive and answer petitions,
except in cases which they think very important. *Reserves*
patronage formerly had by Master of the Horse. *Details. (c.)*—
S.P. Dom., *Entry Book* 348, pp. 357, 358.

12 April. The Duke of Ormond, to command the twelve regiments of
St. James'. foot and dragoons which are being sent on board the fleet.
Similar to the Commission to the Earl of Marlborough calendared
above at 9 March, 1702 (*c.*).—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 168, pp.
398–400.

14 April. Heyman Rooke, Esq., to be colonel (*n. brevet*).—*Ibid*, p. 394.

Same. John Devereux, captain-lieutenant of Colonel George Villiers'
regiment of Marines (*n.c.*).

John Henley to succeed Captain Ganspoule in Colonel Holt's
regiment of Marines (*n.c.*).

John Duncomb, ensigny in Captain Salisbury's company
of the 2nd Foot Guards (Lord Cutts') (*n.c.*).

Thomas Gold, lieutenancy in Rose's company in the Earl of
Huntingdon's regiment of Foot (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*, p. 401.

1702.

14 April.
St. James'.

In the Earl of Orkney's Foot Guards :—

John Browne, captaincy-lieutenant (*n.c.*).

John Seymour, lieutenancy to Captain Robert Hamilton, (*n.c.*). Richard Molesworth, ensigny to the Earl of Orkney (*n.c.*). William Montgomery, ensigny to Captain William Ker (*n.c.*). John Bailly, lieutenancy to Captain Irwyn (*n.c.*). Peter Groffin, quartermaster (*n.c.*).—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 168, pp. 402, 403.

17 April.
St. James'.

Sir Thomas Smyth as Quartermaster-General of the land forces under the Duke of Ormond's command (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*, p. 401.

Same.

Major George Jocelyn as Adjutant-General of the aforesaid forces (*n.c.*). Dr. Charles Morley as Physician General (*n.c.*) and John Brown as Surgeon General to same (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*, p. 402.

1 May.
St. James'.

Hosea Figuel as surgeon to the Earl of Huntingdon's regiment (*n.c.*). Robert Doiley as chaplain to same (*n.c.*). Christopher Clapham, ensigny in Major Rose's company in same (*n.c.*). *Ibid*, p. 404.

Same.

William Mathew, ensign in the colonel's own company "in the 2nd regiment of Foot Guards called the Coldstreamers," commanded by Lord Cutts (*n.c.*).

Thomas Lisle, second lieutenancy under Captain Richard Pye in Colonel Harry Mordaunt's regiment (*n.c.*).

Daniel Wayte, ensigny to Major Oglethorpe in Lord Mohun's regiment (*n.c.*).

John Owen, first lieutenancy in Gignoux's company in Colonel Edward Fox's regiment of Marines (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*.

Same.

John Filbridge, ensigny in Colonel King's company in the First Regiment of Guards (Earl of Romney's) (*n.c.*).

James Dormer, lieutenancy in Lieut.-Colonel Froud's company in the same (*n.c.*).

Washington Shirley, ensigny in Lieut.-Colonel Richard Holmes' company of the 2nd Foot Guards (*n.c.*).

— Woodcock to succeed Captain Braxton in Colonel John Gibson's regiment (*n.c.*).

Joseph Butler, to be first lieutenant in Captain Charles Monger's company in Colonel Edward Fox's regiment of Marines (*n.c.*).

Sampson Lalau [?], lieutenant-colonelcy of Colonel Gibson's regiment (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*, pp. 407, 408, *ad fin.*

John Maugridge, Esq., to be drum-major-general of the forces (*c.*).—*Ibid*, p. 405.

Royal Warrant to Maugridge.

To imprest so many men for "drummers, fiefs [fifes] and Haut Boys" as shall be necessary from time to time. All Mayors, headboroughs, constables &c. to assist him (*w.*).—*Ibid*, p. 406.

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4 May. Major-General George Cholmondeley to be Governor of the
St. James'. fort and blockhouse of West Tilbury in Essex, and of Gravesend
(c.).—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 171, pp. 6, 7.

William Haslerigg to be adjutant to Sir Henry Bellasys' regiment of foot, and Joseph Alsop to be chaplain to same (both *n.c.*).—*Ibid*, p. 48.

John Butler to be Lieutenant-Governor of the fort and blockhouse of West Tilbury with the fortifications thereof, and also of the town of Gravesend and the blockhouse and fort there (c.).—*Ibid*, pp. 52, 53.

14 May. Harry Mordaunt to be captain in succession to Captain L. C.
St. James'. de Lignière in Colonel Harry Mordaunt's regiment of Marines (c.).
Lewis Desclouseaux to be captain in the same (c.).—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 170, p. 9, 10.

The Duke of Ormond to be captain and colonel of the 2nd troop of Horse Guards, with all usual privileges (c.). *Ibid*, p. 4.

Thomas Erle to be "governor and captain of our town and isle of Portsmouth," and of Southsea Castle, its forts, blockhouses and fortifications, with all usual privileges, &c. (c.).—*Ibid*, p. 5.

1 June. Henry Masclary to be "exempt and eldest captain" of the
St. James'. second (Duke of Ormond's) troop of Horse Guards (c.).—*Ibid*, pp. 19, 20.

Samuel Weaver, Esq., to be brigadier and eldest lieutenant of the same (c.).—*Ibid*, pp. 20, 21.

George Clarke to be Advocate General or Judge Martial of all the [land] forces raised in England, Wales or Berwick, "and all other our dominions and countries whatsoever except Scotland and Ireland." To execute himself or by deputy. All usual fees (c.).—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 171, pp. 87, 88.

30 May. Peter Shakerley, Esq., to be Governor of the city and castle
St. James'. of Chester, in the room of Roger Kerkby, Esq. (c.).—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 170, p. 14.

6 June. Nicholas Le Mesurier to be Dean of Guernsey and chaplain
St. James'. of the garrison there (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*, p. 187.

11 June. Colonel Harry Mordaunt to be Commander-in-chief of all the
St. James'. Queen's forces in Guernsey, during pleasure and his residence therein, in the absence of Christopher, Viscount Hatton, Governor of the said island (c.). *Ibid*, p. 23.

William Smyth, Doctor of Physic, to be physician to the town and garrison of Portsmouth. Similar in phrase to a military commission (c.). Robert Heart, Surgeon, to be surgeon to same (c.).—*Ibid*, pp. 24, 25.

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12 June. St. James'. Sir Thomas Ogle to be Governor of the Royal Hospital of Chelsea. Usual privileges, fees &c. (c.).—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 170, p. 26.

15 June. St. James'. Theodore Smith to be Marshal of the Horse Guards, regiments and troops of Horse in the Queen's service.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 171, p. 12.

17 June. St. James'. Edmund Thwaytes to be second lieutenant in Captain Andrew Abington's company of Colonel Thomas Saunderson's regiment (c.).—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 170, pp. 30, 31.

William Davison to be second lieutenant to Captain Thompson in the same regiment (n.c.).—*Ibid*, p. 31.

18 June. St. James'. Robert Crawford to be Governor of the fort at Sheerness in the Isle of Sheppey. Usual privileges, &c. (c.).—*Ibid*, pp. 31–2.

Duke of Newcastle to be Governor and Captain of Hull and its fortifications (w., c.).—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 171, p. 3.

Captain Edward Soames to be lieutenant-colonel of foot (n.c.).—*Ibid*, p. 5.

Francis Shaw, clerk, to be chaplain to Sir Henry Belasyse's regiment (n.c.).—*Ibid*, p. 94.

20 June. St. James'. Thomas Hendesyde to be colonel of the regiment of foot lately commanded by Major-General William Selwyn (c.).—Humphrys, to be lieutenant-colonel (c.). William Hopton to be major and captain of a company (c.), and Jeremy Hawkins to be a captain (c.); all in the same.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 170, pp. 34–7.

25 June. Whitehall. In the Earl of Oxford's Regiment :—

Aubrey, Earl of Oxford, to be colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards and captain of a company in the same (n.c.).—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 171, p. 66.

George Fielding, to be captain of the Queen's troop, and Samuel Heath to be lieutenant, Alexander Godart to be cornet, and Thomas Bateman to be quartermaster (n.c.).—*Ibid*, p. 67.

Thomas Calvert, to be cornet in the Earl of Oxford's troop; William Williams, to be quartermaster of the same troop. Sir Francis Compton to be lieutenant and captain of a troop, and Thomas White to be lieutenant, George Walker to be cornet and William Shippey to be quartermaster of Compton's troop. George Kirke to be major and captain of a troop; and John Worth to be lieutenant, Springer Ballet to be cornet, and Robert Williams quartermaster in Kirke's troop. (*All n.c.*).—*Ibid*, pp. 68–9.

Same. Edwin Sandys, to be captain of a troop; Martin Temple to be cornet and John Harvey quartermaster in his troop (n.c.).

John Tooke to be captain of a troop, John Lant to be lieutenant, William Bray to be cornet and John Mountford to be quartermaster in his troop (*all n.c.*).

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Francis Binge to be captain ; Charles Stanly to be lieutenant, Andrew Windsor to be cornet and Richard Harrison quartermaster in his troop (*all n.c.*).

William Geanhill to be quartermaster in Dormer's troop (*n.c.*).

William Marsham to be quartermaster in Eaton's troop (*n.c.*).

John Harvey to be adjutant of the regiment (*n.c.*).

Paul Margaret to be surgeon to same (*n.c.*).—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 171, pp. 70, 71.

25 June. Peter Gally de Gojac to be chaplain to the Earl of Arran's regiment (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*, p. 11.

Philip Boisdaune to be ensign in Sir Henry Belasyse's regiment (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*, p. 97.

In the Earl of Oxford's Horse Guards :—

Thomas Brerewood, a cornet in Eaton's troop (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*, p. 53.

Charles Dormer to be captain of a troop, and to Lee Blackwell to be captain-lieutenant (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*, p. 56.

Thomas Harrison to be lieutenant in Eaton's troop (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*, p. 64.

Samuel Breton to be lieutenant in Sandys' troop, Richard Knightly to be lieutenant in Dormer's troop, Randolph Bath to be cornet in the same troop, Chas. Eaton to be captain of a troop, and to James Richardson to be chaplain of the regiment. (*All n.c.*). *Ibid*, p. 65.

Same. LIST OF OFFICERS in GENERAL BELLASYSE's Regiment of Foot whose commissions were renewed on this date.

Sir H. Belasyse, colonel ; Richard Billing, lieutenant-colonel ; Simon Duffe, major.

Captains : Peirey Kirke, Richard Phillips, John Culliford, Andrew de Boismorell, Robert Laton (Grenadiers) ; Robert Gardner, John Bickerstaff, John Arnatt, Edmund Soame.

Lieutenants : Charles Lavally, captain-lieutenant ; William Haslerigge, James Gostling, James Bigott, Roger Davis, Norris Downes, Stephen Lacost, William Hamilton (Grenadiers), James Giles (same), Robert Wamborough, Percy Collier, Henry Sands, Robert Jackson.

Ensigns : William Danby, Charles May, Edmund Dashwood, John Haylett, William Bellasyse, John Phillips, Charles Seares, Thomas Shuttleworth, Peter Hart, Henry Marshall, Robert Hume.

William Haslerigge, adjutant ; John Slack, quartermaster ; John Dalrymple, surgeon.—*Ibid*, p. 100.

Same. Commissions for Officers in "Our Royal Hospital near Chelsea."

(1) David Crawford to be Lieutenant Governor.

(2) Captain Richard Betsworth to be major.

(3) James Fraiser to be Secretary and Register to the Commissioners for governing the Hospital.

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- (4) Sir Theodore Colladon to be physician.
- (5) Robert English to be controller.
- (6) Ralph Cook to be Deputy Treasurer and Under-Paymaster.
- (7) Emanuell Langford, D.D., to be chaplain; and note of same to Mr. Merrye to be same.
- (8) John Noades to be surgeon; and note of same to Christopher Capel to be barber.
- (9) Isaac Garnier jun., to be apothecary.
- (10) William Hawkins to be wardrobe keeper, keeper of the Council Chamber and comptroller of the coal yards.
- (11) Anna Acton, widow, to be housekeeper.
- (12) George Holder to be yeoman of the coal yards.
- (13) Henry Powell to be steward; and note of same to William Grey to be master cook.

Thirteen separate commissions and three notes. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 171, pp. 36-47.

26 June. Lord Cutts to be Captain and Governor of the Isle of Wight.
St. James'. To execute by himself or a deputy. Usual profits, &c. Re-
appointment (*w.*).—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book 170, p. 40.*

Earl of Marlborough to be Master General of the Ordnance, Arms, Armouries and Habiliments of War in England, Wales and Berwick. Usual privileges. Clause for revoking the grant to Henry, Viscount Sydney (afterwards Earl of Romney) (*w.*).—*Ibid, p. 41.*

Wm. Bridges, Esq., to be Master Surveyor of the Ordnance. Fee of 2s. a day from St. John's Day last. Clause for revoking the grant of the same office to John Charleton, Esq. (*w.*).—*Ibid, p. 42.*

Anthony Duncomb to be Governor of Scarborough Castle (*c.*)—*Ibid, p. 43.*

John Granville, Esq., to be Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance in the room of Sir Henry Goodrick, and keeper of the storehouse and its appurtenances at Aldgate and of the artillery garden. To execute by himself or deputy. Clause for revoking Goodrick's grant (*w.*).—*Ibid, pp. 44-5.*

Reappointment of Christopher Musgrave, Esq., Clerk of the Ordnance. To hold by himself or deputy. Fee of 2s. a day, and usual rights (*w.*).—*Ibid, pp. 45-6.*

In Major-General George Cholmondeley's troop of Grenadier Guards:—

Renewal to Major-General George Cholmondeley, as captain and colonel (*n.c.*).—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book 171, p. 85.*

Henry Ireton to be lieutenant and lieutenant-colonel of Major-General Cholmondeley's troop, to take rank as lieutenant and lieutenant-colonel of the same (*n.c.*).—*Ibid.*

Thomas Gay to be major (*n.c.*).—*Ibid.*

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Richard Morley, to be guidon and eldest captain (*n.c.*).—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 171, p. 86.

Robert Dent, to be lieutenant, with rank as eldest captain of horse (*n.c.*).—*Ibid.*

Richard Warring, to be same, with rank as eldest captain of horse (*n.c.*).—*Ibid.*

Robert Jackson, sub-lieutenant in same, with rank as eldest lieutenant of horse (*n.c.*).—*Ibid.*

Peter Devaux, to be adjutant, with rank as eldest lieutenant of horse of the same (*n.c.*).—*Ibid.*

John Brown to be surgeon, and John Bradley, clerk, to be chaplain (*n.c.*).—*Ibid.*

In Lord Mohun's regiment of foot :—

27 June. Lord Mohun, continuing him in command of the regiment (*n.c.*).—*Ibid.*, p. 51.

William Culliford, to be lieutenant-colonel and captain of a company (*n.c.*).—*Ibid.*

William Oglethorpe, to be major and captain of a company in the same (*n.c.*).—*Ibid.*

Giles Stevens, to be lieutenant in Captain Griffin's company (*n.c.*).—*Ibid.*

William Phillips to be ensign in Lord Mohun's company (*n.c.*).—*Ibid.*

Peter Chaigneau, to be surgeon in the regiment (*n.c.*).—*Ibid.*

29 June. James Farewell, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant of the Tower of St. James'. London (*c.*).—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 170, pp. 52-3.

Same. Mainard, Duke of Shonberg [Schomberg], continuing him in his command of a regiment of horse and of a company therein (*n.c.*).—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 171, p. 7.

JULY, 1702.

1 July. Major Edward Nott to be Lieutenant-Governor of Berwick-St. James'. on-Tweed (*c.*).—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 170, p. 121.

Captain Joseph Lawrence to be major and captain of a company in Colonel Henry Holt's regiment (*n.c.*).—*Ibid.*

Samuel Bredy, Esq., to be lieutenant in Colonel Charles Salisbury's company in the 2nd (Coldstream) Guards (*n.c.*).—*Ibid.*, p. 63.

2 July. Henry Villiers, Esq., to be Governor of Tinmouth [Tyne-mouth] Castle and its forts &c., in the room of Sir Edward Villiers, deceased (*c.*).—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 171, pp. 11-12.

Thomas Poulteney to be lieutenant and eldest lieutenant-colonel of the 2nd (Ormond's) troop of Horse Guards (*c.*).—*Ibid.*, p. 52.

Francis Hamon to be Lieut.-Governor of Landguard Fort in Suffolk (*c.*).—*Ibid.*, p. 69.



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2 July. John Pargiter to be 2nd lieutenant in Rodney's company of Holt's regiment of Marines; and Henry Rodney to succeed Captain Fitzmaurice Gifford as a captain in the same (*both n.c.*).—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 171, pp. 54, 55.

4 July. John Jennings, Esq., to be Deputy Governor of Southsea St. James' Castle (c.).—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 170, p. 64.

7 July. List of Officers in "Our Own Regiment of Horse," commanded St. James' by Major-General Lumley.

Colonel Lumley.

Captains :—William Palmer, Thomas Crowther, Robert Wroth [or Wrath], John Deane, Christopher Billingsly, Thomas Panton, John Morsey.

Lieutenants :—Partick Lisle (captain-lieutenant), Thomas Sterrop, Charles Alexander, William Goodwin, Robert Stapylton, William Jones, John Stone, Roger Burton [or Barton].

Ensigns :—Charles Wiseman, Mathew and Peter Law, Robert Wilson, Thomas Jackson, Thomas Freckleton, John Usher, Edward Clarke.

Chaplain, John Gaile; surgeon, Alexander English; adjutant, Charles Law.—*Ibid*, p. 153.*

Same. List of Commissions† to be in the 1st Regiment of Carabineers (Major-General Hugh Wyndham's).

Colonel, Wyndham; lieutenant-colonel, Francis Palmes; major, Philip Chenevix.

Captains [*not given*].

Lieutenants :—Geo. Robinson, Charles Hall, William Payne, Robert Harlington, William Guyon, William Kyrle.

Cornets :—Captain-Lieutenant Richard Saunders, John Clapton, Richard Edmunds, Francis Godfrey, Richard Ward.—*Ibid*, p. 154.‡

Same. List of Officers in the Earl of Arran's Regiment of Horse.

Colonel, Earl of Arran.

Captain, George Fletcher.

Lieutenant, Francis Maugie.

Cornet, Edmund Smith.—*Ibid*.

Same. Same in Sir Mathew Bridges' Regiment of Foot.

Colonel, Bridges; lieutenant-colonel, Holcroft Blood; major, Henry Groves.

Captains :—John Taylor, Edward Wolf, George Withers, Anthony Leach, Charles Du Bourgay, Oliver Brooks, Francis Read, John Peter Desbordes, John Baily.

Lieutenants :—Edward St. George, Thomas Hopton, Walter Devereux, Christopher Russell, Thomas Morris; Francis Rossington

* Cf. Dalton's *English Army Lists*, &c. (1902), Vol. V, p. 27, for a slightly different list.

† So in MS.

‡ See Dalton's *English Army Lists* &c. (1902), Vol. V, p. 32.

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and Henry Eyres, grenadiers ; Charles Ashe, Henry Warner, George Denny, Thomas Pigott.

Ensigns :—Brook Bridges, Edward Martin, Mark Anthony Tearson, William Ingram, John Rivasson, Daniel Langhorne, Robert Bridges, Edmund Blood.

Adjutant, James Fonsubran.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 170, p. 155.*

7 July.
St. James'.

List of Officers for Sir Beville Granville's Regiment of Foot.†

Captains :—Thomas Raleigh (major), Richard Trevanion, John Granville, William Grills, George Wade, Warner Dawes, Richard Lucas.

Lieutenants :—Alexander Spottswood, Peter Croy, James Southerland, George Green, Gideon Ribier, Samuel Buller, John Weeks, William Middleton.

Ensigns :—William Lane, Moses, Daniel Croy, William Daniel, John Hellows, Henry Lewis, Arthur Hornby.

Chaplain, Charles Blane ; surgeon, David Debize.—*Ibid*, p. 156.

Same.

Same in Brigadier Cornelius Wood's Regiment of Horse.

Colonel, Wood.

Captains :—Philip Armstrong, Charles Carrington.

[Lieutenants :—] Edward Whalleys (captain-lieutenant), Thomas Hull, John Pitt, James Eyton.

[Cornets :—] Daniel Draycott, Charles Odiarne, William Ashby, Archbald Grosvenor.—*P.* $\frac{1}{2}$.—*Ibid*, p. 157.

Same.

Same for Colonel James Fergusone's Regiment of Foot.

Colonel, Fergusone ; lieutenant-colonel, Alexander Levingston ; Major, William Borthick.

Captains :—Alexander Campbell, Henry Steuart, James Cranston, John Blacader, Andrew Manroe, James Arckman, William Drummond, John Dempster, Henry Borthick.

Lieutenants :—Patrick Duckson, Archibald Wilson, Charles Maitland, John Boyd ; John Wilson and James Lawson, grenadiers ; Colin Ramsay, Francis Lindsay, Archibald Douglas, Thomas Drummond, John Fergusone.

Ensigns :—Henry Moneriefe, Thomas Fergusone, Patrick Bernard, George Douglass, George Seton, William Gray, — Ogilvie, Charles McKlean, James Sympton, William Glendinning.

Chaplain, D. Rattiairne ; surgeon, John Weems ; adjutant, John MacMitchell ; quartermaster, Robert Stevensone. Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.—*Ibid*, pp. 157, 158.

Same.

Same for the Earl of Marlborough's Regiment of Foot.

Colonel, the Earl of Marlborough ; lieutenant-colonel, William Tatton ; major, Patrick Mead.

* See Dalton, *op. cit.*, V, p. 77. These lists are nearly all published by Mr. Dalton (*op. cit.*), Vol. V. It is not thought needful to repeat the references to his work, which is admirably indexed.

† No such regiment is included in Mr. Dalton's *Army Lists* for 1702. Several of the officers in this list appear in Mr. Dalton's list of the officers of Lord North and Grey's regiment of foot, for which see his work, Vol. V, pp. 64, 65.

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Captains :—Thomas Oldfield, Samuel Freeman, Benjamin Tichborn, Thomas Pollexfon, Francis Jefferys, James Ingoldsby, George Watkins, Thomas Gardner, John La Cond.

Lieutenants :—Vere Fitzedmonds (captain-lieutenant), George Nelthorpe, Daniel Bright, John Baily, Robert Gardiner, John Walley, Abraham Stapleton, Francis Melroy, John Barrott, John Whitehall, John Finch.

Ensigns, Grenadiers* :—Timothy Thomas, Daniel Deering, John Jeffrys, John Douglas, Ralph Ramsey. P. 2.³.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 170, p. 159.

7 July.
St. James'.

List of Officers for Colonel John Webb's Regiment of Foot.

Colonel, Webb.

Captains :—Anthony Townley, Peter D'Ansty, Anthony Columbier, Frederick Cornwallis, Ralph Congrave, Peter Hamars, William Congreve, Francis Napper.

Lieutenants :—Henry Clavers, Charles Buck, Peter de [?] Cowe ; Charles Townley and John Guison, grenadiers ; James Adams, James Orfeure, William Carr.

Ensigns :—Sir J. Gates, Theophilus Nicholls, Francis Steadman, Roger Cater, Burlace Webb, Emanuel How, Charles Clendon.

Chaplain, G. Powell ; adjutant, Henry Whitney ; quartermaster, Benjamin Cuttle ; surgeon, James Chambers.—*Ibid*, pp. 159, 160.

Same.

Same in the Earl of Barrymore's Regiment of Foot.

Colonel, Lord Barrymore ; lieutenant-colonel, Edward Pearce ; major, Mark A. Moncal.

Captains :—Michael Duncan, David Loches, Ralph Argill, Richard Ferdinando Hastings, John Woodhouse, William Austin, Louis La Farelle, William Hyde, John Jones, Thomas Jones.

Lieutenants :—Andrew Hayes (captain-lieutenant), Duncan Campbell, George Barker, Isaac Scott, Edward Booth, Andrew Hayes, John Cross, William Bury, Thomas England ; Nathaniel Taylor and G. Weston, grenadiers.

Ensigns :—Josias Clark, Alexander Durans, Hilldebrand Jacob, Alphkey Beauregard, Augustus Dugwery, John Hall, William Owen, George Edwards.

Chaplain, F. Huysh ; adjutant, Edward Booth ; surgeon, John Noridge.—*Ibid*, pp. 160, 161.

Same.

Robert D'Oyly to be major of the Tower of London (c).—*Ibid*, p. 69.

Same.

Thomas Gardiner, Esq., keeper of the small guns in the Tower of London. Fee of 10*d.* a day, and the right to hold the office by himself or his deputy. Clause for revoking his last grant of the office (w.).—*Ibid*, p. 57.

Thomas Sergeant chief porter of the tower. *Usual fees.* Revocation clause as in foregoing (w.).—*Ibid*, p. 58.

* The form of this entry is different from the others, and may be misleading as to the number of grenadier officers.

1702.

7 July.
St. James'.

Commissions.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas King, George Winsley and Robert Philpott, clerk, respectively, lieutenant-governor, fort major and chaplain of the fort and garrison of Sheerness (*all c.*).—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 170, pp. 59–61.

William Mittford, quartermaster, and Edward Claringburne, clerk, chaplain to Colonel Thomas Saunderson's Marine regiment of Foot (*both c.*).—*Ibid.*, pp. 62, 63.

Richard Bishop, surgeon to the garrison of Gravesend and Tilbury fort (*c.*).—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 171, p. 91.

Commission renewed to Richard, Viscount Shannon, to be colonel of a regiment of Marines (*n.c.*).

Same to Theophilus Rabesnier to be lieutenant-colonel and captain in Shannon's regiment (*n.c.*).

Same to — Markam, Esq., to be major and captain in the said regiment (*n.c.*).—*Ibid.*, p. 114.

John Johnston to be chaplain of Tilbury fort in Essex (*c.*).—*Ibid.*, p. 117.

Same.

List of Officers in the Prince's Regiment of Foot, commanded by Lieutenant-General Charles Churchill, whose commissions were renewed as on this date.

Churchill, colonel ; Henry Peyton, lieutenant-colonel ; Francis Negus, major.

Captains :—Joseph Churchill, William Lloyd, Oliver Luke, John Meoles, Charles Churchill, Henry Harrison (grenadiers) and John Hetley.

Lieutenants :—Alexander Scrymsour, John Melvill, William Kenny, Thomas Pyne, Nathaniel Gittings, John Grearson, Hugh Scott (grenadiers), Theodore Vessey (grenadiers), John Preston, George Palfrey, "to Captain Richard Harward."

Ensigns :—Thomas White, Richard Harwood, Darley Wivell, Henry Gibbs, James Bolton, Hugh Montgomery.

Howel Evans, quartermaster. John Smallbone, surgeon.—*Ibid.*, p. 115.

7 July.

List of Commissions renewed for the Regiment styled Our Own Regiment of Foot, commanded by Brigadier William Seymour. *Dated* on this date.

Seymour, colonel ; Hamond Rook, lieutenant-colonel ; [blank], major.

Captains :—William Wharton, James Bush, Henry Trelawney, Henry Durrell, Magnus Kempenfelt, William Bissett, Samuel Savill, Leonard Fish, — Dumericque.

Lieutenants :—William Roc, James Francis Desasure, Thomas Le Hulle, Robert Preston, Thomas Willis, Henry Walker, Jos. Webb ; Edward Bush and Richard Hingston, grenadiers ; James Burnet, James Wear.

Ensigns :—James Rook, Lewis D'Agneaux, William Ellis, Thomas Bush, Edward Harris, Roger Laurance, Richard Tregagle, Archibald Primrose, James Duff.

Edward Bush, adjutant ; Thomas Tucker, surgeon.—*Ibid.*, p. 121.

1702.

7 July.
St. James'.

List of Commissions renewed for the Regiment entitled "Our Own Regiment of Dragoons," commanded by Brigadier William Lloyd. *Dated* on this date.

Lloyd, colonel; Francis Gore, lieutenant-colonel.

Major, Henry Kelly.

Captains :—John Hoare, Walter Leveson, William Stainforth.

Lieutenants :—Captain-Lieutenant John Liard, Henry Hunt, Claudius Linderott, William Smith, Charles Foucquett, Alexander Read.

Cornets :—William Spenceley, James Waller, Thomas Bright, John Dudley, Peter Petty, William Lloyd.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 171, p. 122.

Same.

Same in the Regiment of Dragoons called "Our Own Royal Regiment of Dragoons," commanded by Thomas, Lord Raby. Same.

Lord Raby, colonel; Robert Killigrew, lieutenant-colonel; Richard Rossiter, major.

Captains :—Edward Young, James St. Piere, Charles Greaves, James Crafts, Peter La Roque.

Lieutenants :—Captain-Lieutenant *Edward Sheldon, Samuel Jason*, George Benson, Charles Green, John Richardson, William Moore, *Francis Ellison*, Charles Quinebald Lamillière.

Cornets :—William Cecill, John Farnham, John Harrison, Charles Harris, *Peter Renovard, William Wentworth*, John Topham.*—*Ibid*, p. 139.

7 July.

Same in the Regiment of Dragoons, commanded by Brigadier Charles Ross. Same.

Ross, colonel; Owen Wynne, lieutenant-colonel: Robert Hunter, major.

Captains :—Hugh Coldwell, John Hill, Richard Gores.

Lieutenants :—William Ross (captain-lieutenant), Robert Drury, John Johnston, Charles Betty, Daniel Boiragon.

Cornets :—Michael Parker, Alexander Abercrumy, John Gwynn, Mathew Watts.

Surgeon, William Cockledge.—*Ibid*, p. 145.

7 July.
St. James'.

Same for the first Battalion of the Royal Regiment of Foot, commanded by George, Earl of Orkney. Same.

Earl of Orkney, colonel; Jo. White, lieutenant-colonel.

Captains :—Charles Barbley, Robert Carr, Robert McKenzie, Jos. Morray, Charles Cockburn, *Thomas Burgh*, James Home, Alexander Irwin, James Lindsey, James Abercrumy, *Arthur, Lord Forbes*.

Lieutenants :—Jos. Brown, captain-lieutenant; Andrew Kidd, George Ogilvie, *Jo. Seymour*, Archibald Collville, William Moor; George Brown and William Melville, grenadiers; James Ballantin,

* A note adds :—Those underlined [here in italics] had the Queen's commission before.

1702.

William Brisbien, *Jo. Baily*,* Thomas Carr, Jo. Cooper, William Carr.

Ensigns :—Richard Molsworth, James Bissett, James Diebson, Walter Inness, Colin McKenzie, Peter Morenier, Jo. Annand, Jo. Jepherson, James St. Clair, Alexander Hamilton, Alexander Gordon and David Cunningham.

Alexander Irwin, adjutant ; Peter Bouilly, surgeon ; Samuel Noyes, chaplain ; George Hadden, quarter-master.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 171, p. 165.

7 July.
St. James'.

List of the Commissions renewed for the Second Battalion of the Royal Regiment of Foot, commanded by George, Earl of Orkney. *Dated* on this date.

Andrew Hamilton, major.

Captains :—Thomas Bruce, John Monatt, John Bennerman, Charles Dundass, William Kerr, James Cuninghame, Peter Gordon, *Adam Durram*,† Archibald Hamilton, Robert Hamilton, Edward Murray, Thomas Kerr.

Lieutenants :—Vernett, Mackenzie, Edward Murray, Theoder Hay, Benjamin Pearson, James Arskin, James Black ; John Arskin and James Levingston, grenadiers ; George Gordon, William Murray, Archibald Hamilton, Charles Haraway, James Graham.

Ensigns :—McQueen, Thomas Bruce, Alexander White, George Innes, William Lyall, William Montgomery, Alexander Inglis, John Gordon, Anthony Osburn, George McConway, Robert Straitton, William Reid.

Archibald Hamilton, adjutant ; William Weare, quartermaster.—*Ibid*, p. 166.

Same.

Same for Colonel Emanuel Hows' Regiment of Foot. Same.

How, colonel ; William Breton, lieutenant-colonel ; William Braxter, major.

Captains :—John Fowke, Andrew Armstrong, James Tankred, Robert Wallis, Charles Billingsley, John Villebone, Thomas Whitney, Thomas Gaiston, Richard Bolton, *Edward Jukes*.‡

Lieutenants :—William Lascells, captain-lieutenant ; George Morris, *William Holliday*, William King ; James Leslie and Richard Legge (grenadiers) ; Charles Drake, William Kerr, George Sinclair, John Dakeyns, Daniel Dickenson, Thomas Symonds, *Robert Barton*, Daniel Billingsley.

Ensigns :—Henry Wingfield, Walter Sandalands, Laughlain Leslie, Robert Somerville, Gideon Lawson, John Boyle, James Hawley, Edwin Temple, Emanuel Howe, John Little, Edmund Webb, Henry Harrison.

Robert Blake, chaplain ; John Dakeyns, adjutant ; Edward Walch, quartermaster ; Francis Duffaine, surgeon.—*Ibid*, p. 167.

* Underlined : See the last note.

† See preceding note.

‡ Also underlined ; but the explanatory note (*see* note, p. 376) is not given here.

1702.

7 July.
St. James'.

List of Commissions renewed for Lieutenant-General William Steuart's Regiment of Foot. *Dated* on this date.

Steuart, colonel ; William Steuart, lieutenant-colonel ; John Steuart, major.

Captains :—William Steuart, John Steuart, John Steuart Boughan, Finiss [Fiennes] Twissleton, John Steuart Galway, Jaspar Clayton, John Campbell, John Upton, *Richard Dansey*,* George Cary.

Lieutenants :—Henry Steuart, captain-lieutenant ; Alexander Wallace, Conniers Perrot, Alexander Cunningham, Tristram Cary and Patrick Lyons (grenadiers) ; Thomas Dalkings, James White, *Thomas Fitzmorrice*, Joseph Gregory, William Steuart, Thomas Hills, *William Taylor*, Robert Phillips.

Ensigns :—Toby Steuart, Thomas Steuart, Thomas Hussey, Mark Carse, Anthony Ewing, William Villiers, William Drocer, David Bell, John Johnston, James Steuart, Thomas Skeen.

James Skipton, chaplain ; John Johnston, adjutant ; Alexander Wallace, quartermaster ; Isaac Harivell, surgeon.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 171, p. 168.

Same.

Same for the Regiment of Scots Fusiliers, commanded by Colonel Archibald Row. Same.

Archibald Row, colonel ; John Dalryell, lieutenant-colonel.

Captains :—William Campbell, Alexander Straiton, John Crawford, James Kygo, Walter Sharp, William Murray, John Row, Jacque Gabriell, Henry Ereskine, James Campbell.

1st Lieutenants :—David Straiton, captain-lieutenant ; John Dunbar, Alexander Fairlie, John Douglas ; James Douglas and George Home (grenadiers) ; Florence Kane, Gerall Wall, Robert Faulconer, John Badenoih, John Vandergracht, George Hay.

2nd Lieutenants :—William Elliot, William Row, Andrew Monrow, Robert Straiton, William Campbell, William Williams, John Weems, William McHenry, James Ogilvie, Samuel Johnston, Patrick Maxwell.

Robert Middleton, chaplain ; Charles Dunbreck, adjutant ; Alexander Renton, surgeon ; John Badenoih, quartermaster.—*Ibid*, p. 169.

Same.

Same for the Earl of Derby's Regiment of Foot. Same.

Earl of Derby, colonel ; Hans Hamilton, lieutenant-colonel ; John Morden, major.

Captains :—John Readich, Thomas Cooke, Thomas Parsons, Thomas Hesketh, Robert Johnston, Garrett Coghlan, Michael Flemming, Samuel Sleigh, Peyton Ventriss, *Alexander Horn*.

Lieutenants :—*Robert Patillo*,* captain-lieutenant ; John Hygham, Thomas Scott, Andrew Lawder, Richard Worthington ; Randle Brown and Thomas Hooke, grenadiers ; *William Lindall*, Fry Vickeridge, Patrick Gardiner, John Aylyff, John Jackson, Richard Reddich, James Levallie.

Ensigns :—*John Hesketh*, *Ralph Brown*, *William Mackreath*, Richard Norris, Bryan Stapleton, *William Hooke*, Essex Devereux,

* See preceding note.

1702.

John Kay, William Sabine, John Gourden, Robert Illingsworth, William Leigh.

William Sawle, chaplain ; Alexander Horn, adjutant ; Richard Worthington, quartermaster ; John Whitfield, surgeon.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 171, p. 170.

7 July.
St. James'.

List of Commissions renewed for Mainard, Duke of Schonberg's Regiment of Horse. *Dated* on this date.

Duke of Schonberg,* colonel ; *Charles Desibourg*, lieutenant-colonel ; *Philip Prime*, major.

Captains :—*Creed*, *Robert Norton*, *Richard Coote*.

Lieutenants :—*Richard Pope*, captain-lieutenant ; *John Looker*, *Claude Tettefole*, *Stephen Palms*, *Mullinar Robinson*, *Samuel Hawks*.

Cornets :—*John Clark*, *Maynard Cardonnel*, *John Creusean*, *John Reeves*, *Boyle*, *Archibald Little*.

Henry Scardaville, chaplain ; *John Atkinson*, adjutant ; *James Le Roy*, surgeon.—*Ibid*, p. 171.

13 July.
Windsor.

Henry, Ld. Walden, to be Commissary-General of the musters and chief muster-master of all the forces at home and abroad. To exercise by himself or deputy. Usual fees. Clause for revoking his last grant of the office (*w.*).—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 170, pp. 65, 66.

Same.

William Gylby, Esq., to be Lieutenant-Governor of Hull and of the fortifications there (*c.*).—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 171, pp. 61, 62.

16 July.
Windsor.

Mr. Moryson to succeed Captain *John Phillips* as captain in Colonel *Holt's* regiment of Marines (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*, p. 33.

Mr. Phillips to a lieutenantancy in the 2nd Foot Guards (Coldstreamers). Rank as captain (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*.

Same.

To Captain *Finch Reddall*, commander of the *Samuel and Anna*, 180 tons, 16 guns, and 36 men. We are informed that many sea rovers infest the seas of India, whither you are now going. We authorise you to apprehend them, of whatever nation they are, and their ships, without force, if they will submit, but otherwise by the use of any force which may be necessary. You shall bring them to legal trial, to the end they may be dealt with severely according to law. Keep an exact journal of your doings and a list of the ships which you take and of their officers, and of their arms and lading and its value ; and take care of all bills of lading, invoices, coquets, charter-parties and all other papers which shall be found on board such ships and vessels. We strictly charge you not to offend in any way against our subjects or those of our allies (*c.*).†—*Ibid*, pp. 33–5.

Also warrant to *Sir Nathan Wright*, Lord Keeper, to affix the Great Seal to this commission.—*Ibid*, p. 35.

* See last note but one.

† Given in full as it is of general interest.

1702.
20 July.
Windsor.

List of Officers of the 1st Foot Guards whose Commissions were renewed and dated to-day.

Field Officers :—

Colonel, Earl of Romney ; Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Withers ; Major Shrimpton.

Captains :—John Bristow, John Seymour, Thomas King, Gilbert Primrose, Richard Russell, Charles Gorsuch, Andrew Wheeler, Chichester Wrey, John Maurice, Sidney Highmes, Irby Montague, William Ashton, William Evans, Joseph Wightman, Thomas Hussey, Henry Worthly, John Newton, George Etherege, William Dobbins, John Sydney, Lord North and Grey.

Lieutenants :—Thomas Ferrars, captain-lieutenant ; Philip Dormer, David Eyton, William Rawleigh, Charles Filkes, John Smith, Samuel Horsey, Anthony Hastings, Thomas Povey, Henry Browne, Charles Lewis, Edward Austen, William Barrell, John Shutt, Antonio Pujula, Newce Jenkins, John Pickering, Charles Povey, William Wilks, William Berry, Richard Berkly, John Croxton, Henry Smith, William Bodenham, William West, Mathew Adams, John Wynne.

Ensigns :—Joseph Ferrars, Henry Disalnais, Edmund Feilding, Thomas Browne, Robert Rich, Edward Colston, Tristram Dillington, Henry Crofts, John West, Dennis Pujula, Jeffrey De Culant, Lawrence St. Loo, Vas^r. Ryves, George Smith, George Dockwra, Henry Manning, Nathaniel Hussey, Thomas Leyton, Thomas Jordaine.

Staff officers :—James Smallwood, chaplain ; Archibald Harris, surgeon ; Charles Povey, adjutant ; Charles Lewis, adjutant ; John Bennet, quartermaster ; John Bibby, quarter(master ?) ; Stephen Piper, solicitor.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 170, pp. 116, 117.

Same. John Bonamy (*continuation*) in the office of greffier of the Royal Court of Jersey. All usual fees &c.*—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 352, pp. 33, 34.

22 July.
Windsor. Captain Robert Dalzell to be town major of the town and garrison of Portsmouth (*c.*).—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 171, pp. 48, 49.

Same. Colonel John Gibson to be Lieutenant-Governor of the same (*c.*).—*Ibid*, pp. 49, 50.

23 July.
Hampton Court. Alexander Hardin to be lieutenant in Captain Steel's company in Lord Lucas's regiment (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*, p. 48.

Samuel Gledhill to be lieutenant in Captain Robert Cecil's company in same (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*.

27 July.
Windsor. Thomas Mansel, gentleman, to be a 2nd lieutenant in Captain William Davidson's company of Colonel John Gibson's regiment of foot (*n.c.*).—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 170, p. 73.

Robert Cunningham, gentleman, to be ensign to Lieutenant-Colonel Sampson La Lau in the regiment of foot commanded by Colonel John Gibson (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*, p. 71.

* In form similar to the first entry on p. 381, *q.v.*

1702.

— July.
Windsor.

The Queen to the Governor, Bailiffs or their Lieutenants, and Jurats and other Officers of Guernsey.

We continue Elisha Roland in his place of procureur in our Royal Court of Guernsey. You shall receive him and administer the usual oaths to him.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book 170*, pp. 67–8.*

Also note of same.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book 352*, p. 34.

AUGUST, 1702.

3 Aug.

John Twiddall to be captain of the company of Invalides at Chester Castle (*c.*).—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book 171*, p. 66.

John Moore to be lieutenant to same (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*, p. 62.

Thomas Lloyd to be captain of the company of Invalides at Tinmouth Castle, Michael Hudson to be lieutenant of the same, Samuel Gibson to be ensign to the same, and William Allison to be ensign to the company of Invalides at Windsor Castle (*all n.c.*).—*Ibid*, pp. 66, 67.

Thomas Shepherd to be ensign of the company of Invalides at Chester Castle (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*, p. 73.

Antony Beverley to be captain of the company of Invalides at Windsor Castle, and Francis Benson to be lieutenant of the same (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*, p. 77.

Robert Wells to be lieutenant of the company of Invalides now at Greenwich, commanded by Lawrence van Hachten (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*, p. 56.

Lawrence van Hachten to be captain of the said company (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*.

John Lyon to be ensign in the same (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*, p. 59.

6 Aug.
Windsor.

List of Officers in the 2nd [Ormond's] Troop of Horse Guards, whose commissions were renewed, bearing this date.

The Duke of Ormond, captain and colonel.

George Jocelyne, cornet and eldest major.

Lord Henry Scott, guidon and eldest major.

James Cornaud, Humphrey Gore, John Byng, exempts and eldest captains.

William Wildegoos, John Denty, and John Bridger, brigadiers and eldest lieutenants.

Roger Myvod, adjutant and lieutenant.

Thomas Brushfield, John Greenhill, Francis Rogers, Peter Hardistie, sub-brigadiers and eldest cornets.

Dr. Welbore Ellis, chaplain.

John Browne, surgeon.†—*Ibid*, p. 63.

6 Aug.
Hampton
Court.

Robert, Lord Lucas, to continue in command of the regiment of foot which he commanded under King William III (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*, p. 65.

* This appointment is in a rather unusual form ; and cannot be called either a commission or a warrant.

† Mr. Dalton, *English Army Lists* (1902), Vol. V, pp. 20, 21, gives also the officers commissioned later than this date ; but all those in this list are in his,

1702.
6 Aug.
Hampton
Court. Thomas Dore, Esq., to be lieutenant-colonel and captain of a company in Lord Lucas' regiment of foot (*n.c.*). Renewed commission to Thomas Garth to be major and captain of a company in Lord Lucas' regiment of foot (*n.c.*).—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book 171*, p. 84.
- Benjamin Waide to be surgeon of the garrison of Hull (*c.*).—*Ibid*, p. 64.
- 10 Aug.
Windsor. John Pratt, town major of Berwick-on-Tweed (*c.*).—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book 170*, p. 72.
- Anthony Rodney, lieutenant-colonel of Holt's regiment of Marines, and captain of a company therein (*n.c.*).—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book 171*, p. 57.
- 17 Aug.
Windsor. John Tidcombe, Esq., to be brigadier over all the foot (*n.c.*).—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book 170*, p. 75.
- Sir Bevill Granville, Knight, to be governor and captain of the castle and garrison of Pendennis in Cornwall (*c.*).—*Ibid*.
- 22 Aug.
Bath or
Windsor. John Swift, clerk, to be chaplain in Colonel George Villiers' regiment of Marines (*n.c.*).—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book 171*, p. 87.
- Edward Fox, to be colonel of a regiment of Marines and captain of a company in the regiment (*n.c.*).
Philip Howard, to be lieutenant-colonel and captain of a company in Fox's regiment (*n.c.*).
Jacob Bor to be major and captain of a company in the same. (*n.c.*).
William Cooper to be surgeon of the garrison at Berwick-on-Tweed (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*, p. 92.
- Renewal of George Villiers' commission as colonel of a regiment of Marines with a company ; and of Alexander Lutterell's and Thomas Carew's, as lieutenant-colonel and captain and as major and captain in the same, respectively (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*, p. 113.
- 22 Aug.
Windsor. List of Officers of the Earl of Essex's Regiment of Dragoons, whose renewed commissions bear this date.
- Algernon, Earl of Essex, colonel ; Henry Hawker, lieutenant-colonel ; George Holgate, major.
Captains :—John Knox, Thomas Umfreville, George Colin.
Lieutenants :—John Farrar, captain-lieutenant ; Andrew Fox, John Cage, Robert Child, William Willson.
Cornets :—Arthur Capel, William Norcliff, John Owen, Walter Phillips, Shelton Suckling, Edward Hawley.
Edward Head, chaplain ; John Oliver, adjutant ; John Ducroes, surgeon.—*Ibid*, p. 90.
- 24 Aug.
Windsor. Gideon Harvey to be physician of the Tower (*c.*).
Thomas Gardiner to be surgeon-general of the land forces (*c.*).
John England to be master butler at Chelsea Hospital (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*, pp. 71, 72.

1702..

24 Aug.
Windsor.

List of Officers in the First [Earl of Albemarle's] Troop of Horse Guards, who were re-commissioned on this date.

Lieutenant-Colonels :—Bartholomew Ogilby and — Davenport. John, Lord Lovelace, cornet and eldest major.

Robert Dormer, guidon and eldest major.

Exempts and eldest captains :—Francis Nicholls, James Bringfield, William Barnes, Arthur Apsly.

Brigadiers and eldest lieutenants :—John West, Ambrose Lock, Guy Morin, Charles Dilkes.

Adjutant and lieutenant :—John Julian.

Sub-Brigadiers and eldest cornets :—Andrew Corbet, William Needham, Edward Wright, John Barnes.

Edward Whitcomb chaplain.

John Browne, surgeon.

Note.—These commissions were countersigned by Nottingham.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 171, p. 74.

Same.

Henry Holt, to continue in command of the regiment of Marines, which he commanded under King William III (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*, p. 75.

Same.

Same in the 2nd Regiment of Foot Guards, "called the Coldstreamers," commanded by the Rt. Hon. John, Lord Cutts, whose commissions were renewed, bearing this date.

John, Lord Cutts, colonel; Brigadier William Mathews, lieutenant-colonel; William Mathews, major.

Captains :—Edward Braddock, Henry Edgworth, Francis Chantrell, Richard Holmes, Henry Morryson, Richard Cole, Charles Salisbury, John Hobart, Thomas Moore, Thomas Pierce, Edmund Revett.

Lieutenants :—Captain-Lieutenant Andrew Bissett, Charles Wakelin, William Stevenage, Arthur Cecill, Roger James, John Wilson, Cornelius Swann, Jonathan Atkins, Daniel Woolett, Francis Scawen; and (grenadiers) Henry Rowles, Magnus Kempfenfelt and Butler Ramsden.

Ensigns :—Croft Pearce, Richard Gore, John Miller, Samuel Masham, John Selwyn, William Windresse, William Bradbury, James Allen, Anthony Vernatty

John King, chaplain; John Wyvel, adjutant; Charles Dakins surgeon; John Acton, solicitor.

Note.—These commissions were countersigned by Nottingham, Hedges being with the Queen at Bath.—*Ibid*, p. 80.

Also memorandum that the lieutenant-colonel and major are to take their rank as colonels of foot, the captains and captain-lieutenants as lieutenant-colonels, and the lieutenants as captains from the date of their former commissions.—*Ibid*, p. 81.

Same.

Same of the Royal Regiment of Fuziliers whose commissions were renewed [at this date].

Colonel Sir Charles Hara, Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher Worthewell, Major Hunt Wither.

1702.

Captains :—Daniel Negus, James Lucas, Christopher Simpson, Ralph Turner, Francis Rainsford, John Sabter, Richard Fitzpatrick.

First-Lieutenants :—Captain-Lieutenant Marmaduke Rawdon, Burrage Salter, William Kerr, George Wilson, Lewis Duterm, John Crumpton, George Grove, Thomas Brydall, Joseph Jackson, John Cooke.

Second-Lieutenants :—James Coughlane, James Wibault, John Johnston, George Fairbrother, Jervaise Parker, Robert Campion, James Foulke, Talmash, John Stone, Charles Copey.

Note as to countersignature as in last list.—S.P. Dom., Entry Book 171, p. 82.

24 Aug. Windsor. Richard Trevanion, Esq., to be lieutenant-governor of Pendennis Castle in Cornwall (c.).—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book 170, p. 76.*

Hugh Boscawen, Esq., to be captain or keeper of St. Mosse's, or St. Maws' Castle. To hold by himself or deputy (c.).—*Ibid, p. 77.*

Dr. Thomas Lawrence to be physician-general of the land forces.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book 171, p. 81.*

Henry Mordaunt to be colonel of the regiment of Marines, now under his command. (Renewal of commission given by King William (n.c.).

Lewis Mordaunt to be lieutenant-colonel and captain in the same (n.c.).

John Aspin to be major and captain in same (n.c.).—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book 171, p. 107.*

25 Aug. Windsor. John Pulteney to be clerk of the delivery of all manner of "ordnance of artillery, munition and other necessaries . . . appertaining to our office of our Ordnance." Fee of 12*d.* a day, and usual profits. Clause for revoking his last grant of the office (w.).—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book 170, pp. 77, 78.*

James Lowther, Esq., keeper of the stores, ordnance and ammunitions of war. Fee of 3*s.* a day and usual profits (w.).—*Ibid, p. 78.*

William Scott to be 2nd lieutenant in Captain de Sedieres' company in Colonel Holt's regiment of Marines (n.c.).—*Ibid, p. 79.*

25 Aug. St. James'. Benjamin Martyr, gent., to be lieutenant to Captain John Knox in the Earl of Essex's Dragoons (n.c.).—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book 171, p. 95.*

29 Aug. Bath. Thomas Whetham to succeed Brigadier Zachary Tiffin as colonel of a regiment of Foot and captain therein (n.c.).*

Josuah Carpenter to be lieutenant-colonel and captain of a company in Whetham's regiment (n.c.).

Blank commissions for two captains and two lieutenants in the same (n.c.).—*Ibid, p. 73.*

* See below at 5 Sept., 1702. The name is spelt both 'Whetham,' and 'Witham.'

1702.

SEPTEMBER, 1702.

- 1 Sept. Sidney Godolphin, Esq., to be Governor of the islands of Scilly,
St. James'. *alias Sully alias Sorlingues*. Usual fees and privileges (c.).—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 171, p. 172.
- 2 Sept. Colonel John Gibson, to continue in his command (*n.c.*).—
Bath. *Ibid*, p. 77.
- James Gibson to be lieutenant under Captain Davidson in Gibson's regiment (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*.
- 3 Sept. Isaac Teal to be Apothecary General of the Army (c.).—
Bath. *Ibid*, p. 75.
- Edward Jones to be major and captain in Wetham's regiment of foot (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*, p. 77.
- 5 Sept. Colonel Thomas Wetham to be colonel of the regiment
Bath. lately commanded by Brigadier Tiffin, deceased, and now in the Leeward Islands. In case of the absence or death of the Governor he is to act as Governor there, according to the commission and instructions given to the present Governor (c.).—*Ibid*, p. 76.
- 7 Sept. Colonel Thomas Collier to be Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey
Bath. and of the forts and garrisons therein (c.).—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 170, p. 81.
- Same. Commissions or notes of commissions, in the 3rd (Lord Rivers') troop of Horse Guards.
- John Baines, Esq., to be lieutenant and lieutenant-colonel (c.).
- Brigadier Hatton Compton to be lieutenant and lieutenant-colonel (*n.c.*).
- Louis Belleau to be cornet and major (c.).
- Charles, Lord Paston, to be guidon and major (*n.c.*).
- Armand de la Bastide to be exempt and eldest captain (c.).
- William Holmes, Francis Savage and Thomas Earl, in each case to be exempt and eldest captain (*all n.c.*).
- Henry Snary to be brigadier and eldest lieutenant (c.).
- Charles Williams, Raimund Hensbergh and Daniel Mason, each to be brigadier and eldest lieutenant of the same (*all n.c.*).
- Charles Dakeyne to be sub-brigadier and eldest cornet (c.).
- James Turnbull, Henry Sutton and Richard Barham, each to be sub-brigadier and eldest cornet (*all n.c.*).
- Henry Miget to be adjutant and lieutenant (c.).
- Latimer Ridly to be surgeon (c.).
- Ibid*, pp. 84–92.
- Same. The Earl of Carlisle, who is Earl Marshal of England during the minority of the Duke of Norfolk, to be Governor of the City, Town and Castle of Carlisle and of the forts &c. there (c.).—*Ibid*, pp. 92–93.
- 24 Sept. Andrew Day to be quartermaster to Colonel Thomas Saunderson's regiment of Marines (*n.c.*).—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 171, p. 86.

1702.

28 Sept.
Bath.

John Levesay, Esq., to be colonel to the late Colonel Brewer's regiment of foot at Jamaica and captain of a company in same (*n.c.*).—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 171, p. 84.

— Foxley to be lieutenant and captain of a company in Colonel Levesay's regiment of foot (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*, p. 85.

Charles Moreau to be ensign in Captain Thomas Kitson's company in Lord Lucas' regiment of foot (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*, p. 87.

OCTOBER, 1702.

1 Oct.

William Mathews to be lieutenant-colonel of the 2nd (Coldstreamers) regiment of Foot Guards and captain of a company therein, with rank as a colonel of foot (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*, p. 142.

Edward Braddock to be major and captain of a company in same, with rank as a colonel of foot (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*, p. 146.

10 Oct.
Windsor.

Peter Minshull to be major to Colonel Levesay's regiment of foot and captain of a company in the same regiment (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*, p. 85.

12 Oct.
St. James'.

John Fetherstonhaugh to be Lieutenant-Governor of the City, Town and Castle of Carlisle and the fortifications there (*c.*).—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 170, p. 118.

19 Oct.
St. James'.

Royal Order.

This establishment of a Commissary General of the musters, provisions and victuals to the forces in the West Indies shall commence on 19 October, 1702.

Hezekiah Marshall, Commissary of all three [is to have], for self and clerk, 400*l.* a year.—*Signed* by Lords Godolphin and Nottingham.—*Ibid*, p. 112.

Hezekiah Marshall to be Commissary General of the musters, and provisions for all the regiments in or going to the West Indies under the Earl of Peterborough (*c.*).

Also note that this was afterwards changed and Marshall made Commissary of provisions only.—*Ibid*, p. 113.

25 Oct.
St. James'.

Richard Harrison to be cornet to Captain Chas. Dormer in the Earl of Oxford's Horse Guards (*n.c.*).—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 171, p. 93.

John Wroth to be captain-lieutenant in same (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*.

Randolph Bath to be lieutenant in Kirke's troop in same (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*, p. 94.

John Lloyd to be quartermaster to Binge's troop in same.—*Ibid*.

26 Oct.
St. James'.

William Hawkins, clerk, to be chaplain to the Tower (*c.*). In form of a military commission, enjoying obedience to orders &c.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 170, p. 107.

Same.

Earl of Marlborough as Master-General of the Ordnance.

(1) To provide at once eight sets of harness for men for drawing cannon, four sets for one hundred men and four for eighty (*w.*).

1702.

(2) To provide two hundred fuzees of the pattern delivered to him by the Earl of Peterborough (*w.*).

(3) The arms of two troops of Brigadier Ross' regiment of dragoons in Ireland were carried beyond sea to arm the additional men of the other six troops of the said regiment, which are serving abroad but nevertheless remain on the establishment here. Three troops of the Earl of Arran's regiment were disarmed in the same way [to supply the other troops going abroad]. These troops have been re-armed from the Ordnance stores in Ireland. You are to allow to the officers of those stores the value of such arms when estimating the sum which they are to pay you for new arms (*w.*).—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 170, pp. 108, 109, 110.

NOVEMBER, 1702.

1 Nov. John Cross to be lieutenant in Lieutenant-Colonel Isaac St. James'. Foxley's company in Colonel John Levesay's regiment of foot (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*, p. 138.

Same. Colonel Andrew Bissett to succeed to Thomas Peirce as captain of a company of grenadiers in the Coldstream Guards, with rank as a lieutenant-colonel (*c.*).—*Ibid*, pp. 140, 141.

Same entered again.—*Ibid*, p. 143.

John Hill to succeed Brigadier William Mathews as captain in the 2nd (Coldstream) Guards (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*, p. 112.

2 Nov. Charles Wakelyn to be captain-lieutenant in the 2nd (Coldstream) Guards, with rank as lieutenant-colonel. St. James'.

William Windcross to be lieutenant to Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel John Hill in same, with rank as captain of foot.

Richard Gore same in Captain and Colonel Edmond Rivet's company in same, with rank as captain of foot.

Edward Mathews to be ensign in Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Morison's company in same.

John Robinson to be ensign in Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel William Mathews' company in same (*all n.c.*).—*Ibid*, pp. 143, 144.

John Wroth, Esq., as captain of horse. [No particular regiment*.] (*c.*).—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 171, p. 93.

10 Nov. Sir Richard Vernon to be lieutenant to Captain Richard St. James'. Holmes in the Coldstream Guards, with rank as captain (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*, p. 94.

17 Nov. Colonel John Hales, to be Governor of "our Royal Hospital Whitehall. near Chelsea" (*c.*).—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 170, p. 129.

24 Nov. Nathaniel Golfin, gentleman, to be lieutenant of Captain St. John Webb's company of Grenadiers in the marine regiment of foot commanded by Viscount Shannon (*n.c.*). St. James'.

Winwood Masham to be adjutant in same (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*, p. 114.

* But see above at 25 October, 1702.

1702.

24 Nov. Mathew Biggs to be lieutenant to Captain Oliver Luke in the Prince Consort's regiment of foot commanded by Lieutenant-General Charles Churchill (*n.c.*).

Richard Abbington to be captain-lieutenant in the same (*n.c.*).

Gregory Beake to be ensign to Captain John Hetley in same (*n.c.*).—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 171, pp. 95, 96.

24 Nov.
St. James'.

Earl of Marlborough; to issue from the Ordnance such ordnance, carriages, shot, powder and other stores of war as were delivered for the defence and security of Bridlington in Yorkshire in the last war, taking the usual indents for same (*w.*).—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 170, p. 115.

24 Nov.
Whitehall.

Richard Harwood, captain in the Prince's regiment of foot (*n.c.*).
Thomas Harrison, ensign in General Churchill's company in same (*n.c.*).—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 171, p. 97.

DECEMBER, 1702.

2 Dec.
St. James'.

Thomas Sutton, gentleman, to be first lieutenant to Captain Francis Blynman in Colonel George Villiers' regiment of Marines (*n.c.*).

John Anderson, gentleman; first lieutenant to Captain Robert Hedges in same (*n.c.*).

Thomas Chudleigh, gentleman; second lieutenant to Captain Blakeney in same (*n.c.*).

John Cumming, gentleman; second lieutenant to Captain William Courtenay in same (*n.c.*).—*Ibid.*, p. 96.

15 Dec.

John Beckwith; first lieutenant in Captain B. Buller's company in Colonel George Villiers' regiment of Marines (*n.c.*).—*Ibid.*, p. 98.

William Brockhurst; 2nd lieutenant in Lieutenant-Colonel Lutterell's company in the same (*n.c.*).—*Ibid.*

21 Dec.

Henry Seymour to be ensign in Captain Bissett's company in Brigadier Seymour's regiment of foot (*n.c.*).—*Ibid.*

John Portlock, Esq., to be captain of the company late Captain Edward Devenish's in Colonel Ventris Colenbine's regiment of foot (*n.c.*).—*Ibid.*, p. 101.

George Beavoir to be captain-lieutenant in Brigadier William Seymour's regiment of foot (*n.c.*).—*Ibid.*, p. 106.

Thomas Nortcliff to succeed Captain Henry Durell as captain in Brigadier William Seymour's Royal regiment of foot (*n.c.*).—*Ibid.*, p. 107.

Nicholas Grill, clerk, to be chaplain in the same (*n.c.*).—*Ibid.*

John Warre, Esq., to be captain in the room of Captain Benjamin Buller in Colonel George Villiers' regiment of Marines (*c.*).—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 170, p. 120.

23 Dec.
St. James'.

Richard Mullins to succeed Captain Darby as captain in Colonel Edward Fox's regiment of Marines (*n.c.*).—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 171, p. 99.

1702.
 23 Dec. Daniel Sinault to be captain-lieutenant in the colonel's company
 St. James'. in Colonel Edward Fox's regiment of Marines (*n.c.*).
 Shershaw Cary to be second-lieutenant in same (*n.c.*).
 Stephen Saunderson to be second-lieutenant in Captain William
 Lee's company of grenadiers in the same (*n.c.*).
 John Doucett to be lieutenant to Captain Humfrey Cory in
 the same (*n.c.*).
 James Stuart to be adjutant to the same (*n.c.*).—*S.P. Dom.*,
 Entry Book 171, p. 99.
 Marmaduke Royden to succeed Captain John Salter as captain
 in the Royal regiment of Fusilliers (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*, p. 98.
 Jervis Parker to be captain-lieutenant in same (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*.
 John Farmer to be lieutenant to Captain Daniel Negus in same
 (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*.
 Richard Baynes to be quartermaster in same (*n.c.*).—*Ibid*.

TABLE IV.

PART I.

LORD LIEUTENANTS.

- 20 May. Great Seal &c. constituting the Duké of Northumberland
 St. James'. Lord Lieutenant of Surrey. Clause for revoking his last com-
 mission as such (*w.*)*.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 170, pp. 11-12.
- 30 May. Great Seal appointing the Earl of Abingdon Lord Lieutenant
 St. James'. of Oxfordshire; with a clause revoking the appointment of
 Thomas, Lord Wharton (*w.*).—*Ibid*, p. 12.
- Also notes of the like warrants for commissions for :—*
 Lord Craven, Berks; with revocation of the Earl of Abingdon's
 appointment.
 Lord Pawlett, Devon and Exeter, with revocation of the Earl
 of Stamford's appointment.
 The Marquis of Normanby, North Riding of York, with a
 revocation of Viscount Irwin's appointment.—*Ibid*, pp. 12, 13.
- 9 June. Lord Cheyne; Bucks, during Earl of Bridgwater's minority.
 St. James'. Revocation of Lord Wharton's patents (*w.*).—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry*
 Book 352, p. 18; and (*n.w.*) *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 170, p. 27.
- 11 June. Richard, Earl of Scarborough; Northumberland and Newcastle;
 St. James'. the same, Co. Durham; Charles, Earl of Manchester; Huntingdon.
 (*all n.w.*).—*Ibid*, p. 22.
- 15 June. Charles, Viscount Townsend; county of Norfolk and city and
 St. James'. county of Norwich (*n.w.*).
 William, Duke of Devonshire; Derbyshire (*n.c.*).
 William, Lord Paget; Staffordshire (*n.w.*).
 Thomas, Earl of Pembroke, &c.; Wilts. (*n.w.*).
 Same, in the several counties of Pembroke, Carmarthen,
 Cardigan, Brecknock, Glamorgan, Radnor, the county and town

* The letters (*c*), (*n.c.*), (*w.*), (*n.w.*) have the same meanings as in the last Table.

1702.

of Haverfordwest, the town and county of the borough of Carmarthen and Monmouthshire (*n.w.*).

Charles, Duke of Shrewsbury; Herefordshire (*n.w.*). Same in Worcestershire and county and city of Worcester (*n.w.*).

John, Earl of Rutland; Leicestershire (*n.w.*).

Charles, Earl of Burlington; West Riding of Yorkshire, City of York and "the Ansty of York." (*n.w.*).

Algernon, Earl of Essex; Hertfordshire (*n.w.*). Richard, Earl Rivers; Cheshire and Chester (*n.w.*). Francis, Earl of Bradford; Salop (*n.w.*). Wriothsley, Duke of Bedford; Middlesex (*n.w.*), Bedfordshire (*n.w.*), and Cambridgeshire (*n.w.*).—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 170, pp. 27–30.

Earl of Peterborough, re-appointed to Northants (*w.*).—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 171, p. 57.

15 June. Duke of Newcastle; Notts, Nottingham and Yorkshire (E.R.).
St. James'. Duke of Ormond, Somerset. Lord Cornwallis, Suffolk. Earl of Lindsey, Lincolnshire and Lincoln. Earl of Oxford, Essex (*all w.*).—*Ibid*, pp. 1, 2, 4, 5.

Same. Lord Sherrard; Rutland. Earl of Dorset, Sussex. Earl of Northampton, Warwickshire and Coventry (*all w.*).—*Ibid*, pp. 13, 14, 91.

Earl of Carlisle; Cumberland and Westmoreland.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 350, p. 244.

20 June. Earl of Abingdon, Lord Lieutenant "in all the hamlets of our
St. James'. Tower of London." Clause revoking Lord Lucas' patent (*n.w.*).
—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 170, p. 38.

23 June. Charles, Duke of Bolton; Dorsetshire and Poole (*n.w.*).—*Ibid*,
St. James'. p. 29.

19 Dec. Scroope, Earl of Bridgwater; Bucks. Usual powers (*w.*).—*Ibid*, p. 119.

PART II.

DEPUTY LIEUTENANTS.

These are entries in the *Entry Books*, which state that the Queen has approved the noblemen and gentlemen named as Deputy-Lieutenants for the cities, counties, liberties, &c., mentioned, and that the Lord Lieutenant of the county is to issue out their deputations accordingly.

22 June. Bucks: Lord Lieutenant, Lord Cheyne.
Whitehall. Baronets:—Sir Dennis Hampson, Sir Peter Tyrrell, Sir Thomas Lee, Sir Thomas Tyrrell, Sir Henry Seymour, Sir John Varney, Sir John Chester, Sir Richard Temple, Sir Edmond Denton, Sir John Whitwrong.

1702.

Sir James Etheridge, Kt.

John Thurbarne and James Selby, Sergeants at Law.

Esquires :—The Hon. Henry Pagett, James Herbert, Richard Beeke, Thomas Pigott, Edmund Waller, Roger Chapman, Francis Duncombe, Jervaise Piercepont, Richard Ingoldsby, Stephen Waller, Roger Penn, Roger Price, Johnshall Cross, Richard Hampden, Niccols Hackett, Edward Bates, — Greenfield, jun., Henry Andrews, Edward Lane.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 170, pp. 32, 33.

25 June. Bucks : Lord Lieutenant, Lord Cheyne.

Whitehall. Lord James Cavendish and Lord Shelburne appear. Baronets and Knights :—The same as those above, with the addition of Sir John Connaway and Sir William Boyer.

Serjeants-at-law as before.

Esquires :—Same as before, with the addition of Browne Willis and Stephen Waller, but without Edward Lane.—*Ibid*, pp. 38–9.

29 June. Cornwall : Lord Lieutenant, John Granville, Esq.

Whitehall. The Bishop of Exeter

John, Lord Arundell of Trerise.

The Hon. Francis Roberts ; the Hon. Francis Godolphin.

Baronets :—Sir William Godolphin, Sir Richard Vyvyan, Sir John St. Aubyn, Sir William Coriton, Sir John Mowlesworth.

Knights :—Sir Joseph Tredenham, Sir John Cotton.

Esquires :—Major-General Trelawny, Hugh Boscawen, Charles Trevanion of Carhais, Richard Edgecombe, John Speccott, Daniel Ellyot, Jonathan Rashleigh, Dennys Glyn, James Buller, Thomas Whaddon, James Praed, Edmund Prideaux, Francis Bassett, Renatus [?] Bellot, Henry Dorrell, Henry Manaton, John Buller of Morvall, Samuel Trefusis, Walter Moyle, Alexander Pendarvis.—*Ibid*, pp. 46–7.

30 June. Oxfordshire : Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Abingdon.

Whitehall. The Earl of Anglesey, Viscount Say and Seal, Francis, Lord Guilford [Guilford], Thomas, Lord Coningsby (of Ireland).

The Hon. Captain H. Bertie.

Baronets :—Sir John Cope, Sir Robert Jenkinson, Sir Fairemeadow Penyston, Sir John Walter, Sir William Glyn, Sir John Doyly, Sir Robert Dashwood, Sir Edward Cobb.

Knights :—Sir Edward Norreys, Sir Henry Johnson, Sir William Whitelock, Sir Edmund Warcup, Sir Sebastian Smith, Sir Simon Harcourt.

Esquires :—James Herbert, Philip Wenman, Thomas Cartwright, John Stone, Francis Clarke, Humphry Wicham, Thomas Rowney, Richard Libb, Carleton Stone.—*Ibid*, pp. 47, 48.

Same. Tower Hamlets : Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Abingdon.
Lieutenant-General Churchill.

Sir Henry Johnson, Sir Samuel Garrard, Bart., Sir Wm. Prichard, Sir Thomas Davall, Sir Thomas Cooke, Sir Jonathan Andrews.

Esquires :—John Farwell, William Johnson, Robert Bateman, Daniel Brattle, Henry Dythick, Thomas Blackmore, John Cass,

1702.

Francis Tyson, John Bromwell, Edward Ambrose, Thomas Lane, Robert Constable, Robert Hastings, Thomas Blackmore, jun., William Benson, George Ford.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 170, pp. 48, 49.

25 July.
Whitehall.

Lincolnshire : Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Lindsey.
Bennet Lord Sherrard, the Hon. Charles Bertie, the Hon. Peregrine Bertie, the Hon. James Bertie.

Baronets :—Sir John Tyrrwhit, Sir Thomas Willoughby Sir William Buck, Sir John Thorrold, Sir William Massingberd.

Knight :—Sir Thomas Meers.

Esquires :—Hon. Charles Dymoke, Peregrine Bertie of Gedney, Vincent Grantham, Christopher Hales, Reuben Parke, Peter Short, Daniel de Leigne, Christopher Berrisford, Henry Heron, William Ambler, Wynn, Francis Fane.—*Ibid*, pp. 69, 70.

4 Aug.
Whitehall.

Berks : Lord Lieutenant, Lord Craven.

Sir Humphry Forester, Sir John Stonehouse, Sir Henry Johnson, Sir Jacob Banks.

Esquires :—Thomas Doleman, Thomas Fettiplace, Richard Jones, Henry Kingsmill, Thomas Garrard, Edmund Pye, George Pitt.—*Ibid*, p. 71.

Same.

Norfolk and Norwich : Lord Lieutenant, Lord Viscount Townsend.

For Norwich division.—

Baronets :—Sir Richard Berney, Sir Roger Potts, Sir Edward Ward, Sir Francis Bickley, Sir William Cooke, Sir John Holland, Sir Robert Kemp.

Esquires : Ath. Windham and John Harbord.

For Lynn and Walsingham division.—

Baronets :—Sir John Wodehouse, Sir Robert Bacon, Sir Ralph Hare, Sir Jacob Astley.

Esquires :—The Hon. Roger Townshend, Edmund Woodhouse and Robert Walpole.

For the City of Norwich.—

Esquires :—Robert Davy, Recorder ; Arthur Branthwaite, steward ; Thomas Wisse, Francis Gardiner, Philip Stebbing, Thomas Blofeld and Edward Clarke, Esqs.—*Ibid*, pp. 94, 95.

7 Aug.
Windsor.

Herts : Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Essex.

Baronets :—Sir Robert Jocelin, Sir William Cooper, Sir Robert Austen, Sir John Bucknall, Sir Ralph Rattcliffe, Sir William Lytton, Sir Thomas Bide, Sir Edmond Anderson.

Knight :—Sir John Spencer.

Esquires :—John Plummer, William Gore, Thomas Halsey, Silas Titus, George Hadley, Charles Caesar, Ralph Freeman, Henry Kelligrew, Robert Cecill, William Munton, John Charleton, — Woolaston.—*Ibid*, pp. 95, 96.

11 Aug.
Windsor.

Suffolk and Ipswich : Lord Lieutenant, Lord Cornwallis.

Baronets :—Sir Thomas Felton, Sir Thomas Spring, Sir John Castleton, Sir John Duke, Sir Robert Kemp, Sir Dudley Cullum,

1702.

Sir Gervis Elwis, Sir Samuel Barnardiston, Sir Samuel Clarke, Sir Richard Allin *alias* Anguish.

Knights :—Sir George Wennive, Sir Richard Gipps, Sir John Robinson.

Esquires :—The Hon. William Maynard, Charles Fox, John Harvey, Samuel Barnardiston, Richard Norton, Christopher Calthrop, Thomas Glemham, William Cropply, Charles Whitaker, Thomas Neale, Roger Kerrington, Richard Porter, Daniel Harvey.

For Ipswich town and hamlets : Charles Whittaker, Richard Puppel and Charles Wright.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 171, p. 60.

18 Aug.
Whitehall.

Huntingdon : Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Manchester.

Baronets :—Sir Robert Bernard and Sir John Conyers.

Messrs. Dryden, Proby, Biggs, Torkington, Pocklington, Gere and Pedley.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 170, pp. 96, 97.

25 Aug.
Whitehall.

Surrey : Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Northumberland.

Hon. Heneage Finch.

Knights :—Sir Walter St. Johns, Sir Francis Vincent, Sir William Hoskins, Sir Richard Onslow, Sir Christopher Buckle, Sir James Clarke, Sir Charles Hedges, Sir Walter Clarges, Sir William Gore, Sir Samuel Dashwood, Sir John Nicholas.

Esquires :—Edward Harvey, John Weston, Denzil Onslow, George Vernon, George Woodriffe, Morgan Randall, Peter Hussey, Thomas Molineux, Lewis Oglethorpe, Philip Frowde, James Zouch, William Pellett, William Hewer, Urban Hall, William Draper, Thomas Lant, Leonard Wessell, Arthur Moore, Shem. Bridges, Charles Bloodworth [or Bloothworth], John Mitchell, Nicholas Carew, William Salmon.—*Ibid*, pp. 97, 98.

Borough of Southwark : Lord Lieutenant, the same.

Esquires :—Anthony Bowyer, George Mcggott, Samuel Lewin, Francis Wilkinson, Charles Cox, John Lade, Stephen Stiles, Lawrence Parker, Edmond Reading, Thomas Malin, Henry Bartlett.—*Ibid*, pp. 98-9.

31 Aug.
Bath.

Dorsetshire : Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Bolton.

Sir Nathaniel Napier, Bart., and Thomas Strangways, Thomas Trenchard, Thomas Erle, George Pitt, Henry Portman, Thomas Turberville, William Strowde, Richard Fownes, Thomas Chafing, Richard Broderip, Robert Brown of Frampton, John Williams of Herringston, Samuel Rolls, John Gould, Thomas Freke, Tregonell[?] Frampton, Maurice Ashley, Edward Hooper, William Bennet, John Pleydale Morton, Henry Seymer, John Mitchell, Gyles Frampton, and William Pyle, Esqs.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 171, p. 78.

Same.

Southampton [Hants] : Lord Lieutenant, the same.

Lord William Powlet, the Rt. Hon. John Smith, Sir Robert Worsley, Sir John St. Barbe, and George Pitt, Richard Norton, George Rodney Bridges, Anthony Henlye, Esqs., Sir Dewey Buncley, Bt., and Thomas Jervoyce, Henry Dawly, Richard Holt, Richard Chaundler, John Fawconer, Thomas Hoby, Robert Mitchell, and Norton Powlet, Esqs.—*Ibid*, p. 79.

1702.

31 Aug. Yorkshire (W.R.) and York : Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Burlington.

Viscount Downe and Lord Fairfax.

Baronets :—Sir Henry Goodrick, Sir Godfrey Copley, Sir John Kay, Sir George Cooke, Sir William Ramsden, Sir John Wentworth, Sir Lionel Pilkington, Sir William Reresby, Sir John Bland, Sir George Tempest, Sir Rowland Wynn, Sir Walter Hawksworth.

Knights :—Sir William Lowther, Sir Jonathan Jennings, Sir Edward Blacket.

Esquires :—Henry Fairfax, John Lister of Bawtry, Isaac Knight, Robert Byerly, John Ramsden, Henry Currer, John Bradshaw of Brampton, John Ayslaby, William Vavasor of Weston, Thomas Wentworth of Wentworth Woodhouse, Robert Benson, Sydney Wortley, Robert Monekton, Welbury Norton, Robert Ferrand, Cyril Arthington, Christopher Tankred, Thomas Harrison, Edward Thompson of Marston, Thomas Fawks, Ambrose Pudsay, Thomas Lister, Christopher Stockdale Waters, John Gill, John Moyser, William Wentworth, Walter Calverley, Samuel Mellish, William Ingram of Thorpe, — Parker of Brooseholme Hall.

For the City and Aynsty of York : Sir William Robinson, Bt., Toby Jenkins, Thomas Moseley, Roger Shakleton.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 170, pp. 79–81.

3 Sept.
Whitehall.

Kent : Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Romney.

Thomas, Lord Fairfax.

Baronets :—Sir Henry Palmer, Sir Thomas Roberts, Sir George Rivers, Sir Thomas Colepeper, Sir Thomas Knatchbull, Sir Thomas Hales, Sir Stephen Leonard, Sir Bassill Dixwell, Sir Robert Austen, Sir Richard Sandys, Sir John Shaw, Sir William Langhorne, Sir Francis Head, Sir James Oxenden, Sir John Mordant, Sir George Chute, Sir Thomas Twisden, Sir Philip Boteler, Sir Chomley Deering, Sir Robert Marsham (Kt. and Bt.).

Knights :—Sir George Rooke, Sir Cloudesley Shovell.

Esquires :—The Hon. H. Finch, William Campion, Leonard Diggs, Humphrey Stiles, James Herbert, Thomas Ryder, Colonel William Broadnax, Colonel William Delawne, George Sayers, Colonel Henry Lee, William Brockman, John Taylor, Jacob Desbovery, Majors Nordath Rand, Thomas Moyle, Ralph Buffkin and John Buggins, Colonel Edward King, Major John Cason, Robert Crawford, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Bargrave, Thomas Taylor, Thomas Bliss, Captain John Morgan, William Cage, Captain Thomas Whorwood, Samuel Mills, John Lynch, Robert Bretton, Mathew Aylmer.—*Ibid.*, pp. 82, 83.

12 Sept.
Bath.

Middlesex, Cambridgeshire, the Isle of Ely and Bedfordshire : The Lord Lieutenant is in each case the Duke of Bedford.

Middlesex : Henry, Lord Coleraine, the Hon. Philip Howard, the Hon. Henry Pagett, Sir John Wolstenholme, Sir Henry Ashurst, Sir Henry Johnson, Sir Jeremy Sambrooke, Sir John Bucknall, Sir Charles Duncombe, Sir Richard Reynold, Sir Walter

1702.

Clarges ; and Hy. Hawley, Chas. Bonython, John Pultney, Craven Payton, Francis Brend, Richard Shoreditch, Warwick Lake, Anthony Row, William Pultney, Joseph Offley, John Herbert, Alexander Pitfield, John Perry, Richard Ryder, John Jennings, William Stone, John Charleton, Nicholas Wolstenholme, Hugh Smithson, Joseph Joreye, Nicholas Goodwin, John Austin, Francis Tyson, John Smith of Hackney, Thomas Taylor, John Bond and Portman Seymour, Esqs.

Cambridgeshire : The Earl of Orford, John, Lord Cutts, Sir Richard Bennet, Sir Robert Cotton, Sir Samuel Clarke, Sir Paul Whitecock, Sir Rusholt Collen, Sir Henry Pickering, Sir Cane James, Sir Christopher Hatton, Sir John Cotton, Barts., and John Bennet, Wm. Russell, John Willis, Ant. Thompson, Matthew Hallworthy, Ralph Lane, Thomas Slater, Granado Piggott, John Millecent, Altem Smith, John Bromley and Thomas Dolton, Esqs.

Isle of Ely : Sir Roger Jennings, and Sigismond Traford, Thomas Edwards, Josias Colvill, John Twells, David Rowland, Hugh Underwood, Henry Yates, Nicholas Mallabor, Robert Apprice, and John Pamphlin, Esqs.

Bedfordshire : Edward, Lord Russell, Sir John Napier, Sir John Burgoyne, Sir William Gostwick, Sir Philip Monnoux, Barts. ; Sir John Osborne, Sir William Milard [Knights] ; Charles Leigh, William Boteler, Thomas Browne, William Duncombe, Mathew Dennis, John Harvey, Samuel Bedford, William Farrar, sen., William Ferrar, jun., William Butcher, Thomas Wilde, Charles Gery, Louis Monnoux, William Hillersdon, Morris Abbott and Lewis Dive, Esqs.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 170, pp. 99–101.

12 Sept.
Bath.

Yorkshire (E.R.) : Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Newcastle. Henry, Viscount Downe.

Baronets :—Sir Charles Hotham, Sir William Strickland, Sir Griffith Boynton, Sir William St. Quintin, Sir Watkinson Payler, Sir Thomas Rudston, Sir John Legard, Sir Robert Hildyard.

Knights :—Sir Michael Wharton, Sir Mathew Peirson, Sir Richard Osbaldeston, Sir James Bradshaw, Sir Robert Constable.

Esquires :—Ralph Wharton, Tobias Jenkins, Hugh Bethell, Robert Monkton, Richard Darley, Edward Barnard, Ingoldby Daniel, William Gee, William Osbaldeston, John Moyser, John Ramsden, Fairfax Norcliffe, James Heblethwait, Thomas Hesketh, Thomas Stillington, Yarborough Constable, Thomas Micklethwayte, William Thompson, William Dawson, Edward Thompson, Thomas Langley of Grimston, William Dickinson, William Headlam and William Lister, Esqs.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 171, p. 83.

Same.

Nottinghamshire : Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Newcastle. William, Lord Byron ; Scroop, Viscount Howe.

Baronets :—Sir Francis Molyneux, Sir Hardolph Wastneys, Sir Willoughby Hickman, Sir Thomas Willoughby, Sir Thomas Perkins.

1702.

Sir William Stanhope, Kt.; and William Pierrepont, John White, George Savile, John Thornhagh, Charles Stanhope, Thomas Hewet, William Burnel, Patrick Chaworth, Derry Molyneux, Robert Sachevirell*, George Gregory, Robert Porter, Edward Mollish, William Gylby, Julius Hutchinson, John Digby, William Cartwright of Normanton, William Cartwright of Ossinton, William Saville, Thomas White, St. Andrew Thornhagh and John Stringer, Esqs.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 171, pp. 83, 84.

3 Oct.

Gloucestershire : Lieutenant, the Earl of Berkeley.

Viscount Tracey, James, Lord Dursly.

Baronets :—Sir John Guise, Sir Ralph Dutton, Sir Richard Cox, Sir Edward Fust, Sir William Kyle.

Knights :—Sir G. Hanger, Sir Francis Russell, Sir Benjamin Bathurst.

Esquires :—Right Hon. J. How, William Blathwait, Maynard Colchester, Edward Cooke, Nathaniel Stephens, Samuel Barker, Thomas Stephens, sen., of Lypiatt, Thomas Stephens of Sodbury, Edward Stephens of Lygrove, Mathew Ducy Moreton, William Trye, Richard Dodeswell, Kaniard Delabere, John Berkeley, Richard How, Robert Pleydall, James Thynne, Theophilus Leigh, John Bridgeman, John Higgford, Philip Shepherd, Edmund Chamberlayne, Reynen Jones, Tracey Katchmayd, George Lloyd, Thomas Morgan, Henry Probert, Samuel Trotman, Henry Creswick, Thomas Stephens, jun., of Lypiatt, Thomas Chester, Reginald Pindar, John Jacob, Edward Southwell, William Kingscote, George Smith, John Marriott, Edmund Bray, Mathew Hales, Francis Windham, Henry Ireton, John Stafford.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 170, pp. 102–4.

6 Oct.
Whitehall.

City of Gloucester : Lord Lieutenant, the same.

Thomas Webb, Nicholas Webb, John Heyet, Robert Payne, Thomas Browne, and — Rodway, Aldermen.—*Ibid*, p. 104.

Same.

City of Bristol : Lord Lieutenant, the same.

Baronet :—Sir John Duddleston.

Knights :—Sir Thomas Day, Sir William Daines, Sir John Hawkins.

Esquires :—Robert Yate, William Jackson, Thomas Edwards, Samuel Wallis, William Swymmer, Richard Layne, John Blackwell, John Batcheler, William Lewis, John Sanson.—*Ibid*, p. 105.

19 Oct.
Whitehall.

Rutland : Lord Lieutenant, Lord Sherard.

Baronets :—The Hon. John Noell [*sic*], Sir Thomas Mackworth, Sir Thomas Barker.

Esquires :—Philip Sherard, Edward Browne, John Wingfield, Charles Tryon, Samuel Tryon, Samuel Browne, Bartholomew Burton, Thomas Burwell, Richard Halford, Edward Horseman.—*Ibid*, p. 128.

16 Nov.
Whitehall.

Essex : Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Oxford.

Baronets and knights :—Sir F. Masham, Sir Charles Barrington, Sir Isaac Rebow, Sir Cane James.

* Also spelt "Sacheverell."

1702. Esquires :—Francis Barrington, John Conyers, Benjamin Mildway, Edward Luther, Benjamin Desborow, John Cummins.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 171, p. 95.
- 6 Dec. Tower Hamlets : Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Abingdon.
Whitehall. William Bridges, James Craggs, Philip Whiteman, Edwd. Winnington, Wm. Northey and Edmund Noble, Esqs.—*Ibid*, p. 97.
- 10 Dec. Derby : Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Devonshire.
St. James'. Baronets :—Sir John Harpur, Sir Philip Gell, Sir Charles Pye, Sir William Gresley and Sir Henry Every.
Esquires :—Samuel Pierpont, Robert Wilmott, William Eyre, Thomas Cooke, Samuel Pole, John Spateman, Robert Burdett, John Curson, Godfrey Clarke, Thomas Stanhope.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 170, p. 119.
- 11 Dec. Cornwall : Lord Lieutenant, Rt. Hon. J. Granville.
Whitehall. Sir Richard Carew, Bt., and John Nicols of Trewarne and John Tredenham, Esqs.—*Ibid*, p. 134.
- 19 Dec. Norwich : Lord Lieutenant, Viscount Townsend.
Whitehall. Waller Bacon, Esq.—*Ibid*, p. 120.

TABLE V.

IRISH WARRANTS.

These are entries of warrants addressed to the Lord Lieutenant or Chief Governor for the time being, ^{and}_{or} the Lords Justices, of Ireland. Where the warrants are for payment of money, they are countersigned by Lord Treasurer Godolphin ; in other cases by a Secretary of State, almost always Nottingham. The warrants are entered in *S.P. Ireland, Entry Book* 3, &c., and entries of them are also in nearly every case preserved in the *Signet Office Books* (Nos. 14, 15, *et seq.*). The following table notes the addressee of the warrant and its date and substance, and gives the references to the books from which the entries are taken. A few of the most important and interesting letters or warrants (*see e.g.* 13 and 24 March, *above*, pp. 5, 10), seemed to deserve a place in the body of the Calendar, and are therefore placed there ; as is the Military establishment for Ireland for 1702.

- 31 March. Lord Lieutenant and Lords Justices.
St. James'. For a bounty of 1,000*l.* to be paid to Major-General Thomas Earle* in satisfaction of the cost of his recent journey to Ireland, and expenses there in the Queen's special service. *Countersigned* by the Commissioners of the Treasury.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Signet Office* 14, pp. 441–2.
- 4 May. Lord Lieutenant and others concerned.
St. James'. We direct that until new seals be ordered, the old Great Seal of Ireland and the other seals belonging to the various courts

* Spelt also 'Erle.'

1702.

(*details*) be used. Signify our pleasure herein to the Chancellor there and to all other officers there whom it may concern.—*S.P. Ireland, Entry Book 3, p. 25.*

14 May. Lord Lieutenant and Chief Governor.
St. James'.

Directing that John, Bishop of Cloyne, be translated to the Bishopric of Raphoe, vacant by the death of Bishop Huntington. Patents to be passed accordingly. Restitution of temporalities. To be held as amply as the late Bishop or any other held them.—*S.P. Ireland, Entry Book 3, p. 1. Also, S.P. Signet Office 14, p. 445.*

18 May. Same.
St. James'.

To make Charles Crow, D.D., Bishop of Cloyne in the place of the present Bishop, who is translated to Raphoe. Patents to be passed accordingly. Restitution of temporalities as amply as any previous Bishop held them, together with the Rectory or Union of Aghada in the said diocese and the provostship of Tuam, with the parishes or corps annexed, now in the possession of Crow, to be held by him *in commendam*.—*S.P. Ireland, Entry Book 3, pp. 2, 3. Also S.P. Signet Office 14, p. 446.*

Same. Same.

1. For Charles, Earl of Burlington, to be Lord High Treasurer of Ireland, with 20s. a day for the better support of the office. To hold as amply as his predecessors held it. Patents to be passed accordingly containing a clause for revoking the last patents whereby he was appointed to that office.—*S.P. Ireland, Entry Book 3, pp. 4, 5. Also in S.P. Signet Office 14, p. 445.*

2. For appointing Michael Harrison, Esq., to be Mustermaster General and clerk of the cheque of the forces and garrisons in Ireland. Pass patents accordingly. Right to discharge the office by his deputy. Beneficial clauses, and a clause revoking the last letters patents appointing him to the post.—*S.P. Ireland, Entry Book 3, pp. 5, 6. Also S.P. Signet Office 14, p. 447.*

3. For Robert Rochfort, Esq., Counsellor at Law, to be Attorney General for Ireland. Letters patents to pass accordingly with all usual fees &c., and a clause revoking the last letters patents whereby he was appointed.—*S.P. Ireland, Entry Book, pp. 7, 8. Also S.P. Signet Office 14, p. 446.*

4. For appointing Allan Broderick, Esq., Solicitor General in Ireland. Similar to foregoing.—*S.P. Ireland, Entry Book 3, pp. 8, 9. Also S.P. Signet Office 14, p. 447.*

20 May. Same.
St. James'.

We directed Ralph, Earl of Montague, Master of the Great Wardrobe, to provide the *Charlotte* yacht attending on the coast of Ireland with several necessities, mentioned in the enclosed certificate. We desire these to be paid for out of the revenue of Ireland, clear of all charges for remittance or exchange. Give directions for paying 216*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* to (and the sum necessary for exchange) to Lord Montague, or the Master of the Great

1702.

Wardrobe for the time being. This warrant shall be entered with the Auditors of the Imprest there.—*S.P. Signet Office* 14, p. 448.

20 May.
St. James'.

Lord Lieutenant and Chief Governor.

1. To issue order for paying 500*l.* out of the Irish revenue to Col. Chas. Ross, as of our grace and favour without account. King William intended to give him this sum.—*Ibid*, p. 453.

2. There is in the Irish establishment an allowance of 200*l.* for each Judge that goes circuit twice a year, *i.e.*, of 100*l.* for each circuit. The allowances paid to such Justices as actually go circuit, and if they do not go, the allowance is saved to us. Gilbert Dolben, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, has represented to us that as he could not go to the last Lent circuit in Ireland "by reason of his attendance as a member of the House of Commons here," he could not receive the 100*l.* allowance. As his attendance here was for the public service, we grant his request for payment. Give orders accordingly, although he did not go the circuit.—*Ibid*, p. 456.

3. We have commissioned Lord Windsor to command the regiment of Horse in Ireland lately commanded by the deceased Earl of Macclesfield. He asks to be allowed his pay as colonel and captain as from the date of Macclesfield's death, although his commission bears date 10 March last. Macclesfield died before 31 December, 1701.* We grant Lord Windsor his pay as colonel and captain, with his servants, as from 1 January, 1702. Give orders accordingly.—*Ibid*, p. 457.

4. With advice, cause a new commission to be passed under our great seal of Ireland appointing Francis Robarts, Thomas Keightley, Bartholomew Vanhomrigh, John South and Sir Thomas Southwell to be commissioners for our Revenue of Excise there, and appointing the same and also Christopher Carleton and Samuel Ogle to be Chief Commissioners and Governors throughout Ireland of and for all other revenue and profits due to us there now or hereafter. Salary 1,000*l.* each, as from last Lady Day. To hold during pleasure. Insert the same powers for them as former Commissioners had.—*S.P. Signet Office* 15, pp. 6-7.

21 May.
St. James'.

Lord Lieutenant and Chief Governor.

1. For appointing Sir Richard Pyne, Kt., Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland during pleasure. Patents to pass accordingly with all usual fees and with a clause revoking his last appointment.—*S.P. Ireland, Entry Book* 3, pp. 9-10. Also *S.P. Signet Office* 14, p. 453.

2. Note of similar letters for appointing Thomas Coote, Esq. and James Macartney, Esq., to be Justices of the King's Bench in Ireland.—*S.P. Ireland, Entry Book* 3, p. 11. Also (*the letters set out*) *S.P. Signet Office* 14, p. 455.

3. Similar letters for appointing Sir Richard Cox Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland during pleasure.—*S.P. Ireland, Entry Book* 3, pp. 11-12. Also *S.P. Signet Office* 14, p. 454.

* Actually on 5 November, 1701.

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4. Note of similar letters for appointing Gilbert Dolben a Judge of the Common Pleas in Ireland during pleasure.—*S.P. Ireland, Entry Book 3*, p. 12. *Also S.P. Signet Office 14*, p. 456.

5. Similar letters for appointing Robert Doyne, Esq., Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland during pleasure. *As foregoing*.—*S.P. Ireland, Entry Book 3*, p. 13. *Also S.P. Signet Office 14*, p. 454.

3 June. Lord Lieutenant.

St. James'
or
Windsor.

1. Refers to the appointment of the Earl of Mountalexander, Earle, and Keightley as Lords Justices during the Lord Lieutenant's absence. Directs that each of them be paid 100*l.* for each "calendary" month during which they hold office. The sums paid to them shall be reckoned as part of the allowances payable on the establishment of Ireland and otherwise to the Lord Lieutenant and be abated out of the same, the remainder being paid to the Lord Lieutenant. *Dated at St. James'*—*S.P. Signet Office 15*, pp. 3, 4.

2. To pass patents (with advice) granting to Thomas, Lord Coningsby, the offices of Vice-Treasurer, Receiver-General and Paymaster-General of all revenues due in Ireland. Fee of 65*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year and all usual powers. Also to make him Treasurer at War in Ireland, with a fee of *E.6d.* out of every £*E.1* he pays out. Clause for revoking his grant of these offices from William III. *Dated at Windsor*.—*Ibid*, pp. 1-2.

8 June. [Same.]

St. James'.

An Act was lately passed in England for relief of Thomas and Catherine Plunket* with relation to the forfeited estates in Ireland, and empowering us to grant writs of error for reversing the outlawries against John Mapas and Lawrence Fitzgerald. Mapas has petitioned asking us to grant such writs of error to him. Authorise the Attorney general to consent to the bringing of so many such writs as may be necessary to examine into all the outlawries of the said Mapas in Ireland for high treason in order to obtain the reversal thereof.—*S.P. Ireland, Entry Book 3*, pp. 14-15. *Also S.P. Signet Office, 15*, p. 3.

Also note of similar letters for reversing the outlawry of Fitzgerald in Ireland.—*S.P. Ireland, Entry Book 3*, p. 15; and (the letters) *S.P. Signet Office 15*, p. 2.

9 June. Lord Lieutenant and Chief Governor.

St. James'.

As Lieut.-Col. Meredyth Gwyllym, who was on the half-pay list in England, was in Ireland at the time when such half-pay officers were provided for, he has not as yet any employment. He therefore prays for admission on half-pay in Ireland till provided for there. Insert him accordingly in all military establishments there as from Dec. 24 last, and he shall so remain till otherwise provided for.—*S.P. Signet Office 15*, p. 7.

* Also spelt Plunkett.

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27 June.
St. James'.

Lord Lieutenant.

1. Cause letters to pass &c. appointing Hugh, Earl of Mountalexander, Master of the Ordnance, to execute by himself or deputy. Provide for usual fees. To hold as amply as any of his predecessors, and the grant to be enrolled in the Court of Chancery within six months. Beneficial clauses and a clause revoking his last patents of appointment.—*S.P. Ireland, Entry Book 3*, pp. 20–1. *Also S.P. Signet Office 15*, p. 17.

2. King William III appointed the Earls of Meath and Mountalexander and Viscount Charlemont to be Commissioners for keeping the Great Seal and passing under it all such things as need be so passed. We desire to use the services of Viscount Charlemont elsewhere, so that he cannot attend to that duty. Cause a new commission to pass under the Great Seal of Ireland appointing the other two Commissioners and William, Bishop of Kildare, to be Commissioners. We require you to command the old Commissioners to deliver the Great Seal of Ireland to you, for re-delivery to the new Commissioners (the two Earls and the Bishop of Kildare). Insert in the new patents all such other clauses relating to John Methuen,* Esq., Chancellor of Ireland, as were in the old patents.—*S.P. Ireland, Entry Book 3*, pp. 22–3. *Also S.P. Signet Office 15*, p. 18.

3. To appoint Anthony Upton one of the Judges of the Common Pleas in Ireland, during pleasure. Letters to pass accordingly. Usual clauses as to fees, &c.—*S.P. Ireland, Entry Book 3*, p. 24. *Also S.P. Signet Office 15*, p. 17.

9 July.
St. James'.

Same.

To appoint Philip Savage Chancellor of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland on his surrendering his former patents. Usual privileges. To hold during good behaviour. Beneficial clauses.—*S.P. Ireland, Entry Book 3*, pp. 26, 27. *Also S.P. Signet Office 15*, p. 20.

16 July.
Windsor.

Same.

To admit and swear in the Earl of Anglesey as a Privy Councillor in Ireland.—*S.P. Signet Office 15*, p. 68. *Also S.P. Ireland, Entry Book 3*, p. 28.

26 July.
Windsor.

Same.

To appoint John Methuen Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal of Ireland. All usual authorities and fees. To hold during pleasure. Clause for revoking his late grant from William III. After his letters have passed the Great Seal, cause the oath of supremacy and usual oath of the Chancellor to be administered to him as soon as he returns to Ireland, and thereupon deliver the Great Seal of Ireland to him.—*S.P. Dom., Signet Office 15*, pp. 23–4. *Also S.P. Ireland, Entry Book 3*, pp. 28–30.

27 July.
Windsor.

Same.

King William summoned John Methuen, the Chancellor of Ireland, here on his Majesty's service, and we desire to retain him in our own immediate service. That our subjects may

Also spelt "Methwen."

1702.

not suffer by his absence, we directed you to issue a Commission under the Great Seal of Ireland to the Earls of Meath and Mountalexander and the Bishop of Kildare, authorising them to keep the Great Seal, and pass under it all things usually passed under it. You shall now issue a commission to Sir Richard Pyne, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, William Lord Berkeley, Master of the Rolls, Sir Richard Cox, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Robert Doyne, Esq., Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Sir Henry Echlin and Nehemiah Donnelan, Barons of the Exchequer, James Macartney and Thomas Coote, Justices of the Queen's Bench, Gilbert Dolben and Anthony Upton, Justices of the Common Pleas, John Usher, LL.D., and Richard Stone, William Porter and Thomas White, Masters in Chancery, or any three or more of them (of whom one of the aforesaid judges shall always be one) to hear and determine causes now or hereafter entered in the Court of Chancery in as large and ample a manner as the like power was granted to certain Commissioners in the 13th year of William III. This Commission shall continue during our pleasure, but shall not in any way prejudice the right of the Chancellor to his office and its rights, on which he shall at once re-enter on his return to Ireland.—*S.P. Signet Office* 15, pp. 24, 25. *Also S.P. Ireland, Entry Book* 3, pp. 30-3.

30 July. Lord Lieutenant.

Windsor.

Approves all payments of public money made in Ireland since 8 March last (the day of King William's death), under the establishment signed by him. Authorises the continuance of such payments till further order subject to any directions given by the Queen to the contrary.—*S.P. Signet Office* 15, p. 26.

7 Aug. Same.

Windsor.

The petition of Sir Richard Reynell, Bart., son and executor to our late Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, has been laid before us. It prays payment of 289*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.* due to the late Chief Justice for several debentures for 1½ years, and 72 days on the additional salary of 200*l.* *per annum* as Chief Justice. The reports of Sir William Robinson, our Deputy Receiver General and yourself say the sum was due to the Chief Justice up to the time of his supersession in that office, and you desire our warrant to pay it. We authorise you to do so.—*Ibid.* pp. 26, 27.

10 Aug. Attorney or Solicitor General.

Windsor.

To prepare a bill &c. commissioning Laurence, Earl of Rochester, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Same powers &c. as he held under King William III. Clause for revoking King William III's grant of the same office to him.—*S.P. Ireland, Entry Book* 3, p. 34.

24 Aug. Lord Lieutenant.

Windsor.

1. To give orders to insert a yearly pension of 200*l.* for — Lord Roche, —, his sister and —, his brother in the Irish establishment. The pension to commence from —.—*S.P. Signet Office* 15, p. 31,

1702.

2. To give order to insert a pension of 3s. a day for Gabriel Bardiere, clerk, in the Irish establishment. To commence from to-day and be in all future establishments.—*S.P. Signet Office* 15, p. 31.

3. To give orders for continuing to [Mrs.] Jones the yearly pension of 100*l.* allowed her on the Irish establishment by King William III. To continue so in future establishments.—*Ibid*, p. 32.

4. We have thought fit to reduce the number of brigadiers in the Irish military establishment to two, but nevertheless direct you to pay the Earl of Orkney and Richard Ingoldsby as brigadiers till 30 June next.—*Ibid*, p. 74.

4 Sept.
Bath.

Lord Lieutenant.

To give orders to the Receiver General in Ireland for the payment of 500*l.* to Colonel Thomas Meredith, who is in command of one of the regiments newly raised in Ireland, to be spent, as the Lord Lieutenant thinks right, on the regiment.—*Ibid*, p. 69.

18 Sept.
Bath.

Same.

To pay 181*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* (and 5*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, fees thereon) to the Earl of Mountalexander, Master General of the Ordnance. A memorial presented by the Earl to "our Justices" [the Lords Justices of Ireland] shews that this sum is due to him for fees on 1,193*l.* odd paid him, *temp.* King William III, for repairing unserviceable arms, for supplying 126 drums and for repairing barrels of injured powder. [*Details given.*].—*Ibid*, pp. 74, 75.

25 Sept.
Bath.

Same.

To allow 413*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* to the Paymaster General of Ireland out of the revenue at large. When in King William III's time the regiments of Sir Henry Belasys, Colonel Richard Brewer and Colonel Zachary Tyffin were sent from Ireland to the West Indies this sum was spent in freighting an extra transport ship when, owing to violent contrary winds, the transports and convoy which had set out from Cork and Kinsale were driven back, and one of the transport vessels disabled.—*Ibid*, p. 75.

27 Oct.
St. James'.

[Same] and others.

To licence Major-General Thomas Erle, one of the Lords Justices of Ireland, to come over to England for the Queen's service, for six months. He is not to lose any profits or advantages of his office by reason of his absence in England.—*Ibid*, p. 77. *Also in S.P. Ireland, Entry Book* 3, p. 35.

6 Nov.
St. James'.

Same and Lord Chancellor and others concerned.

To pass under the Great Seal a commission revoking a commission by letters patent of 20 May last appointing Francis Robarts and others [*names given*] Commissioners of Excise in

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Ireland and appointing Robarts and others [*names given*] Commissioners of the Revenue there; and appointing Thomas Keightley, Bartholomew Van Homrigh, John South, Sir Thomas Southwell and Christopher Carleton Commissioners of Excise there, and appointing Francis Robarts, Thomas Keightley, Bartholomew Van Homrigh, John South, Sir Thomas Southwell, Christopher Carleton and Samuel Ogle Commissioners of all the other Revenue in arrear or growing due there. Salary 1,000*l.* a year each, and powers equal to those given by the last Commission.—*S.P. Dom., Signet Office* 15, pp. 78, 79.

6 Nov. Chief Governor, Receiver General and others.
St. James'.

In obedience to our Orders in Council of 26 March and 17 April last the officers of the Ordnance here sent by the *Susannah* pink (William Walker, master,) certain stores of powder, shot and flints to Ireland. Christopher Musgrave, Clerk of the Ordnance here, values these and the cost of carriage at 3,086*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* [*Details given.*] Our aforesaid Orders in Council directed that the cost of such stores and of their carriage should be refunded to the Ordnance Office here out of the Irish revenue. Give orders to the Receiver or Receivers General of the Irish revenue accordingly.—*Ibid*, pp. 79, 80.

4 Dec. Same.
St. James'.

The Master General of the Ordnance in Ireland contracted with one John [Prat or] Pratt for providing certain tents for our service in Ireland, vizt.:—

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1,356 foot tents at 18 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> each, amounting to..	1,254	6	0
144 sergeants' tents at 21 <i>s.</i> each	151	4	0
315 horse tents „ „	330	15	0
Being in all	1,736	5	0

The whole agreed sum, with poundage &c., comes to 1,825*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* Order the Receivers General &c. in Ireland to pay this sum to the Master General of the Ordnance for payment thereof of the contract sum to Pratt in gales as he delivers the tents, and for poundage charges on the said payments.—*Ibid*, p. 83.

14 Dec. Lord Lieutenant.
St. James'.

To admit and swear Major-General Richard Ingoldsby as a Privy Councillor in Ireland.—*S.P. Ireland, Entry Book* 3, p. 37. *S.P. Signet Office* 15, p. 84.

TABLE VI.

WEEKLY LISTS OF SHIPS OF THE HOME FLEET WITH THEIR STATIONS AND ORDERS.

These are lists prepared by the Prince's Council and sent to the Secretary of State, shewing the men and guns services, stations, orders to and movements of the various vessels in the Royal

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Navy. The first list in this period is dated 2 July, 1702, and is enclosed in a letter of 3 July from Burchett to Nottingham, which will be found set out above, pp. 162, 163. The lists are generally dated from the Admiralty Office, so it is not thought necessary to repeat this address, but the date of each list is given, and in each case the most important movements, combinations or orders are briefly summarised.

From S.P. Dom., Naval 111 :—

- 9 July. Similar to the list enclosed in Burchett's letter to Nottingham of 3 July, 1702, *q.v. above*, pp. 162, 163. Ships are added to cruize off Lynn, Boston and Cromer.—Pp. 581-3.
- 16 July. Similar to foregoing.—Pp. 585-7.
- 23 July. Similar to the list of 16 July, *above*, *q.v.* A list of ships under Sir Cloudesley Shovell is broken up, and the orders to various ships are given. The unmanned ships at Portsmouth and Blackstake are manning, or ordered to man, again. *Details* as to the Dunkirk squadron and the movements of the various ships detailed for convoys.—Pp. 589-91.
- 30 July. Similar to foregoing. Mentions the ships which are at sea with Sir C. Shovell or to join him. The unmanned vessels &c. [*as above* at 23 July]. *Details* of convoys.—Pp. 593-5.
- 5 Aug. This list gives names of the ships of the first four rates, which, according to the best judgment that can be made thereof, may with the usual refittings be in a condition for the next year's service at sea. The list is similar to the first part of that calendared below at 26 August, 1702 [*q.v.*]. It shews which of these ships are in sea pay, and which are fit for sea, under repair or building.

The following is an abstract of the list :—

<i>Rate.</i>	<i>In sea pay.</i>	<i>Fit for sea.</i>	<i>Under Repairs.</i>	<i>Building.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
1	5	—	—	—	5
2	7	—	1	—	8
3	41	1	1	—	43
4	58	—	3	5	66

Pp. 549-51.

- 6 Aug. See the list of 30 July, 1702. No important addition.—Pp. 597-9.
- 13 Aug. See the last list. Some of Sir C. Shovell's ships have been ordered to cruise off Cape Clear. Otherwise no change.—Pp. 601-3.
- 20 Aug. Similar to foregoing.—Pp. 605-7.

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From S.P. Dom., Naval 111.—

- 26 Aug. Shews what ships may be in a condition for service next year, with the number of men established for them at their highest complements.
Gives the number of ships of each rate, the names of each ship, and the number of men for each, from the *Sovereign* with 880 men to the tow boats with two. *Totals*, 269 vessels and 53,806 men.—Pp. 541-7.
- 27 Aug. Similar to that of 20 Aug. Cruisers in the Soundings. *Swallow* gone to Humber mouth. *Postilion* prize fitting out at Dover.—Pp. 609-611.
- 24 Sept. Sir C. Shovell's fleet at Spithead, Portsmouth and the Downs. Other ships moved from one station to another. The "Dunkirke squadron," with Captain Beaumont and the ships going to join him. Position and movements of the various convoys and guardships.—Pp. 613-615.
- 26 Sept. Thirty ships with Sir George Rooke. Twenty with Vice-Admiral Benbow. Sixty-nine at home.
Names given and an abstract shewing their ratings. Out of the sixty-nine (five of which are only to be ready for next summer's service), the following trades are to be provided :—Newfoundland, eight ; Virginia, four ; East Indies, six ; Russia, two ; East Country, two ; Newcastle, three ; Hamburg, two ; Holland, one ; Dunkirke, eight ; Cape Clear, four. Falmouth, two. Total, forty-two. So twenty-seven will remain at home for the Channel guard.—Pp. 537-9.
- 1 Oct. See the foregoing lists [at 27 Aug., 24 Sept., &c.]. Seventeen ships gone to sea with Sir C. Shovell. Others at Portsmouth and Plymouth refitting and to follow Shovell. Six ships (the Dunkirk squadron) still with Captain Beaumont. Position of the various convoys, cruizers and coast defence ships on the coasts of England and Ireland &c.—Pp. 617-19.
- 8 Oct. Similar to last. Ships gone with, or to, Shovell. Dunkirk squadron broken up to refit or do guard duty. Repairs to other vessels.—Pp. 621-3.
- [12 Oct.] List of [part of] the Home Fleet ; as previous lists, but exclusive of the great ships to be laid up. This list does not contain any account of the ships with Sir C. Shovell, but states where the vessels are, whether refitting or on cruising or guard duty (off Holland, at Gottenburg to bring the trade from thence, at St. Helens, Plymouth, the Downs, on the coast of Ireland &c.). It is similar to the last portion of the weekly lists calendared above (see 1 and 8 October *supra* &c.). *Details* as before.—*Endd.* with date. Pp. 625-7.
- 15 Oct. Similar to foregoing lists. Ships with Sir C. Shovell at sea. List of those which are ordered to join him, and where they now are. List of vessels ordered to rendezvous at the Gunfleet

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From S.P. Dom., Naval 111.—

and where they now are. Movements of cruisers, convoys, &c., guarding fisheries, convoying traders to the plantations, &c. *Details as before.—Endd.* Pp. 629–31.

- 23 Oct. Shovell's squadron set out. Vessels to rendezvous at the Gunfleet. Convoys and cruisers. *Details as before.—Pp.* 633–6.
- 29 Oct. Shovell's squadron. List of ships (eleven) gone in search of the French vessels from Dunkirk. One vessel at the Gunfleet. Three with Captain Beaumont in Holland. Cruisers and convoys. *Details as before.—Endd.* Pp. 641–3.
- 5 Nov. Dunkirk Squadron. Five vessels under Captain Fowlis. Three others ordered to join them.
Vessels returned from Cadiz and ordered to Portsmouth. Convoys and cruisers. *Details as before.—Pp.* 645–7.
- 11 Nov. Similar to that of 4 November, 1702, *supra*, p. 287. Gives details of work done [apparently between 4 and 11 November] on the various vessels.—Pp. 525, 526.
- 20 Nov. Usual list, with stations and orders (exclusive of the big ships, which are to be laid up).
Ships at Spithead, Portsmouth, the Downs, the Nore &c. Convoys to Newfoundland. Two vessels at Lisbon.
Many of the ships are in harbour for repairs or refitting. Six French ships taken at Vigo [*names given*] have been ordered to the Nore or to stay at Spithead. *Details as before.—Pp.* 649–52.
- 27 Nov. Ships at Spithead, at Portsmouth and ordered to Plymouth or refitting. Nine vessels designed and fitting for the East Indies. Five vessels ordered to intercept the *grande partie* coming from Dunkirk. Ships under repair or coming home. Convoys and cruisers. *Details as before.* The list is exclusive of the great ships which are to be laid up.—Pp. 653–6.
Also another list of sixteen ships of 80, 70, 60 or 50 guns. These need 2,983 men.—P. 657.
- 3 Dec. Ships ordered to remain at the Nore, Spithead &c. Eight vessels provisioning at Portsmouth and elsewhere and designed for Lisbon. Five vessels fitting out for the East Indies. Nine vessels ordered from different places to strengthen the Hamburg and East Country convoys. Other convoys and cruisers. *Details as before.—Pp.* 665–8.
- 10 Dec. Similar to last. *Details as before.—Pp.* 669–72.
- 17 Dec. Similar to foregoing lists. Excludes the great ships. Vessels designed for Lisbon and the West and East Indies. Vessels to strengthen the Hamburg and Eastland convoy. Vessels ordered to intercept “the *grande partie*.” Movements of the various convoys and cruisers. *Details as before.—Pp.* 673–6.
- 24 Dec. Similar to last. Movements of the various convoys and cruisers. Ships refitting &c. *Details as before.—Pp.* 677–80.

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TABLE VII.

PASSES, NOTES OF PASSES, POST WARRANTS AND LICENCES
OF ABSENCE.

These are gathered together by months, but it has not been thought needful to set them out in strict chronological order ; which is not followed in the original Entry Books. The full passes are signed (by Nottingham in *Entry Book* 389, by Manchester or Hedges in *Entry Book* 387), but the brief notes of passes are not signed. In the case of passes, or notes thereof, the words "pass for" are not repeated : but post warrants are expressly noted as such. The licences of absence are gathered together at the end of the year.

- 8 Mar. Post warrants for Joris Fagel and Geo. Collins to Harwich.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 348, p. 348.
- 11 March. Richard Brown, servant to the Venetian Ambassador to go from hence to Harwich only, and thence to Holland.—*Signed* by Lord Secretary Manchester.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 387, p. 199.
- Same. Antonio Paini, servant to the Venetian Ambassador, to go from hence to Harwich only, and thence to Holland.—*Signed* by the Secretary, Manchester. *Ibid*, pp. 199–200.
- 16 March. Post Warrant for Robert Weddell. For an able post-horse from hence to York and so back.—*Ibid*, p. 199.
- 6 April. Thomas Lewis, to Plymouth and aboard the *Mary* galley.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 348, p. 356.
- 22 April. Post Warrant for Count Wratislaw's servant to Harwich.—*Ibid*, p. 361.
- 9 April. Richard Jackson, servant to William Rider, with three or four horses and a "pack of hounds," to Dover and over to Calais. Must embark within 14 days hereof, weather permitting.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 387, p. 200.
- 12 May. Zachariah Sedgwick and Benjamin Murry to Holland, provided they sail within fourteen days of this date, *w.p.*—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 389, p. 1.
- 11 May. The *New Judith*, from London to Venice. The Venetian Ambassador requests the pass.—*Ibid*, p. 2.
- 14 May. The *Nostra Signora de Loso Remedios Ese Santa Fernando* from London to Seville with English-made goods belonging to Spaniards ; provided she carries no contraband goods.—*Ibid*, p. 3.
- Same. The *St. John Baptist* (Captain L. de la Pena) of Bilboa to Bilboa, provided as above.—*Ibid*.
- Same. John Letten, late of London, merchant, from Marseilles to Turkey. He had got there on his way to Aleppo, where he

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intends to settle as a merchant, before the war broke out, and meant to go in a French ship to Turkey; but it is dangerous for him to do so now.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book 389*, pp. 3, 4.

18 May. The *St. James* (James Bouchar, master), England to Boulogne in ballast. She brought over goods for John Pack and Benjamin Way of London before the war.—*Ibid*, p. 5.

Same. Note of same to the *Magdalena* (Hercules Libert) &c. as foregoing.—*Ibid*.

20 May. The *St. Jacob* of Bruges (Adrian de Raes) from London to Ostend with English-made goods. Proviso against contraband.—*Ibid*, pp. 5, 6.

Same. The *St. Joseph* of Bruges (John Baptista de Maresse) to Ostend.—*Ibid*, p. 6.

23 May. The Earl of Stamford to travel abroad.—(*Latin.*) *Ibid*, pp. 6, 7.

Same. Post Warrant for Lord Windsor's servant, John Gordon to go to Margate.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book 387*, p. 201.

Same. James Heymans, one of her Majesty's servants, to go to Holland by order of the Green Cloth.—*Ibid*.

30 May. Post Warrant for John Thurston to go to Portsmouth.—*Ibid*.

31 May. Same for Major George Jocelyn.—*Ibid*.

1 June. John Harris to go to Holland within fourteen days.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book 389*, p. 7.

Same. Post warrant to Peter Tom, a Queen's messenger, for horses and a guide to Bristol and back.—*Ibid*, p. 8.

11 June. Thomas Lediard, Solomon Morley and Abraham Symon to go to Holland *via* Gravesend.—*Ibid*.

Same. Lord Castle Coote, Harry Coote, Peter La Placette, his tutor, and their servants, to come to England.—*Latin. Ibid*, pp. 8, 9.

12 June. Charles Couchman, a Queen's messenger, post warrant, with two horses, to Oxford and back.—*Ibid*, p. 8.

15 June. Edward Randolph to the Colonies in America on special service.—*Ibid*, pp. 10, 11.

17 June. Henry, Earl of Stafford, to go to Brussels.—*Latin. Ibid*, pp. 11, 12.

Same. Dominique du Cournan and three seamen to return to France in the *St. John Baptist* of Bilboa. They were cast away in Tenby Bay last January [*details*].—*Ibid*, p. 12.

[22 June.] Christian George Godfrey to go to Harwich and there embark . . . in fourteen days.—*Ibid*, p. 13.

Same. Mary Dias and two servants to go to Portugal.—*Ibid*.

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 30 June. Alexander Stevenson, merchant, to France, to settle his affairs.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book 389*, p. 13.
- Same. Elizabeth Coup to return to France. She was here for a lawsuit before war was declared.—*Ibid*, pp. 14, 15.
- 26 June. Mr. Wich, Resident to the Hanse Towns. Usual form, covering servants, equipage, &c.—*Latin. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 387*, pp. 201, 202.
- 26 June. Post Warrant to Charles, Lord Mohun, and two servants to go to the Bath.—*Ibid*, p. 202.
- 1 June. Post Warrant for William Blathwayt, Secretary at War, with three able post horses, to go to Portsmouth.—*Ibid*, p. 201.
- Same. Three French seamen, N. Crispinall, J. Jordan, and C. Delmotersea, to Holland.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book 389*, p. 14.
- 3 July. Charles Seranne and Claud Olieu, of Avignon, merchants, to return to France. They came over before war declared.—*Ibid*. pp. 15, 16.
- 2 July. Safe conduct to Count Maffei, Envoy of the Duke of Savoy, who is going home, with his retinue &c.—*Latin. Ibid*, pp. 16, 17.
- Same. John Cauzie and his vessel, the *St. Anne*, from London to Bordeaux. She took in most of her cargo before war declared.—*Ibid*, pp. 17, 18.
- 3 July. The *William* (William Cornish, master) to any port in France. She is bringing away Count Maffei, the Envoy of Savoy. His servants' names annexed.—*Ibid*, pp. 19, 20.
- 9 July. Charles Throckmorton and servant to Holland, Osnabrigg, Nancy and home again.—*Ibid*, p. 20.
- Same. Robert, Lord Willoughby, and Samuel and Albinia Oldfield and servants, to Holland and thence to Germany, to stay some time: provided they visit no enemy's State.—*Ibid*, p. 21.
- 13 July. Post Warrant to Edward Harvey and two servants to Clitheroe, Lancashire, and back. Three post-horses and a guide.—*Ibid*, p. 22.
- Same. Secretary Nottingham's* pass to Sir James Hayes to go to Holland within fourteen days.—*Ibid*.
- 16 July. The *Nonsuch* of Challevette to return to France. Came to Bristol before war.—*Ibid*, pp. 23, 24.
- Same. Similar pass for the *Magdalen* of Bordeaux, from Bristol to Bordeaux.—*Ibid*, p. 24.
- 21 July. Secretary Nottingham's pass to Francis le Brigant to return to France.—*Ibid*.

* In a few cases, such as this, the Secretary of State over-writes the pass as well as counter-signing it. In most cases the pass, when in full, is over-written with the Royal Sign Manual; and it has not been thought necessary to repeat this.

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- 26 July. The *Santa Maria* of Landurno in France, to sail from Minehead home. She arrived there before war.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 389, p. 25.
- 25 July. John Debone, a French merchant, similar to foregoing.—*Ibid.*
- 28 July. The Countess Dowager of Tyrconnell to return out of Holland into England and thence to Ireland with her servants.—*Ibid.*, p. 26.
- 4 Aug. Theodore De la Noue, a Switzer, intending to enter service of States General, *via* Harwich, to Holland in eight days.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 387, p. 203.
- 8 Aug. Mary Theyer, a friend and servant, to return from Holland. She has been in France for her health.—*Latin. Ibid.*
- 17 Aug. John son of Robert Cotton to go to Montpellier for his health.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 389, p. 27.
- 25 Aug. Post Warrant to Nicholas Hill to go to Badminton, near Bath, on Queen's special service, and return.—*Ibid.*, p. 26.
- 27 Aug. Similar warrant to Charles Kenge, Queen's messenger. Horse and guide to Bath and back.—*Ibid.*
- 31 Aug. Preamble to pass to John Scudamore, Esq., who is going abroad for education. *Also* for William Strahan and two servants.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 387, p. 205.
- 2 Sept. Frances Countess Dowager of Salisbury, George Cecill, Esq., Sarah Lee her relative, and her steward, footmen, chambermaid and servants [*names given*], to return from France by Holland.—*Ibid.*, pp. 204.
- Same. Post Warrant to Major Tho. [?] Bellew for two able post-horses and a guide from hence to the Bath and so to Holyhead, and so at his return.—*Ibid.*, p. 205.
- 28 Sept. Post Warrant for Henry Legat, her Majesty's messenger. Two horses and a guide to Portsmouth.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 389, p. 27.
- Sept. Charles, Earl of Winchilsea, who is going as Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Brunswick Lunebourg, with his servants and equipage.—*Latin. S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 387, p. 206.
- 1 Oct. Theobald Taafe with his wife Emily to Lorraine, with Elizabeth Errington, Joseph Bury, Thomas Darcy and Christopher Killine, their servants.—*Latin. Ibid.*, p. 209.
- 4 Oct. Frederick Caetan de Widman, Minister from the Elector of Bavaria, to pass on the *Spring*, William Cornish, master, into France.
The vessel to carry over only M. de Widman, his servants and any other persons who may have passes from the Queen.—*Ibid.*, pp. 207, 208.
Also part of the same in Latin.—*Ibid.*, p. 208.

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 24 Oct. The *St. Julian* of Isle Dieu ; Dublin to France. Arrived before war. One journey only, and to carry no contraband.—*Note* (in Warre's hand). She was cleared by a sentence in the High Court of Admiralty.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 389, p. 28.
- Same. Same for the *Lawrell* of Oleron. Same note.—*Ibid.*
- Same. Same for the *Mary* of Maran. Same.—*Ibid.*
- 3 Nov. The *Talamod*, now in Holland and loaded with gunpowder for the use of the King of Sweden, and other goods, from Holland to Sweden.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 387, p. 209.
- 17 Nov. George Downing, Esq., James Castagnies, his governor, and Thomas Fosbrooke, his footman, to Harwich and from thence to Holland within fourteen days (*w.p.*).—*Ibid.*, p. 210.
- 22 Nov. Count De Rassa, Holland, within fourteen days.—*Ibid.*
- 24 Nov. Baron de Nitschwitz, Envoy Extraordinary from Poland : through Holland to Poland with his wife &c.—*Ibid.*, p. 211.
- 6 Nov. Jane Dufeif, Robert Questell and Thomas Leclair. To come from France and give evidence in cause of a pretended marriage between Mary Grosvenor and Edward Fenwick. *Details.*—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 389, p. 29.
- Same. Edmund Halley ; to Germany on private business with servants.—*Latin. Ibid.*, pp. 30, 31.
- 9 Nov. The *Jesas Maria* of Bilboa with master and 5 men, from Plymouth to Bilboa. Came before war.—*Ibid.*, pp. 31, 32.
- 1 Dec. Post Warrant to Charles Coachman. Horse and guide to Harwich and back.—*Ibid.*, p. 32.
- 12 Dec. The *Notre Dame de Bayonne* (Saubat Darreche, master), from London to Bayonne. Has been adjudged by the Court of Admiralty to be liberated. *Details.*—*Ibid.*, p. 33.
- 15 Dec. Same to four German soldiers (*named*) to Harwich and thence, free, to Brill. At request of Count Wratislaw. They are soldiers in the Emperor's army.—*Ibid.*, pp. 33, 34.

LICENCES OF ABSENCE.

- 10 Dec. To Benjamin Rudyerd, High Sheriff of Hants, to remain out of the county during his shrievalty.
- 14 Dec. To John Dalston, Esq., High Sheriff of Cumberland, same.
- 17 Dec. To Sir John Chetwood, Kt., same of Cheshire, same.
- 21 Dec. To William Merideth, Esq., same of Montgomery, same. *All S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 163, p. 154.

TABLE VIII.

ORDERS ON PETITIONS.

These are Entries of Petitions and Notes of the Order made on them at Court. The entries are signed by a Secretary of

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State and the note of reference directs the referee to report on the petition, and (unless the entry shews otherwise) says that the Queen will, on receipt of the report, declare her further pleasure. It is not thought necessary to repeat this fact in every case. The petitioners' names, the substance of the petition and date of reference and name of the referee are given in each case. The entries in *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book No. 237*, are countersigned by Vernon; those in *Entry Book 238* by Manchester or Hedges; those in *Entry Book 239* by Nottingham; those in *Entry Book 240* by Hedges.

One or two petitions, containing information of general interest, have been placed in the body of the Calendar.*

MARCH, 1702.

19 Mar. Martha, Wife of Sir Henry Johnson, Kt.

She is the only surviving daughter and heir to John, late Lord Lovelace of Hurley, and sole heir (by her grandmother, Lady Anne Wentworth, Baroness Lovelace &c.) to the barony of Wentworth. Her petition shows that King Henry VIII, in 1529 by writ directed to Sir Thomas Wentworth of Nettlested in Suffolk, summoned him to be a baron and peer of England by the name of Thomas, Lord Wentworth; by virtue whereof the said Sir Thomas and the heirs of his body have ever since enjoyed the barony of Wentworth with all privileges &c. until the death in 1664 of Thomas, Lord Wentworth. He left only one daughter, Lady Henrietta Maria, who also died without issue, whereby the Lady Anne Wentworth, relict of John, Lord Lovelace, and mother to John, late Lord Lovelace, petitioner's father (being the only surviving daughter of Thomas, Lord Wentworth, Earl of Cleveland &c. and aunt to the said Henrietta Maria), became heir to the said barony. This lady lately died, whereby petitioner is become the sole and undoubted heir of that barony of Wentworth, and the lawful inheritrix of all the lands and seignories thereunto belonging.

Prays for confirmation of the barony to herself and the heirs of her body with the usual privileges as have been granted to many families in England.

19 March, Whitehall. Ref. House of Peers. Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book 238*, pp. 483-4.

26 Mar. Leonard Kuish [or Knish].

He has undertaken the drawing and printing of most of the noblemen's and gentlemen's seats of England, with whom he has entered into articles. Understanding that some envious people have sent most of them to Holland to be copied, with a design to sell them here for less than half price, in regard of his expense in travelling all over England for the last five years, he asks for the Queen's sole licence to sell the same, with prohibiton to all others to sell them of any size.

26 March, Whitehall. Ref. Attorney or Solicitor General—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book 237*, p. 295.

* See e.g. at 27 June, 1702. (Inhabitants of All Saints, Oxford.)

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[About
26 Mar.]

Charles, Duke of Grafton, aged 19, and Sydney, Lord Godolphin, and Sir Stephen Fox, his Trustee and Guardian.

The Duke is seized in fee or fee tail with a remainder to the Duchess, his mother, of and in "the chief mansion house now called Arlington House, formerly called Goring House with several out-houses, stables and gardens thereunto belonging, and a house and garden called Pimlico and a field or meadow enclosed with a brick wall thereunto adjoining, bounded on the East with St. James' Park, and on the South with the highway leading to Chelsea, with the appurtenances in the County of Middlesex." Petitioner receives only 400*l.* a year out of this estate, and there is a considerable debt, 3,000*l.*, charged on it by petitioner's late grandfather the Earl of Arlington. Another debt of 5,700*l.* or thereabouts is charged on petitioner's estate of Euston in Norfolk, for both which debts your petitioner pays yearly interest.

Several parts of (the said estate) are in disrepair, and it will cause petitioner great expense to amend and keep them up. There is likewise a term for years in an estate called Grafton in Northamptonshire to be sold, the reversion whereof belongs to petitioner, and the purchase whereof would be a good and convenient addition to his estate and revenue. The Marquis of Normanby, who is now in possession of all the premises in Middlesex except the said meadow field, has agreed to pay 13,000*l.* for the purchase of the premises in Middlesex, which the petitioner, his mother, Lord Godolphin and Fox, agree to be the full value thereof, and it would be very advantageous to your petitioner and his affairs that it should now be sold and the 13,000*l.* applied to pay off the charges and buy up the said term (in Grafton). The same is, however, obstructed, to petitioner's prejudice, because, during his minority, he cannot suffer a recovery thereof without your Majesty's leave and direction under your Privy Seal.

Prays for letters of Privy Seal to the Lord Chief Justice and other Justices of the Common Pleas to permit the petitioner, the Duke of Grafton, to appear by his guardian in the said Court, to suffer a common recovery of the premises in Middlesex for the sale thereof, for the price and purposes aforesaid.

No reference or date. Entered next foregoing.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 237, pp. 296–7.

MAY, 1702.

4 May. Colonel John Gibson, Lieutenant Governor of Portsmouth.

He represents [*with details*] the danger and inconvenience of allowing buildings on the common between the town of Portsmouth and the dockyard. Danger in case of attack. Interruption of communications. He relates his and the town major's efforts to prevent such buildings, and prays for further such orders to prevent it as will protect him.

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4 May, Whitehall. Ref. Attorney General to hold an inquiry [details], and report as to the buildings and alleged danger, and the possibility of removing them.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 239, p. 1.

4 May. Mrs. Anne Bagnall.

Her husband, Dudley Bagnall's estate in Ireland was forfeited during his life, and, by the late Act relating to Irish forfeitures, vested in certain trustees for public uses. The said Act secured her a small annuity out of the estate for maintenance of herself and her seven children, otherwise unprovided for during their father's life.

Dudley Bagnall is 71 years old, and very weak and ill, and petitioner is advised that, owing to the probable war, it is not safe for her to go to France, where he is, to take care of him, and that if she corresponds with him or sends him any supplies in time of war it may be imputed to her as a crime.

By the late Act of Parliament,* all who went to France since December, 1688 [without licence from the late King or Queen], are, upon the penalty of high treason, forbidden to return without licence; so that petitioner cannot without her Majesty's licence do anything to support her said husband. *Prays* that her husband may have licence to return to England on giving security for good behaviour.

4 May, Whitehall. Ref. Attorney General. P. 3.—*Ibid*, p. 2.

5 May. John Gape and other Aldermen of St. Albans.

John Gape, Esq., John Selioke, William Marston, Thomas Crosfield, Samuel Loft, Henry Dobyns, Edward Horsell, Nicholas Sparling, William Stone, and Francis Halford are Aldermen as aforesaid. They show that a Court being held within the borough on 29 April last, it was, after mature deliberation, resolved to make no freemen of the borough, and that the Court should be adjourned, and it was so adjourned. Notwithstanding the said adjournment, Edward Seabrooke, the present Mayor, John Tisdale and George Cooke, the two remaining Aldermen, and John Leigh, an attorney (instead of the Town Clerk), in an arbitrary and illegal manner did proceed to make freemen, and made free about threescore persons, most of them poor and improper persons to be members of the said borough, in great violation of the charters and by-laws of the said borough, against the will of the petitioners who are ten of the twelve Aldermen of the borough, and the persons of right to hold the said Court. Such irregular proceedings may have dangerous results.

Pray for Queen's directions.

5 May, Whitehall. Ref. Attorney General. Also, 10 May, Ref. Lord Godolphin.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 238, pp. 484-6.

11 May. William Viscount Montgomery.

Went to France shortly after 25 Dec., 1688, having got a licence from King William (when Prince of Orange) to travel. *Recites*

* 9 Will. III, c. 1.

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relevant provision of 9 William III, c. 1. *Proceeds*: In obedience to that Act petitioner went into Spanish Flanders, where he has remained above 4 years to his great damage. [*Details*.]

Prays for licence to return.

11 May, Whitehall. Ref. Attorney General.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 239, p. 3.

11 May. Mary Huntington, widow.

Her husband was made Bishop of Raphoe by King William in June last and went to Ireland and was consecrated, but died about a month later. His journey was expensive and his fees for passing his patents and other charges amounted to several hundreds of pounds, and petitioner is not entitled to the rents and profits which fell due at All Saints' tide.

Prays for such a grant out of the mesne profits of the Bishopric as the Queen thinks fit.

11 May, Whitehall. Ref. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—*Ibid*, p. 4.

12 May. John Snaepes [?].

He was master of one of the ships belonging to John Holder when the *Cowdshly* galley was burnt and destroyed, and that he is in the King's Bench prison. Meeting therein with the *Gazette*, in which is inserted the late King's offer of pardon to anyone who would discover the fraud of Holder and others in burning the said ship, in order to defraud several persons both in England and foreign parts, the petitioner employed friends to go to the insurers, or their agents, to whom he revealed the matter, and promised to produce one Suckley, who was master of the said ship when she was burnt. The agents, however, taking advantage of the information, found Suckley themselves, and petitioner is like to lose the benefit of the information.

12 May, Whitehall. Ref. Chief Justice Holt to test the facts and report whether petitioner should be pardoned.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 238, pp. 488–9.

Same. The Farmers, Hoymen, Fishermen and Other Inhabitants in and about Herne in Kent.

There is a bay belonging to the said town wherein vessels used in the fishing trade and in bringing provisions to London generally ride. As it lies open to the sea it will be much exposed to French privateers; so that the petitioners, who lost greatly in the late war and were frequently "insulted" by the French, fear that they will be ruined and their town burnt.

Pray for ten guns and ammunition. *Details*.

12 May, Whitehall. Ref. Master Gen. of the Ordnance.—*Ibid*, pp. 489, 490.

13 May. Royal African Company.

The French Guinea Company have made a contract at Madrid for supplying the Spanish West Indies with negroes in

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which they are very much supported and encouraged by the French King.

Advices from Nevis in February last informed petitioners that three French men-of-war were cruising on the south part of Africa. Petitioners have several forts on that coast which cannot be supported but by frequent supplies of men and stores. They are of absolute necessity for preserving the trade of those parts to the Queen's subjects and supplying the plantations with negroes. For their defence petitioners have fitted out the under-mentioned ships which cannot now proceed safely by reason of the war with France and Spain.

They pray that some frigates may be ordered to cruise on the south part of Guinea for their protection and that the said ships may be allowed to proceed under their convoy.

The ships are :—

The *Serelion*, brigantine, 80 tons, 10 guns, 18 men, 16 passengers, Captain George Cockerell.

The *Royal Africa*, 370 tons, 30 guns, 48 men, 30 passengers, Captain Alexander Gates.

The *Angola*, frigate, 125 tons, 12 guns, 24 men, 12 passengers, Captain Thomas Arnall.

The *St. Winifrid*, 160 tons, 10 guns, 24 men, Captain William Owen.

13 May, Whitehall. Ref. Lord High Admiral (Pembroke).—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 238, pp. 490, 491.

13 May. Captain William Flower.

He is brother and legatee to Captain Thomas Flower, deceased. Whilst Captain Thomas was in England in 1689 and 1690 all his stock in the Co. Kilkenny in Ireland to the value of 5,000*l.* was seized on for the use of King James II. Amongst it was 223*cwt.* 0*qrs.* 26*lbs.* of wool, which was carried into the stores at Waterford and partly delivered in barter for 1,025 barrels of wheat. The wheat, on surrender at Waterford, was applied to the use of the English army, and the rest of the said wool remained then in the said stores.

In 1692 petitioner's brother petitioned the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland for satisfaction of the said wool and wheat. They, upon examination in June, 1693, recommended the petition as deserving favour. It was thence referred to many officials [*details*] for report as to the extent of his brother's loss, and the loss was certified at 615*l.*

Petitioner's brother died without receiving satisfaction for his wool and wheat, and left his interest to the petitioner.

Petitioner served the Crown long and faithfully in the Guards in Ireland under King Charles II, where he continued until broken by the Earl of Tyrconnell for being a Protestant. He then went to Holland and came back with his late Majesty. He was commissioned again, went to Ireland with the Duke of Schomberg and served right through the war there. He is now in the list of half-pay in Ireland.

13 May, Whitehall. Ref. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—*Ibid.*, pp. 499–501.

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13 May. Sir Samuel Barnardiston.

His petition shows that in 1683-4 a very arbitrary judgment was given against him by Chief Justice Jefferys, and he was fined 10,000*l.* and continued close prisoner for five years until King William acceded. His real and personal estate were seized his house plundered, his goods sold at under rates, and his effects and mortgages sold, out of which about 7,000*l.* was made and paid into the Exchequer; and by extortion and embezzlement of under-sheriffs, bailiffs, jailers and the like he was damnified above 20,000*l.* 1,905*l.* odd of his own money, paid into the Exchequer and remaining in specie there, came, on 5 November, 1688, to the late King's hands, and was paid out to the Earl of Ranelagh.

On appeal to the House of Lords the judgment was reversed as illegal and arbitrary, and this reversal was afterwards confirmed by a particular Act of Parliament. Petitioner has not, however, obtained any satisfaction for his great sufferings, nor for the said 1,905*l.* odd after 12 years' petition, more than the bare principal, out of which was detained by the officers of the Exchequer near 100*l.* for pretended fees.

Prays for justice in the premises and an order for interest and repayment of the pretended Exchequer fees.

13 May, Whitehall. Ref. Lord High Treasurer.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 239, pp. 5, 6.

18 May. Captain Byng.

Petitioner was late first captain to the Captain General of the fleet, and received by right the half-pay of a Rear-Admiral. He is now out of employment and wants support for self and family.

Prays for half-pay till employed in his former or some other post.

18 May, Whitehall. Ref. Lord High Admiral.—*Ibid.*, pp. 4, 5.

Same. Isaac Marryot.

In the time of King Charles II he was for many years concerned in the land revenue of the Crown as clerk-assistant to the chief Auditor thereof and thereby discovered great concealments, upwards of 100,000*l.* a year in value. Encouraged by a grant of some of these by King James II, he proceeded to recover several "branches" of the said revenue, and was much obstructed by those who had intruded on those lands. In the time of King William he offered to discover the said concealments but was stifled by those concerned in the revenue.

Her Majesty by calling home these estates may raise several millions of money by fines and leasing the same, and yet reserve the ancient yearly value reserved on the same. Many possessors of the estates are ready and anxious to have this done to create themselves titles, they being allowed some reasonable compensation for their improvements made on the premises. Petitioner has expended about 7,000*l.* to preserve the rights of

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the Crown, and has many valuable and private collections of great estates from neglect withheld from the Crown, which he is ready to discover. He is now grown old and infirm, and if his endeavours should by his death become abortive the Crown will be a great loser.

Prays for an inquiry into his discoveries and allegations.

18 May, Whitehall. Ref. Lord High Treasurer.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 239, pp. 7, 8.

19 May.

Sir Henry Johnson (on behalf of the town of Aldborough).

Aldborough is situated on an open bay where the colliers for London usually ride going and coming. Other vessels also ride there, and the bay is open to the sea, and exposed to privateers. Queen Elizabeth gave the town twenty-four guns for defence of the bay and ships, and in time of war they were supplied with powder, ball, match, and gun carriages out of the stores of the Ordnance.

The townspeople ask that they may have the same quantity as granted to them in the last war.

19 May, Whitehall. Ref. Earl of Romney, Master General of the Ordnance.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 238, pp. 491–2.

Same.

John Grosvenour, of Chester, Gentleman.

His father, Sir Richard, was brought “near the utmost extremity of ruin” by his expenses in the service of the Royal family in the Civil War. In the invasion of the Duke of Monmouth, petitioner and his whole family took up arms for the Crown, and soon after he obtained a commission for a troop of horse, which he raised and clothed at his own charge. This cost him 600*l.*, of which he was never repaid a farthing, though it was allowed and paid to the Colonel in the usual way. The place of Customer of the port of Chester is now held by Mr. Richard Meredith, who is incapable of such a trust and his patent void by the death of the [late] King.

Prays for that place.

19 May, Whitehall. Ref. Lord High Treasurer.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 239, p. 19.

21 May.

Robert Bradenham.

About May, 1699, was arrested “at Pensilvania” on suspicion of piracy and sent for England, where he gave evidence against Captain Kidd and other pirates at an Admiralty Sessions held at the Old Bailey in May, 1701. There was then seized certain treasure belonging to him to the value of 350*l.* or thereabouts, which was likewise sent for England and now remains in the Admiralty. An account of this was sent over by William Penn, Esq., Governor of Pennsylvania, and was taken on oath by Lieutenant-Governor Markham, and is now with the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations. [*Details.*]

Prays for restitution.

21 May, Whitehall. Ref. Sir J. Cooke, Advocate General.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 238, pp. 493, 494.

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21 May. The Russia Company.

They have many ships bound for Archangel, of which some will be ready to sail on 25 May, and the rest on 20 June. These ships will carry great quantities of British manufactured goods and are to bring back stores for the service of the Navy.

They pray for a convoy for each fleet, to stay at Archangel 25 days after the arrival of the last convoy; also for protection for their seamen to dispatch their ships hence.

21 May, Whitehall. Ref. Lord High Admiral.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 238, pp. 492–3.

22 May. Robert Lydall.

His petition shows that by his long study and great expense he has found out and brought to perfection “a new way of smelting and melting black tin into good merchantable white tin in a reverberatory furnace without the help of bellows, by means of some peculiar fluxes whereby not only a greater produce of white tin is made out of the black tin and with less charge than usual,” but also the use and consumption of wood and charcoal which in melting and smelting black tin into white tin has been very great, will be much diminished to the great benefit of the public.

Prays for a grant of Royal letters patent for the sole use and benefit of the said invention for 14 years according to the Statute &c.

22 May, Whitehall. Ref. Attorney or Solicitor-General.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 239, pp. 6–7.

Same. The Constables, Churchwardens &c. of BRIGHTHELMSTON.

In time of war they are usually allowed necessary provisions and ammunition for putting themselves in a state of defence. The present occasion requiring the like assistance, they *pray* for an order for ammunition and carriages for their guns.

22 May, Whitehall. Ref. Earl of Romney.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 238, p. 494.

Same. Inhabitants of Newhaven.

Their town and port is very much exposed to the enemy for want of a fort and great guns, “which with the assistance of the fort at Seaford, if that be well supplied, will command the whole bay” and secure England’s and her allies’ ships which may be forced to anchor there.

They *pray* for four guns with ammunition.

22 May, Whitehall. Ref. as foregoing. *Ibid*, p. 495.

23 May. Robert Lucy.

Is a son of the late Bishop Lucy of St. David’s. He is register of the diocese of St. David’s and was promoter and prosecutor of the articles against Dr. Thomas Watson, late Bishop of the said diocese, to the Archbishop of Canterbury for “simony and other enormous crimes and misdemeanours.”

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After a hearing with counsel and witnesses, the Archbishop gave sentence of deprivation against the Bishop which, on appeal, was confirmed by the Court of Delegates.

When Dr. Watson was deprived, petitioner obtained a deputation from the Commissioners of the Treasury to collect the temporalities of the Bishopric during the vacancy. Petitioner has since collected these to the best of his ability, and has laid before your Lordships an account of his receipts therein.

Petitioner has been at above five years' expense in prosecuting the said Dr. Watson to a deprivation. Litigation cost him over 2,000*l*. There were 150 witnesses and 2,000 pages of depositions and numerous fees to advocates, proctors and registers. Petitioner fought the case only in the interest of the poor clergy in the diocese and for the public good.

Petitioner had judgment against the said Bishop for 913*l*. for costs of the proceedings before the Archbishop and Delegates, and the Bishop is excommunicated for non-payment; but petitioner cannot recover on the judgment because the cursitor refused to make out process against the Bishop.

During the vacancy of the Bishopric the petitioner is suspended from his office as register, and depends purely on the bounty and good-will of the Archbishop of Canterbury's register, to whom he is accountable for all fees received during the vacancy.

Prays for consideration of his case and expenses.

23 May, Whitehall. Ref. Attorney General.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 238, pp. 501-3.

25 May. The Governor and Company of Hudson's Bay.

The places to which they trade are in such a climate as only to be navigable once a year, which is at this juncture. The country is so barren that petitioners are compelled to provide their factories once a year with supplies from England, and they think that attempts on them may be made this year by the French. To supply the factories and to defend them against the insults of the French they have fitted out a ship called the *Hudson's Bay* frigate, Michael Grimington commander, and have provided officers and soldiers for defence thereof.

They ask for leave for the ship to proceed notwithstanding the embargo, and protection for 22 seamen and 12 landmen; also for her Majesty's commission to Captain John Fullartine, their commander-in-chief, as has been accustomed on the like occasions.

25 May, Whitehall. Ref. Lord High Admiral.—*Ibid*, pp. 498-9.

27 May. Sir John Delaval, Bart.

His eldest brother was married to Lady Elizabeth Hatchet, who, by her marriage settlement, had a jointure of 800*l*. a year, to which petitioner is entitled in reversion. Lady Elizabeth is still in possession of the same, by means whereof the petitioner can make no settlement of that estate, either upon his marriage

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or any other account, except she enables him to suffer a common recovery thereon. The Lady Elizabeth is now in France, and, if she could return, would gladly gratify the petitioner in this matter. By reason of a defect in a former settlement, the estate will, if the petitioner die before the said lady without male issue, descend to another family and not of the same name.

Prays for a licence for the said lady to return to England.

27 May, Whitehall. Ref. Attorney General.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 239, pp. 8–9.

28 May. Alland Cathcart, Merchant.

In the year 1688 there was taken from him by order of Colonel Gustavus Hamilton, then Governor of Inniskilling, several sorts of goods, as tanned leather, salt, iron, timber, &c., to the value of 332*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* for support of the Inniskilling garrison. Had it not been for this requisition, Inniskilling must have fallen into the enemy's hands, as shewn by a certificate signed by Colonel Hamilton.

In January, 1688–9, petitioner was sent by the Governor to represent the condition of the garrison to their late Majesties which cost petitioner 72*l.* His cellar of 1,800 gallons of brandy was, in his absence, taken by the officers and men of the garrison; his horses and boat taken, and the boat rendered useless. His total loss in this way was 11,000*l.*, which was never made good. He obtained no satisfaction from the Commissioners for stating the accounts of the army (*details*). To show his fidelity to the present Government he raised and maintained two companies (one for eight months and one for three), armed and furnished them, &c. He was the first man that caused a drum to beat in Inniskilling for their late Majesties' service, all which may appear by certificates produced and signed by the Provost of Inniskilling, Brigadier Woolsley, Colonel Creighton, Colonel Gustavus Hamilton and the Commissioners for stating accounts for the army.

In 1696 he petitioned for relief but his petition was neglected, as the conspiracy against the late King was just then discovered. Could not maintain himself in England till the hurry of the late conspiracy was over, and returned to Ireland with nothing.

Prays for consideration and payment.

28 May, Whitehall. Ref. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 240, pp. 1–3.

Same. Inhabitants of Whitby.

Eight guns were granted them during the last Dutch wars and are still at Whitby. The Board of Ordnance furnished them with ammunition during the late war with France. They need supplies, have many enemies, and have many ships to protect by reason of the late Act for repairing the piers of Whitby.

Pray for grant of such ammunition and supplies as may be thought proper.

28 May, Whitehall. Ref. Earl of Romney.—*Ibid*, p. 3.

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29 May. William Brown, of Canterbury.

Has long been a carpenter, but is too old to work and is in great want. *Prays* for admission to the next vacancy as an almsman in Christchurch, Canterbury.

Note that the petition was signed by the Dean, some prebendaries and several eminent hands.

29 May, Whitehall. Petition granted. Clerk of the Signet to prepare a bill accordingly.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book 240*, p. 4.

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2 June. Wm. Gardner, of Wesham.

Received from King William the grant of an almsman's place in the Cathedral Church of Worcester. He fears that the King's death may invalidate his title thereto and *prays* for confirmation.

2 June, Whitehall. Petition granted. Clerk of the Signet to prepare a bill accordingly.—*Ibid*, p. 7.

Same. Several Merchants and Traders by Sea of London.

The fort of Sherkyne was of very great advantage during the late war in that it commands the haven of Baltimore and could protect ships which took refuge there from privateers and bad weather. It may still be so, as the harbour is most commodiously situated on the line of trade, being but two leagues east of Cape Clear. It can receive ships of great burthen and is suited for victualling, and petitioners "conceive it to be the most necessary port for securing the south and western commerce and navigation." They *pray* that the said garrison may be restored and further fortified.

2 June, Whitehall. Ref. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book 239*, p. 12.

3 June. Thomas Morton and Elizabeth, his wife.

Mrs. Cole, of Bradfield, in Wilts, their sister, had by a former husband an only daughter, Margaret James, who is an idiot and unable to manage herself or estate. Cole was possessed of a small estate, scarcely more than will maintain the said idiot, and died leaving no other provision for her than the said estate. Petitioners are her nearest relatives, by the mother's side, and are anxious that an honourable provision may be made for her out of it, and that her custody be not granted to strangers, who must keep her very poorly if they are going to make any profit out of the custody. They *pray* for the custody of Mrs. James and her estate on the return of an inquisition already issued.

3 June, Whitehall. Ref. Attorney and Solicitor General.—*Ibid*, pp. 10–11.

8 June. Charles Eversfield and Others.

His petition (and that of Nicholas Best, Esq., his guardian, and of Nicholas Gilbert and Mary his wife and Robert Rochester and

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Jane his wife, Mary and Jane being sisters and next heirs to the first petitioner), shews that Eversfield is an infant of 18 years and is seised in fee or fee tail of and in the several manors of Gestling, Gensing, Annington and Wephurst or Whephurst, Charlton, Yelding and Deane, with all their appurtenances, and and of several other farms and lands in Sussex. A treaty of marriage has, with the consent of Eversfield's guardian, been concluded between Eversfield and Mary Duncomb, of Guildford, in Surrey, and provision is made therein for her jointure and for settling Eversfield's estate on his heirs male by this marriage, or daughters if there is no issue male &c. Eversfield cannot make this settlement unless he and his sisters be admitted by warrant under the Privy Seal to suffer one or more common recoveries.

Prays for letters under the Privy Seal to the Lord Chief Justice and other Justices of the Common Pleas to admit Eversfield, by his guardian in the said Court, to suffer a common recovery in such manner as may be advised by counsel.

8 June, Whitehall. Ref. Attorney or Solicitor General.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book 239, p. 13.*

8 June. Lemuel Matthews, D.D.

Is Archdeacon and Chancellor of Down and Prebendary of Carncastle in the diocese of Connor. His petition shews that in the fifth year of King William III the Bishops of Derry and Meath were appointed by commission to visit in the dioceses of Down and Connor and investigate alleged offences there, and give redress. They gave several pretended definitive sentences against petitioner without any just cause, as he humbly conceives, and in an extraordinary and arbitrary procedure *ex officio suo mero et nobili* and, as he is advised, contrary to the form and tenor of the said commission and also contrary to the rules and course of Ecclesiastical law, and for matters of which they had no jurisdiction. The Commissioners did not charge the petitioner with any immorality or enormity or with any of the offences signified in their commission. They did not pretend that petitioner had incurred the penalty of any canon or other law or that he had not the right of appeal against their sentences. Petitioner appealed to the late King and Queen against these as excessive and null, as was usual in the case of persons aggrieved by the decisions of Royal Commissioners for ecclesiastical causes, in the Supreme Court of Prerogative in Ireland. Petitioner was unfortunately misrepresented to their Majesties by powerful adversaries and, being bereaved of his livelihood and excommunicated by the sentences, was not able to procure the counsels necessary to clear himself of the charges made against him, and of the measures under which he was oppressed, so as to obtain a remedial Commission of Delegates on his said appeals and complaint. Notwithstanding his constant endeavours he could not obtain any remedy. He is now able to satisfy the Queen that he was unjustly sentenced and desires redress.

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Prays for a fresh Commission to some of the Bishops and Judges of the Common Law and Doctors of the Civil Law in England or Ireland to hear and determine his appeals and complaint.

8 June, Whitehall. Ref. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 239, pp. 14–15.

10 June. Pelham, Twisden and Others.

Grants under the Great Seal during lives have been anciently made of the office for making all writs of *subpoena* issuing out of the High Court of Chancery. The last of these [lives] is now in existence, and the last grantee was Sir Walter Vane, Kt. It was a grant of 28 Oct., 1672, for the lives of Sir William Twisden, Lionel Vane and Thomas Luddall; yet nevertheless the same was acknowledged in the trust of the petitioners or such other persons as they respectively claim under, in shares. Lionel Vane is the only life in being of these, but the office and profits have been continually renewed as the persons, or some of them, for whose lives the same were granted expired. All or most of your petitioners, or those for whom they are in trust, have, as usual in like cases, settled their respective interests of and in the said profits for benefit of themselves and children, on which many of them depend for their future subsistence.

They *pray* for a grant of the said office and profits for three other lives.

The petitioners are N. Pelham, W. Twisden, George Vane, Thomas Perkins, Thomas Twisden, N[?]. Battersby, Oliver North and George Coles.

10 June, Whitehall. Ref. Solicitor General.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 240, pp. 8–9.

Same. Anne Fitzharris.

She married the son of Sir Edward Fitzharris and brought 6,000*l.* into the family. His estate, of between 2,000*l.* and 3,000*l.* a year, was given away by the Government between his confinement and his trial. In compassion, King Charles II gave pensions to his family, and to the petitioner a pension of 240*l.* a year.

Since this reduction the House of Commons addressed his [late] Majesty in petitioner's behalf, and the King complied with the address. The pension is in arrear, and petitioner in great want.

Prays for the quit-rents of Sir Edward Fitzharris' estate, which are so unjustly kept from her.

10 June, Whitehall. Ref. Lord High Treasurer. *Ibid*, pp. 9–10.

Same. Frances, widow of Captain William Stopford.

In the late troubles in Ireland, she was forced to fly with her family to England. A considerable estate which she had in Co. Carlow was laid waste by order of the Government, to prevent

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its being "a harbour for rapparees and 'Tories." Her stock there was used by the army and she lost 2,000*l*. She also lost her husband, who had paid 1,300*l*. for a company in the Royal Regiment of Guards, and did not enjoy it twelve months.

Prays for a place on the Irish establishment to enable her to escape debts and troubles.

10 June, Whitehall. Ref. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 240, p. 5.

10 June. Master and Wardens of the Pewterers' Company of London.

They are incorporated by letters patents of King Edward IV, and have considerable powers for controlling their mystery throughout England. Their patents were confirmed by several later Kings and by Kings Charles I and Charles II, who granted them further powers in England and Wales. They have used their powers well for preventing the deceitful making of pewter, and have thereby preserved it in its primitive goodness. They have expended more on this than the forfeitures amount to, and still want further powers and encouragement for better government.

They *pray* for further powers and a grant of half the forfeitures which come to the Crown for breaches of the Acts relating to the making of pewter.

10 June, Whitehall. Ref. Attorney and Solicitor General.—*Ibid*, pp. 6-7.

William Sutton.

His petition shews that Nicholas West obtained a judgment against him in the King's Bench. Petitioner is advised that there is an obvious error in this judgment, but it cannot be mended save by the grant of a writ of error returnable in your Majesty's High Court of Parliament. *Prays* accordingly.

11 June, Whitehall. Petition granted.—*Ibid*, p. 10.

12 June. Martha Villers.

As relict of Sir Edward Villers, late Knight Marshal of England, she shews that her husband had 4,300*l*. due to him for services to the Crown and on other accounts. Petitioner paid away all she had in order to satisfy the debts which her husband left at his death. She has been very poor for seven years and is in danger of imprisonment. *Prays* for consideration.

12 June, Whitehall. Ref. Lord High Treasurer.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 239, pp. 16, 17.

Same. Sarah Bladen.

On 29 May she delivered a petition shewing that King William, in recognition of the loyal services of her family and of her losses during the late wars, granted her a pension of 50*l*. a year, payable by the Earl of Ranelagh here.

Prays for continuation of the pension.

12 June, Whitehall. Ref. Earl of Ranelagh (Paymaster General of the forces).—*Ibid*, p. 29.

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William Weedon Ford, Warden of the Fleet [Prison].

His petition shews that Colonel Baldwin Leighton, in Feb. 1697, procured a commission to inquire into the forfeitures of the office of Warden of the Fleet, and, by inquisition taken thereon, the jury found that the prisoner had suffered a voluntary escape. In Michaelmas term, 1700, judgment was thereon given against petitioner on the evidence of one person only. There are manifest errors in the inquisition and judgment.

Prays for a grant of a writ of error returnable in Parliament.

12 June, Whitehall. Petition granted.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 240, p. 11.

John Stedwell (or Sledwell).

Was porter at Chatham yard, *temp.* Charles II, James II and King William and Queen Mary. He was put out of his post for no other offence than staying with King James II at Feversham, where his Majesty had no other servant than petitioner and Mr. Chilton. Petitioner also served Queen Anne and Queen Mary (when Princesses) by order of King James II (then Duke of York) during five summers at Richmond; is 75 years old and very poor.

Prays for restoration to his place of porter or other employment.

12 June, Whitehall. Ref. Commissioners of the Navy.—*Ibid.*, pp. 11, 12.

16 June. Coga Baba de Sultanan (to Nottingham).

An Armenian merchant and subject of the King of Persia. On behalf of himself and several other Armenian merchants of the City of London, shews that he understood that by a late Act of Parliament the importation of raw silk from Italy and elsewhere was allowed. Almost all the silk trade is in the hands of the Armenians, who bring the silk through Muscovy to Holland. The import of silk direct from Persia would be of great benefit to the Queen's subjects and the petitioners, if permitted, would import it direct, and would take English manufactures in exchange for the same.

Pray for leave to import silk to England from Persia by way of Archangel and Narva.

16 June, Whitehall. Petition laid before the Committee of Council. Ref. Attorney or Solicitor General.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 239, pp. 15-16.

Charles Waite, Gentleman.

His grandfather was seised in fee simple of a messuage and divers lands in Market Overton and Barrow in Rutland, value about 100*l.* a year. By a marriage settlement, dated 23 March, 13 Car. I, his grandfather settled the estate on himself for his life and his heirs by his wife Jane in tail male with reversion or remainder to his right heirs. About 1660 petitioner's grandfather was attainted of high treason, and his estate for life and his

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remainder or reversion expectant on the said entails vested in King Charles II, and is now in the Queen. Eighteen sons and grandsons of Thomas Waite are now alive, all inheritable in the said estates tail before the Queen's reversion or remainder can take place, so the Queen's interest is of little value.

Petitioner, desiring to pay his debts, contracted lately with a Mr. Edgeson for an absolute sale of the premises, but Edgeson's counsel, in perusing the title, think that he cannot safely purchase by reason of the reversion or remainder in the Crown, whereby petitioner is like to be disabled from performing his contract, or raising moneys as he desires, without the Queen's help.

Prays for a grant of the reversion or remainder in fee in her Majesty expectant upon the estates tail as aforesaid.

17 June, Whitehall. Ref. Attorney or Solicitor General.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 239, pp. 17-18.

17 June. George Phillips, commander, and Gregory Page and other owners of the *Eaton*, frigate.

Their petition shews that in Nov., 1699, the petitioner [*sic*] intended a voyage to China with the said ship. The Master received money of the President and gentlemen who were to accompany him thither to buy fresh provisions for them and to pay seamen the river pay. Carrying money with him down the river for those purposes (500*l.* and 18 silver plates for the particular use of the said President), the money and plate were seized by a Custom House officer on the way to the Downs on the supposition that it was intended for transportation. The petitioner's witnesses having gone to sea, a verdict was given against him [on a charge of attempting to transport], and the matter is now depending upon writ of error. Petitioner does not believe that your Majesty will take the plate and money merely because (for the reason aforesaid) it was not entered.

Prays for an order to the Attorney General to enter a *noli prosequi* on the said judgment, that the petitioner may have his plate &c. on paying the Customs officer's reasonable charges.

17 June, Whitehall. Ref. Lord High Treasurer.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 240, pp. 12-13.

18 June. John Nicolls, Gentleman.

His petition, delivered on behalf of many thousand inhabitants dwelling in and near Mount's Bay in Cornwall, shews that petitioner's ancestors were very great sufferers in the war with Spain, the enemy landing in the said bay and burning their churches, dwelling-houses, goods and merchandises. The towns of Penzance, Nulyn [Newlyn], Monsehole [Mousehole] and many adjacent houses were burnt by them.

They are now in greater danger than ever of being burnt, or fired upon by the enemy's privateers. They have no means of defence. In the last French war your petitioners lay extremely exposed and had all their ships taken by the French privateers

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and saw them "often before their faces as riding at anchor in their very bay."

A small number of guns placed conveniently on the "clufts" between the said towns of Nulyn and Montsehole [Mousehole] would in good measure secure as well the said towns and the country adjacent from the insults of the enemy and secure the said bay and all the ships riding there, or which should come in there for refuge from the enemy's privateers, which are generally numerous in these parts. They would also be an advantage to trade generally.

They pray for a grant of the necessary guns and ammunition.

18 June, Whitehall. Ref. Earl of Romney.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 240, pp. 14–15.

18 June. Charles Palmer.

Was formerly clerk of the Carriages to King Charles II. From 1660–1674 he was under-clerk for the accounts of the various offices under the jurisdiction of the Green Cloth, and was for years only [sole] clerk to Sir William Boreman, second clerk of the Green Cloth. In 1674 he was sworn and admitted clerk of the Carriages and held the same till 1685. [*Details.*] A new establishment being made about that time the office of the petitioner, though most useful on progresses and removals was "on the mean pretence of frugality . . . sunk," and the society of cartaker [*sic*] left without any head officer, to petitioner's ruin.

Petitioner is informed that your Majesty intends a new book of the establishment for your Majesty's household "from the ancient foot of your Majesty's predecessors."

Prays for re-appointment as clerk of the Carriages or for other employment in the Royal Household.

Followed by :—

(1) Copy of Warrant from the Duke of Ormond to the Clerk of the Green Cloth in execution of the next.

Dated, 27 March, Clare[n]don House, 1674, setting out :—

(2) Copy of Warrant from King Charles II to the Duke of Ormond as Lord Steward of the Household.

To admit Palmer as clerk of the Carriages and swear him in, invest him, &c.

Dated, 16 March, Whitehall, 1673–4.

(3) Further petition of Palmer :—

Shews that he assisted in the improvement of the King's revenue, namely changing the Excise on coffee, tea, and chocolate into an additional duty on the dry goods payable at the Custom House. This was passed into an Act of Parliament over 13 years ago, and had in the first year resulted in an improvement in the revenue of over 23,000*l.* Petitioner and his partners early had the Royal promise of reward from the product of this tax, but he has not received any, and has thus lost over 300*l.* His services have been attested by eighteen members of Parliament, and

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their attestation has often been laid before the late King "at sitting in the Treasury."

He prays for relief.

18 June, Whitehall. Ref. Lord Steward (Duke of Devonshire).
—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 240, pp. 15–17.

20 June. Josiah Burchett.

In 1695 he was called from his office of secretary to the Admiral of the Fleet, and, in conjunction with Mr. Bridgman, appointed Secretary of the Admiralty. He found at his arrival in England that those moderate fees which his predecessors had enjoyed had been taken away. For some time before the close of the late war, and to the time when his Royal Highness was appointed Lord High Admiral, he acted singly in that station without extra encouragement for his extraordinary care and pains in an employment of so great trust and consequence, but had to pay his taxes as if in receipt of a salary, which often reduced him to great necessity. By the late King's order the Lords of the Treasury ordered the reimbursing of the principal officers and Commissioners of the Navy and other public officers for their public taxes paid from 1695.

Prays for reimbursement of what he has paid in public taxes since he came into his office, as *per* annexed account, and for a similar favour to his clerks whose fees are not adequate, but are their only support.

20 June, Whitehall. Ref. Lord High Treasurer.

Memorandum. An account was annexed of the taxes from 1695–7. It amounted to 517*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*—*Ibid*, pp. 18–19.

Same. Martha Francis.

She shews, as the only surviving child of Sir Andrew Cogan, Bt., that her father loyally served Charles I, and in his service spent, or was plundered of 34,677*l.*, which prevented him from making any provision for his family. King Charles II, on hearing her case, well remembered her father's services, and she was thereupon relieved annually till 1688. She only received occasional relief in the time of the late King, and her pension is in arrear and she is in debt. *Prays* for continuance of her pension of 200*l.* a year and for arrears.

20 June. Ref. Lord High Treasurer.—*Ibid*, p. 24.

22 June. William Dockwra, of London.

He set up a penny post and regulated it at his own expense which has been a considerable gain to the revenue of the letter office and an eminent service to the public. He was deprived of the possession of the penny post, and, soon after the Revolution the House of Commons recommended his case to the King, whereupon he had a grant of 500*l.* a year for a term of years for support of himself and his numerous family. In 1697 he was appointed Comptroller of the penny post at 200*l.* *per annum*, but in

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Midsummer, 1700, he was removed and his pension of 500*l.* a year expired at the same time, so as he has had neither office nor pension for almost these two years.

Prays in consideration of his losses in a matter in which the public have gained so much, to have some settled provision out of the penny post or otherwise, and a present support for his numerous family.

22 June, Whitehall. Ref. Lord High Treasurer.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 239, p. 20.

22 June. William, Bishop of Llandaff.

His petition shews that Llandaff is much the poorest see in England or Wales. Petitioner has held it for 23 years. His predecessor had the tenths of the diocese granted him for an additional support. *Prays* for a grant of these, and to be forgiven the arrearages of tenths due to the Queen from him.

22 June, Whitehall. Ref. Lord High Treasurer.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 240, p. 18.

Same. Several Inhabitants of the City and Liberty of Westminster.

They have been almost ruined by giving credit to several "out gentiosers" [*sic* for gentlemen pensioners ?]* of Chelsea Hospital, who were in arrear of their subsistence. They cannot pay taxes, or give further credit, which will cause these persons to perish.

They *pray* for consideration that they may be kept from starving.

22 June, Whitehall. Ref. Lord High Treasurer.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 239, p. 24.

23 June. Colonel Henry Villiers.

In September, 1693, petitioner received an order from the Privy Council to take all care of the port and river of Tynne [Tyne] and the ships there according to his duty. In August, 1694, the Deputy Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace of the Bishopric of Durham and county of Northumberland complained to the Judges that they were afraid of their ships, which consisted sometimes of 600 sail, being burnt in the river. The Judges told them that the petitioner was the proper person to take care of them. In order thereto petitioner applied to the Master General of Ordnance and the Lords of the Admiralty for a guard-boat to attend the garrison. These thought it very necessary that petitioner should have one, and advised to apply to the Lords Justices as to who should furnish it. On 13 June, 1695, the Lords Justices agreed that the Paymaster of the Army (the Earl of Ranelagh) should provide what was necessary out of the contingencies of the Army, which he then did ; but the said boat is gone to decay. In May last the town of Newcastle presented a petition to the Queen setting forth the danger in which the ships were in that harbour.

* See below in this Table at 30 June, 1702.

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Prays an order to the Earl of Ranelagh to furnish petitioner with means to purchase a guard-boat sufficient to protect them.

23 June, Whitehall. Her Majesty thinks a guard-boat as asked may be useful. Ref. Lord Treasurer.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 240, p. 20.

24 June. Captain John Poyntz and Others.

Poyntz, Benjamin Woodroffe, D.D., Moses Stringer, physician and chymist, on behalf of themselves and their company, shew that the islands of Tobago in America are of dangerous consequence for harbouring her Majesty's enemies. In the late wars with France and Holland most of the Caribbee Islands were thereby much endangered and many ships sailing to and from Barbados and the rest of the said islands were taken by ships harbouring there. The petitioners and company have a joint right with the natives of the said islands by a grant from James, late Duke of Courland, made in 1681, but, by reason of wars with France and other obstructions, have been prevented from settling there. Captain Poyntz has made eleven voyages to Tobago and Trinidad and the seas thereabouts and thereby made several secret discoveries of rich earth mines and lapis-lazuli and also of pearls and ambergrease, by which vast wealth, to the extent of several hundred thousands of pounds, may come to the Queen and her subjects, if free trade be had with the natives. The "Emperor of the Caribbees" is very anxious for such a traffic, and accordingly treated with Captain Poyntz for it, that the petitioner and any merchants ready to join with them should carry on the trade by such vessels, of peace or war, as they are ready to fit out, and should oppose and subdue her Majesty's enemies. They are also anxious to devote several hundred thousand acres of land in Tobago, and a twentieth part of such purchases or acquisitions as they shall make "to such pious uses whereby the Gospel may be propagated among the Indians &c., when they shall have a free trade, and the poorer sort of her Majesty's subjects transporting themselves thither may be provided for."

Pray that not only the islands of Tobago, but also any other lands which they may purchase or acquire from the Indians may be annexed to the Realm of England, and that the Queen will accept of a fourth part of such secret discoveries of rich earth, mines, lapis-lazuli, pearl and ambergrease as they have made or may make. *Pray also* for incorporation, with power to raise a stock or stocks, fit out ships of war or trade without expense to the Crown, and that Prince George would "condescend to be Governor of the said company."

24 June, Whitehall. Ref. Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 239, pp. 21, 22.

25 June. Brigadier Langston.

His petition, on behalf of the regiment formerly under his command, shews that in March, 1689-90, there were taken out

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of that regiment 30 men and horses to recruit the Earl of Oxford's regiment. They received these men, being under orders for Flanders, and by warrant from the late King, dated 18 January following, the petitioner was ordered to recruit his regiment with 30 troopers, which was done on 1 February following, the horses therefor being received from M. Auverquerc. The charge of those recruit horses and of the arms for the men are placed to the account of the petitioner's regiment, and although petitioner received the horses the 1st of February following, with the men, yet by reason the men were not mustered (the regiment being then in Ireland and they recruited there) no pay is allowed them till 1 June following, and, they being respited from the time they were detached, the charge for their whole pay for four months lies on petitioner and his and their captains; also the whole charge of their clothing and arms, as well as for the thirty horses so recruiting the Earl of Oxford's regiment. In 1690, the horses were delivered to your petitioner to recruit his regiment, then in Ireland; but fifty-two of them were lost at sea by a storm, and are also placed to the account of the regiment. On a petition presented to the late King for relief herein, it was referred to Charles Fox, Esq., upon whose report in April, 1693, the Treasury granted petitioner 10*l.* a horse for the thirty detached and the fifty-two lost at sea; but no warrant has, in pursuance of that grant, been as yet issued to Mr. Blathwayt. The regiment is respited 117*l.* 15*s.* for fifteen unmounted men for 157 days from 1 June, 1691, being about that time mustered, although they were part of the recruit horses for those that were lost at sea and came up to the regiment five days after the said muster, and were long before on the charge of the regiment, having received them in England. The regiment is likewise charged 1,200*l.* for recruit horses in 1692, and for their tents and arms 462*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*, though the regiment was broke and at the same time delivered in August that year into Colonel Wood's now regiment, Brigadier Windham's, the Duke of Schonburg's and the regiment late Colonel Godfry's.

Prays for a warrant taking off the said several charges and the several respites, that the accounts of the regiment may pass the Commissioners for stating the accounts of the Army before the time limited by Act of Parliament be expired.

25 June, Whitehall. Ref. Charles Fox.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 240, pp. 21, 22.

25 June. Merchants and Others of Lowestoft.
Whitehall.

They shew that their town is situated on the sea coast, where there is a roadstead convenient for ships of most burthen if the town were able to defend them with a few more cannon than it now has, and with ammunition, carriages, &c. The neighbouring town of Bakefield [*details* of its position] has no defences. They ask for four more guns with all things necessary. They have now only four eleven pounders which, with a little powder borrowed from Great Yarmouth fort, enabled them to beat off

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a small privateer which recently dared to come into their south road to take some ships at anchor there and which was next day taken by H.M.S. *Flamborough*. The nearness of Dunkirk and Ostend and the daily appearance of privateers make them realise their danger. *Pray* for cannon as above. Loyal professions.

25 June, Whitehall. Ref. Master General of Ordnance.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 239, pp. 23, 24.

27 June. William Richardson.

He is very old and poor and has been under several commands. *Prays* to be admitted to Chelsea College or Windsor.

27 June, Whitehall. Ref. Earl of Ranelagh.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 240, p. 22.

30 June. Out Gentlemen Pensioners of the Royal College at Chelsea.

By the established subsidy they were allowed 1s. 6d. a day for their long services in the late wars. For the last ten years they have been reduced to 12d. a day, and for four years and eight months last past many of them received nothing. They have been forced to live on credit a long time and can get no further credit. Many of them have been imprisoned and the others are in danger of being so, if not relieved, by reason of their great debts. *Pray* for relief.

30 June, Whitehall. Ref. Lord High Treasurer.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 239, p. 26.

Same. Richard, Earl of Rivers.

The late King, some time before his death, directed steps to be taken [*details*] for appointing petitioner Constable of Liverpool Castle, with the old fee of 6l. 13s. 4d. a year, butlerage and prizage. Owing to the late King's sickness and death the warrant was not signed, and, on the petitioner applying to your Majesty, the matter was referred to the Attorney General, who has reported on it.

Prays for a new warrant to the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster to grant him the said offices for three lives or a term thought fit.

30 June, Whitehall. Referred, together with a report of the Attorney General on a petition of Lord Molineux, to the Right Hon. Sir J. Leveson Gower, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 240, p. 23.

Same. Charles Townly.

He was unfortunately in France about the time of the late Revolution, and soon after the said Revolution returned into England and lived peaceably and quietly at home in England. *Recites* the provisions of the Act of 1697,* against corresponding with King James II or his adherents.

* 9 William III, c. 1.

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Proceeds : Petitioner could not get the licence required by the Act in time, and therefore left the country and lived in the Low Countries from that time till the date of the late Declaration of War. Not desiring to live in a hostile country, he removed thence. He has a very aged father at home, who laments his absence and wants his help. *Prays* for leave to return to England on giving security for his good behaviour.

30 June, Whitehall. Ref. Attorney and Solicitor General.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book 239, pp. 31, 32.*

JULY, 1702.

2 July. Viscount Blessinton.

He has a piece of ground in the city of Limerick which has for some time been made use of for a parade ground for that garrison, by which he is kept out of possession of it, though he has an undoubted right to it by patent.

Prays for consideration for the time and for rent in the future, or for possession.

2 July, Whitehall. Ref. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—*Ibid*, p. 27.

Same. Colonel Edward Taylor.

In the late rebellion he at his own charge raised and for some time maintained a regiment of foot and a troop of horse for the service of King Charles I, in whose service his father was killed and petitioner confined in the Fleet till the Restoration. In 1697 the Lords Justices in England expressed their appreciation of his services and ordered him an annuity of 2*s.* 6*d.* a day to be paid by the Earl of Ranelagh. King William confirmed this pension, but it is now in arrear 167*l.* 10*s.* He is 92 years old and has nothing to live on but the said pension and is so much in debt "that he dare not stir out but on Sundays," by which confinement he is made sickly.

Prays for an order for payment of an immediate debt of 60*l.* out of the arrears of his pension or for other relief.

2 July, Whitehall. Ref. Lord High Treasurer.—*Ibid*, pp. 27, 28.

6 July. Thomas Tudway.

Ever since the Reformation there have been three organists belonging to the Chapel Royal, to attend that duty by turns. The petitioner was bred up in that chapel, and had a promise in '82 from King Charles II that he should have the next place which fell vacant. This occurred when Mr. Purcell died in 1696; but his place has never been filled. *Prays* for it.

6 July, Whitehall. Ref. Bishop of London.—*Ibid*, p. 30.

7 July. Thomas Sandes, Merchant.

He commenced an account [action] of trespass upon the case against Sir John Shaw, William Waterson and Charles Tower in the Court of Exchequer. Judgment was given against him

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and was affirmed on a writ of error returnable in the Council Chamber, in which judgment he is advised that there is a manifest error, "and he noways relievable but by bringing a writ of error returnable in your Majesty's High Court of Parliament." *Prays* for grant of such a writ.

7 July, Whitehall. Granted.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book 239, pp. 32, 33.*

9 July. Mary Huntington.

9 July, St. James'.—The Queen read the Lord Lieutenant's report on this case and ordered it to be sent to the Lord High Treasurer with directions to give order accordingly.—*Ibid.*, p. 34. *Preceded by* :—

The Earl of Rochester (Lord Lieutenant of Ireland) to Nottingham.

On the petition of Mary Huntington referred to me,* I have to say that it appears by a copy of the rent roll of the agent of the late Bishop that the value of the see amounts to 1,038*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* a year, payable quarterly at Lammas, All Saints, Candlemas and May. The Bishop died on 1 September, 1701, and was entitled to the quarter which fell due on 1 August, 1701, and there are three quarters' rent due on 1 May last to her Majesty. For the preservation of the mansion house some repairs have been done and paid for out of the mean profits of the see. I think the Queen may bestow one quarter's rent more on the petitioner in addition to the quarter which fell due during her husband's lifetime.

Dated, Cockpit, 5 June, 1702. *Ibid.*, pp. 33, 34.

11 July. Francis Grognet.

In obedience to the Queen's command, he shews that he went to Switzerland and distributed the late Queen Mary's charity to the poor Vaudois, "and was very serviceable to them in their return into their country." The war being declared some time after, he promoted the recruits made in that country for the English army in Piedmont, and the French being masters of Savoy he found out a short way for the said recruits, which saved them a compass of above thirty leagues, which was both very expensive and afforded frequent opportunities to desert. "For all which the French envoy being very much incensed complained to the Canton of Berne, who thought themselves thereupon obliged to banish him." This is certified by letters of the late Lord Schonberg, General of the English troops in Piedmont, by a certificate of the English Resident in Switzerland and by a letter from the Duke of Savoy to the late King. All these letters were seen by Lord Secretary Nottingham. The last-mentioned letter from the Duke of Savoy was, in the late King's absence in Flanders, presented by the petitioner to the late Queen Mary, who granted to the petitioner's son the

* See above, p. 416 at 11 May, 1702.

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commission of a reformed captain. When the late King returned from Flanders he changed this commission into a pension of 5s. a day, and this pension was paid for some years, and the petitioner has done nothing to render himself unworthy to receive it. On the contrary, he has been constantly occupied in examining strangers who come from France, and particularly the Papists, who, according to the account he gave of them, were either relieved or discarded. He did such good service in this respect that the late King's Secretary of State directed him to continue so doing. For these and other services the late King, having been anew informed of them, a few days before his death directed that petitioner should be paid a gratuity of 100*l.*, and that his pension should be continued on the Irish list. It has not been paid.

Prays for a continuance of his pension.

11 July, Whitehall. Ref. Lord High Treasurer.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 239, pp. 35, 36.

11 July. Richard, Lord Bellew.

In the course of a suit in Ireland, he has to prove a deed. Two of the witnesses to it are dead and the third, Edward Johnson, is in France and will incur the penalties of high treason if he returns without licence. *Prays* for a licence to Johnson to come over and give evidence.

11 July, Whitehall. Ref. Attorney or Solicitor General.—*Ibid*, p. 37.

Same. Mathew Aylmer.

He served many years as flag officer and Commissioner of the Navy. It being the Queen's pleasure to remove him, he *prays* for a pension such as was given to Admiral Killigrew, Sir Ralph Delavall and others by the late King (and allowed now by H.M.). Large family.

11 July, Whitehall. Ref. Prince's Council.—*Ibid*, p. 38.

Same. Anne Richbell.

Her late husband, Edward Richbell, was one of the late farmers of the Revenue in Ireland, and thereby lost above 20,000*l.* He was unable to dispose of any part of his estate for 14 years [*details*], and, so, obliged to contract great debts, and, at his death, left petitioner very poor with four children. The late King granted her 40*l.* a year [*details*], which is now 2½ years in arrear.

Prays for her arrears and further favour.

11 July, Whitehall. Ref. Lord Treasurer.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 240, p. 25.

17 July. Colonel Toby Purcell, Governor of Dungannon Fort in Ireland.

About ten months since he purchased about 100*l.* *per annum* in the County Palatine of Tipperary from one John Butler; but is informed that if the said John Butler should die without

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issue male the title to the said land may be disputed by the Crown, "because in passing John Butler's decree in the Court of Claims soon after the Restoration as an innocent Papist there was a clause whereby the said estate reverted to the Crown after the determination of the said issue of John Butler." He has served the Crown for 33 years and commanded a regiment in the late war in Ireland, which he resigned for want of health. He incurred many expenses at Newry for drums, trumpets, memorials and exchange of prisoners, and these were never repaid him. The estate is his only provision. *Prays* for a grant of the Crown's title to it.

17 July, Whitehall. Ref. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book 239*, p. 39.

21 July. Lieutenant-Colonel Jean Thomas Labarthe.

He was sent to the relief of Londonderry and served very well there, and that he did good service in other places in Ireland, even some months after the capitulation of Limerick.

After the sieges of Cork and Kinsale he was made Governor of Thurles, during which time his pay was 15s. a day [*details*], but he has never received anything but two instalments amounting in all to 30*l.* He has no pension, and lost one of 900*l.*, which he had in Holland, by coming over with the late King. *Prays* for payment of two years' arrears.

21 July, Whitehall. Ref. Lord Coningsby, Paymaster-General of the Forces in Ireland.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book 240*, p. 26.

28 July. Robert Jenison.

He is of Wallworth in the county palatine of Durham, and shews that he made "a considerable discovery relating to the Popish conspiracy in King Charles II's time." He laid out much money in journeys and attendances and, in King James II's time, had to fly to Holland and there was compelled, for subsistence, to sell his estate at 1,500*l.* loss. Is now very poor owing to his efforts in the Protestant interest. *Prays* for employment either military or civil.

28 July, Whitehall. Ref. Attorney or Solicitor General.

The petition annexed Mr. Jenison's information delivered at the bar of the House of Commons on 9 Nov., 1680, and printed by order of the House; likewise a letter to Lord Secretary Nottingham, dated 26 July, 1702, wherein, among other matters of the same purport, he desires a power to find out Mr. Cuffell, Mr. Ra. Jenison, Mr. Bloundell, Mr. N. N., &c., all Jesuits, whereby he might illustrate the matter of fact set forth in his information.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book 239*, pp. 40, 41.

Same. William, Lord Mountjoy.

He has a lease under the Crown of the castle of Mountjoy and 300 acres of land at 30s. and has about 10 years of the lease to run. As he takes his title from it, he asks for a longer term, or for a freehold on such terms as the Queen thinks fit.

28 July, Whitehall. Ref. Lord High Treasurer.—*Ibid*, p. 40.

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AUGUST, 1702.

1 Aug. Thomas Smallbone.

He is of Bockhampton in Berks, and shews that he was in 1687 made cornet of horse in the Earl of Plymouth's regiment and followed the late King James into France and Ireland, and was in his service till September, 1699, when, being wholly ignorant of the Act of 1697, he returned to England and has lived peaceably ever since. *Prays* for pardon.

1 August, Whitehall. Ref. Attorney or Solicitor General.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 240, p. 27.

5 Aug. Mary Mayhook.

Petitioner's husband sent for her to New England, whither she went. Soon after he was cast away whilst fishing, leaving her with child. Had no support there, so came home, and, on the way home, was captured by the French, who took all she had from her. Recaptured by the *Weymouth* within 24 hours, but could not get back the linen which she had prepared for her lying-in. Was put ashore at Plymouth and came, in great poverty, to London. Soon after had a son. *Prays* for relief.

5 August, Whitehall. Ref. Dr. Brampston, Surrogate to the Judge of the Admiralty. He is to consider it, and, if the facts be true, to relieve petitioner.—*Ibid*, pp. 27, 28.

Same. Town of Whitehaven.

The masters and owners of ships, and the inhabitants, of the town of Whitehaven shew that their port lies open to the sea and has only a small platform without guns for its defence. The harbour is usually full of ships, and these are in danger of being destroyed upon the least attempt of an enemy, "the rather for that they lie dry at low water and are close moored one by another." If any such thing should happen it would ruin petitioners and the local trade, and also greatly prejudice the city of Dublin and the Customs. If they were supplied with ten demi-culverins or 12-pounders with carriages to plant on the same platform and other stores in proportion they hope that they might be able to make a good defence.

They *pray* for such great guns and stores as the Queen thinks fit.

5 August, Whitehall. Ref. Board of Ordnance.—*Ibid*, pp. 28, 29.

10 Aug. Lieutenant Richard Farley.

His father, Captain Richard Farley, served in the Foot Guards in Ireland for about 30 years, till the Earl of Tyrconnell took away his commission because he was a Protestant, and afterwards he was despoiled by the Irish Papists of all he had.

In consideration of his services the late King and Queen granted petitioner's father a pension of 5s. a day. This was paid till his death in 1700.

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Petitioner's brother, John Farley, was captain of Grenadiers and was killed at Limerick ; and petitioner has been a lieutenant for 12 years, but, by an unhappy fall has been lately incapacitated for service. *Prays* for a civil employment in England or Ireland, and, in the meantime, for the same pension as his father had.

10 August, Whitehall. Ref. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 240, pp. 29, 30.

10 Aug. Thomas, Earl of Limerick.

He was bred a soldier and arrived to be colonel of the Irish regiment in France, which was worth to him 4,000*l.* a year. By command of King Charles II he left that employment to enter the English service, and King Charles settled on him a pension of 500*l.* a year. This he duly received till the late Revolution. Whilst he was Governor of New York, he exhausted his whole fortune in making war against the French in Canada, for which he has been paid nothing. [*Details.*] The estate of his late brother in Ireland is clogged with a large jointure to his widow and with many incumbrances left by him upon it. Parliament has charged it with great sums to Protestant purchasers and has cut off all arrears incurred since his brother's death, which will render the estate of little or no value to petitioner.

Prays for the arrears of his pension only.

10 August, Whitehall. Ref. Lord High Treasurer.—*Ibid.*, pp. 30, 31.

Same. Mary Macarthy.

Her late husband, Colonel Macarthy, had a pension of 100*l.* a year, which was punctually paid till the late Revolution. The Earl of Marlborough received him into protection when General in Ireland before the reduction of Kinsale. She had a promise of provision, but has received nothing and is very poor. *Prays* for her husband's pension to be continued.

10 August, Whitehall. Ref. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—*Ibid.*, pp. 31, 32.*

Same. Willamena Bunce.

She shews that she is the only surviving issue of Sir John Bunce, Baronet, deceased. Her grandfather spent great sums on the Restoration of King Charles II when both King Charles II and King James II were in Holland. 15,000*l.* of this sum was petitioner's mother's portion. In consideration of his zeal, as is well known to Colonel Titus, yet alive, and Sir Stephen Fox, King Charles II granted to him [petitioner's grandfather] a Privy Seal for 5,000*l.* and, until payment thereof, an annuity of 200*l.* The Privy Seal was not paid, and the pension continued to be paid to petitioner's father and, after his death, to her mother during the reigns of King Charles II and King James II. After her mother's death King William III continued the pension to

* See also the Calendar for 9 June, 1703, *post.*

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petitioner, but it was not paid as aforesaid. No other means. *Prays* for its continuance.

10 August, Whitehall. Ref. Lord High Treasurer.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 240, pp. 32, 33.

22 Aug. Thomas Hewston, Esq.

He shews that for several years he served as captain of horse, foot and dragoons till he was discharged of his employment by the Earl of Tyrconnell. Soon after he went to sea and, at the time of the Revolution, happened to have the chance of preserving several of her Majesty's plantations in America, as appears in the annexed certificates. To do this he was obliged to fight with six French men-of-war under the command of M. Duras [Du Casse], by which action he relieved the forces of Barbados and the Leeward Islands when reduced to the last extremity, and took from the French the island of Mary Gallant, blew up their forts, burst their heavy guns and brought those that were portable to Antegoe [Antigua], and delivered them, to the General for the use of the Crown. Petitioner was at great expense in raising a regiment for the defence of those islands and the furnishing them and the Governments of Barbados and Bermudas with ammunition and arms, of which they had none. Some time later, by order of the Earl of Inisquin [Inchiquin], he landed on the island of Hispaniola, where he fought and defeated the French, though treble his number, and thereby prevented their designs on Jamaica.

Prays that the facts stated and the amount of his losses may be inquired into, and that he may have some post of importance and danger.

The petition annexed a certificate from the gentry and merchants interested in trading to the Leeward Islands in recommendation of Mr. "Hewston," and also letters from the Councils of Antegoa and Nevis.

22 August, Whitehall. Ref. Lord High Admiral.—*Ibid*, pp. 33, 34.

OCTOBER, 1702.

2 Oct. William Penn.

It is absolutely necessary for the Queen's service and the safety of her subjects in Pennsylvania that the Deputy Governor, Colonel Hamilton, should have at least a temporary approbation, otherwise, as petitioner here cannot obey her commands there, so his Deputy cannot safely execute them. Begg that Hamilton may be approved for one year and that the imputations against him be referred to Lord Cornbury [to see] whether he is worthy of being continued in his trust.

2 October, Bath. Ref. Commissioners of Trade and Plantations.—*Ibid*, p. 34A.

15 Oct. Andrew Hare and John Kirkpatrick, Merchants, of Minehead.

They trade to France in time of peace and that there was due to them from one Alexander Swiss, of Brest, merchant,

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1,159*l.* 5*s.*, for which they were at law before the war, but cannot now recover it. The debt to them [*i.e.* with costs] is now 1,400*l.*, and they know where such a sum is in the hands of English merchants and due to merchants in France—1,200*l.* in the hands of John Seward, merchant, of Dorchester, and 250*l.* in their own hands, “for which they and Seward are liable to be sued here by her Majesty’s enemies, though they are denied the same justice in France.”

They *pray* that the said 1,450*l.* may be stopped till they can obtain justice in France.

15 October, Whitehall. Ref. Attorney or Solicitor General.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 239, pp. 42, 43.

19 Oct. Jane Housden.

She was convicted last sessions for coining, “upon bare circumstances only without positive proof of the fact, being charged with that crime by people to save themselves.” Has three children and is with child. *Prays* for her life to be spared.

19 October, Whitehall. Ref. Recorder of London.—*Ibid*, p. 42.

Same. Isabella Gwillim.

She is grandchild to Sir Thomas Edmonds, knight, deceased, formerly Treasurer of the King’s Household, Privy Councillor and Lord Ambassador in France, and shews that King Charles II, in consideration of a debt of 3,600*l.*, and her father’s great sufferings, settled pension of 40*l.* a year on her in 1682, which she received all his reign and during all those of King James II and King William III, till within these two or three years; by reason whereof and of a long sickness she is reduced to inexpressible straits. She *prays* for continuance of her pension for her support, having no other dependence.

19 October, Whitehall. Ref. Lord High Treasurer.—*Ibid*, p. 43.

NOVEMBER, 1702.

4 Nov. The two East India Companies.

They expect many ships, richly laden, from the East Indies next summer, and these ships will also have on board a quantity of saltpetre.

Pray that some of her Majesty’s ships may be ordered to sail to St. Helena and the Cape of Good Hope to convoy them home.

4 November, Whitehall. Ref. Lord High Admiral.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 240, p. 34A.

5 Nov. Same.

They have lately received advices from India from several of their factories and commanders of their ships there that those seas have become very dangerous and are infested with pirates. These pirates have plundered both Europeans and Indians, and the Indians on the order of the Great Mogul, have, to make good their losses, seized the petitioners’ servants and imprisoned

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them at Suratt, and seized their property and plundered their warehouses to a very great value, and also demand a great sum of money to make up for these losses.

The Mogul demanded from the Companies security for making good these losses, and, because the Ambassador refused to sign a paper to that effect, he was detained at Brampore in order to compel the petitioners to submit to these unreasonable demands. The Mogul's troops have come down before Fort St. George and Fort St. David's and threaten to ruin all the Companies' factories in his dominion. The petitioners are also advised "the Arabs of Muscat are of late years grown very insolent and without any reason have seized several ships belonging to the English to a great value, and have sold the masters and mariners, who are your Majesty's subjects, into perpetual slavery and have joined themselves to the subjects of the Mogul with whom they were before at variance," in order further to spoil your Majesty's subjects; and threaten to ruin their trade in those parts.

They *pray* that ships be sent to India forthwith to protect their interests and suppress the pirates.

5 November, Whitehall. Ref. Lord High Admiral.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 240, pp. 35, 36.

Sir William Hodges' Memorial.*

On behalf of a Spanish ship, whereof Martin de Sansenea was commander, was taken on 26 August by the Dutch privateers, who sold her to the said Sansenea for 25,000 guilders; for security of which three Spaniards of the ship's company remained on board the Dutch. On the 29th of the same the said ship and cargo was taken by her Majesty's ship *Monke*, from which she was separated by bad weather, and afterwards taken by the French, who carried her into St. Iago. He asks that the Spaniards who belonged to this ship, and who are now in prison at Southampton, may be released and their papers restored, that they may return to their country in the Spanish ship detained at Plymouth and now released by command or otherwise.

6 November, Whitehall. Ref. E. Brampston (Surrogate to the Judge of the Admiralty).—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 239, p. 44.

14 Nov. Certain French Silk Throsters.

Peter Maillefraix, Abraham Verderon and James Olanier shew that they came to England "as into a sanctuary, being encouraged thereto by proclamation and rather than to be chargeable to the public they have used here the same trade of silk throstring which they exercised formerly at Nîmes in France, where they served their apprenticeship and were admitted masters as appears by certificates. . . . Having made some experiments and improvements in order to work a fine silks in England as they do in Italy, this did raise the emulation and envy of some

* Not strictly a petition, but entered in a Petition book.

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of the trade, namely of one Thomas Noxton," who, preferring his own private interest to the public gain, has brought an action of 22*l.* in the Court of Common Pleas against each of the petitioners in the Queen's name and his own under an old statute partly repealed. In a similar action brought in the Michaelmas term against some poor French bakers in the Queen's Bench, the Judges thought fit to suspend judgment till the opinion of all the judges was taken as to whether such Acts were intended against poor strangers at such a time as this. *Pray*, to save them from ruin, for a *Noli prosequi* in this action.

14 November, Whitehall. Ref. Attorney or Solicitor General. —*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 240, p. 37.

14 Nov. Tanners of Bermondsey.

The tanners in the parish of St. Mary Magdalene, Bermondsey, and within 30 miles of the same, shew that "leather is one of the staples of England and that the trade of a tanner is a very ancient trade and there be many good laws for the well tanning of leather; yet nevertheless of late years several persons never bred up in the said trade, and being very unskilful therein, do yet notwithstanding take upon them, especially in the said parish of Bermondsey and thirty miles distance from the same, to follow the said trade, whereby the good laws are subverted and the people abused and the tanners who are bred up in the use and exercise of the said trade much discouraged." Some of the petitioners have endeavoured to stop these evils, but are no longer able, unless they are incorporated, to prevent them.

They *pray* for the incorporation of "all such persons as are or shall be tanners duly qualified by law to use and exercise the art or mystery of tanning within the said parish &c., by the name or the Master, Wardens and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of the Tanners of St. Mary Magdalene, Bermondsey, in the county of Surrey, and within 30 miles distance from the said parish," with the liberties and privileges mentioned in the accompanying paper of heads, or otherwise.

14 November, Whitehall. Ref. Attorney or Solicitor General. —*Ibid*, p. 36.

21 Nov. John Felton, High Sheriff of Montgomeryshire.

Has incurred penalties of 500*l.* for not making return to writ for electing M.P.'s for the county within 14 days after election finished. Action commenced against him for this sum, of which half goes to Queen. Guilty of no contempt of the Act. *Prays* for remission of Crown's share of penalty.

21 November, Whitehall. Ref. Lord High Treasurer. —*Ibid*, p. 38.

25 Nov. Samuel Hoppus.

Is now 50 years old and more and is gardener of Harbledown parish in Kent. He is "of constant communion with the Church of England," has served persons of quality and is reduced by

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"a sciatica" to poverty and unable to work. *Prays* for admission to a beadsman's or almsman's place in Christchurch, Canterbury.

Note.—The petition was signed by the Dean of Canterbury, some prebendaries and other eminent hands.

25 November, Whitehall. Petition granted.—*S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 240, p. 39.

27 Nov. Sir John Parsons and Partners, undertakers for insuring houses against damages by fire.

By patents dated 18 February, 4 James II, petitioners "as the first inventors thereof" obtained leave and license to proceed for 31 years in their undertakings for insuring houses against damages by fire, with a prohibition to all others to do so during that time, save only to the undertakers for such like insurances called the Friendly Society a liberty to do so under certain conditions and at certain times. In consideration thereof petitioners agreed with King James II and his heirs &c., to pay 60*l.* a year, during the life of their grant, to such of the gunners and other servants of the office of Ordnance as should assist petitioners in extinguishing fires; and have paid it.

Since the date of the patents the Friendly Society have made assurances contrary to the conditions of the same, and other Societies and persons have done the like, in violation of petitioners' rights and without contributing anything to the said gunners.

Petitioners are advised by counsel that they cannot restrain these proceedings and that their patent is void *ab initio*.

Therefore, and as they have not since the last payment required any assistance from the gunners (having many servants constantly employed in that service), they *pray* that a surrender of their patents may be accepted.

27 Nov., Whitehall. Ref. Attorney or Solicitor General.—*Ibid*, pp. 43, 44.

28 Nov. Wynne, Houblon and Company.*

The patentees of the "seacrab engines" have lately had great proof of their efficiency in breaking up ships and recovering goods, guns &c., in any reasonable depth of water. On the first news of the glorious success at Vigo they proposed to his Royal Highness to send their engines there with a vessel proper for working them in order to have attempted the taking up of what treasure, guns, &c. were sunk. The return of the fleet seems for the time to have put an end to that proposal. Knowing however, how useful their engines might have been had they been at Vigo, they inform the Queen that they have them and offer to use them in her service.

28 November, Whitehall. Ref. Lord High Admiral, with recommendation of the engines, at a fit opportunity.—*Ibid*, pp. 39–40.

* Called in the margin "a representation."

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Peter Shakerley and others.

Shakerley, William Clayton and Thomas Johnson, on behalf of several merchants trading to Virginia and Maryland, say that they have heard that some merchants, for their private advantage, have asked the Queen to forbid any ships to go to those plantations before next July and that the Governors of those plantations be authorised to lay an embargo on all such ships as shall not be ready to sail from such plantations on 25 March next. If this be done petitioners think it will much damage the Queen's revenue and the export of the woollen, linen and other manufactures of England. Reasons follow.

Pray for convoys for any of the said ships leaving for the said plantations in March next and for leave for all the said ships to sail from thence in June next, which are more suitable times than those proposed by the other merchants.

28 November, Whitehall. Ref. Lord High Admiral.

Followed by :—

Reasons annexed to the foregoing petition.

If merchant ships go out in July they will begin engaging in May, which is the time when her Majesty's officers desire to impress men for the fleet. As the merchants give higher wages than her Majesty's pay (often nigh double), many men will, in such case, desert the Navy for service on the merchantmen. Others will "lurk" and keep out of the way in the hope of being able to engage in the merchant service. If the merchant ships go in July they will be in Virginia at the end of August and September. These are known to be the most sickly months, and the worm is sometimes in September as destructive as at any other time.

It is inconvenient for the ships to start from Virginia in April, for, the frosts commonly lasting from December to the end of February or the middle of March, the planters cannot then strip or pack their tobacco. In the month of March there are always dry north-west winds and the rivers are frozen up so that no sloops or boats can go to work in fitting tobacco aboard the ships which was [*sic*] ready before frost set in. The fleet therefore could not be ready to set sail in April.

"That it is the most improper month for a fleet to sail out of the country by reason the air then begins to be warm and the fogs fall in with small rains, which prepares the tobacco for stripping and packing that was so dry some months before that it could not be handled." Stripping of tobacco in winter occasions great damage and hazard. [*Details.*] The end of May or June is the best time for the merchant ships to set out from Virginia. If much tobacco is left in the West Indies its price will fall so low that it will not be worth cultivating, and the planters will betake themselves to raising sheep, hemp and flax and to grow corn for supply of the West Indies and Madeira Islands, as they have formerly done. This would lessen our woollen and other manufactures at home and prejudice the shipping trade.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book 240*, pp. 40-43.

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30 Nov. John Colson, of Winchester.

Served in the Earl of Oxford's troop of Guards as a trooper for twelve years, until in 1701 "by reason of several wounds and bruises which happened to him at the Boyn in Flanders*" he became unfit for service. Is very poor.

Prays for an almsman's place in the Cathedral Church of Winchester.

Also note of recommendation of petitioner by the Dean and Prebendaries of Winchester.

30 November, Whitehall. Granted.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 240, p. 46.

DECEMBER, 1702.

1 Dec. The Inhabitants of Carbonear, in the Bay of Conception, in Newfoundland.

They are in daily fear of the neighbouring French and those of Canady, who are near them. In the late war they were attacked by the French and their property and dwellings destroyed. Nevertheless they betook themselves to an island and there defended themselves against their enemies. They have bought guns and ammunition for defending themselves in one of the islands, but have had to leave many of their goods behind them, as Captain William Caldwell can certify.—*Pray* for protection of their harbour to be considered.

1 December, Whitehall. Ref. Commissioners of Trade and Plantations.—*Ibid*, p. 45.

2 Dec. Elizabeth Gillam.

Prays for a pardon for her brother, Robert Bowsher, who twelve years ago killed John Barry, a foreigner and servant of the Trumpeter. Bowsher was very drunk at the time [*details*] and is a respectable man and went to church on week days as well as Sundays. He had no malice against the man he killed and petitioner paid for his burial. *Details*.

2 December, Whitehall. The Attorney or Solicitor General to consider and report whether Bowsher's outlawry for murder should be reversed and he pardoned.—*Ibid*, p. 49.

6 Dec. Hoogan Swansden.

By violent prosecution of his wife and her relations, he is convicted for forcibly marrying her (she being an heiress), against her will, whereas he had her full and free consent, "but the petitioner's witnesses being kept out of Court by violence that could prove the same," . . . he was found guilty before the Court of Queen's Bench. And in regard his wife in her evidence against the petitioner did deny her consent, and in her evidence against Sarah Boynton did tacitly and almost plainly confess it.

* Flanders is written as if it was a mistaken copy of "Ireland."

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He *prays* for time till the Queen considers the case or for time to make his peace with God.

6 December, Whitehall. Ref. Chief Justice Holt—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 239, p. 45.

12 Dec. John Provost, Merchant.

He is one of those who imported wines from San Sebastian's in 1700. These were admitted to composition by the then Lords of the Treasury, they having paid in all above 3,000*l.* Petitioner paid for his share in one ship 2,900*l.*

Some time afterwards the Attorney General brought other informations against the petitioner and the other wine merchants for the like sort of wines coming into their hands in 1699. The petitioner was tried first and a verdict was obtained against him for 1,690*l.* and a judgment was entered thereon. Petitioner and the rest of the wine merchants begged the then Lords of the Treasury that process might be stopped, they having understood that the fine previously imposed covered all offences committed up to the time of its imposition. Their lordships, however, amerced the wine merchants, for the wine imported in 1699, 4*l.* per tun. To this all the importers, and your petitioner, submitted.

The Commissioners of Customs, though inclined to relieve petitioner, say they cannot admit him to pay 4*l.* a tun, as judgment* has been obtained and entered against him, and he cannot, therefore, be relieved by law.

Prays that the matter may be referred to the Attorney General for his opinion and report whether the said judgment may be discharged by law and that, if it may, he be directed to acknowledge satisfaction on the record, petitioner first paying 4*l.* a tun as other merchants have done for the like offence, and the charges of the Customs; and for further or other relief.

12 December, Whitehall. Ref. Lord High Treasurer.—*Ibid.*, pp. 45-7.

14 Dec. Godfrey Bosville of Gunthwaite, in Yorkshire.

King [Charles] I, by patents dated 8 June, 1642, granted to Elias Midhope and his heirs a market to be held on every Tuesday and a fair for three days yearly on the vigil, day and morrow of St. Barnaby the Ax [Apostle] within the manor of Penningsall, now called Pennyston, in Yorkshire. Petitioner is now seised to him and his heirs of this manor. The fair and market have not been held for many years, to the great prejudice of the local inhabitants and the counties adjoining; and their continuance will be no damage to the Queen or any of her subjects. About 28 October, 1699, petitioner applied to King William III for a regrant, and the then Attorney General recommended, after a writ of *ad quod damnum* had issued and been returned [*details* as to inquiry by sheriff &c.] that the regrant might be made. The petition, reference and report are lost, but the return and

* The text reads "employment," evidently a mistake by the copying clerk.

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the writ remain filed in the Court of Chancery, and a true copy of the petition, reference and report are entered in the then Attorney General's books. *Prays* for a regrant—the market to be held on Thursdays and the fair on 10, 11 and 12 June, for selling and buying of cattle, corn, and other goods in the manor and town of Pennyston.

14 December, Whitehall. Ref. Attorney General.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 239, pp. 47–9.

17 Dec. Thomas Wilson, Vicar of Bakewell, Derbyshire.

Bakewell is a very large parish and its endowments only 40*l.* a year. It is too big for one man to manage, and petitioner is anxious to annex to it certain lands at Taddington, in Bakewell, held of the manor of High Peak, and worth only 24*l.* a year. *Prays* for a licence in mortmain to authorise this annexation and that of other lands not exceeding 60*l.* a year in value.

17 December, Whitehall. Ref. Attorney or Solicitor General.—*Ibid*, p. 50.

Same. John Evans.

He served the late King in his naval force as commander in post from 10 July, 1691, to the end of the last war. He was then recalled from New York, in which province he had attended five years till the arrival of the Earl of Bellomont as Governor, who conceived a prejudice against petitioner, and committed some unwarrantable actions against him for bringing home his predecessor without his [the Earl's] leave. The Earl laid several false informations against the petitioner before the late King, who, without hearing the petitioner, ordered the Lords of the Admiralty not to employ him. Petitioner went then into the East India Company's service, and, returning [from the East], found the throne filled to his great satisfaction. He applied for employment, and was told that the late King's order was an obstacle to him.

Prays that he "may be heard to" the Earl of Bellomont's charges and that, being acquitted of these, he may be [held] qualified to serve the Queen.

17 December, Whitehall. Ref. Prince's Council.—*Ibid*, pp. 50, 51.

19 Dec. John Conyers.

It will be a great benefit to the city of London and an accommodation to the county of Sussex and not to the prejudice of the Queen, or any of her subjects, if her Majesty will grant a monthly market to the petitioner for the sale of live cattle to be held at East Grinstead, which lies within the said county in the road to London. *Prays* for such a grant, the market to be held on the first Wednesday of every month.

19 December, Whitehall. Ref. Attorney or Solicitor General.—*Ibid*, p. 51.

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19 Dec. Charles Carter.

Carter, who is first lieutenant on her Majesty's ship *Grafton*, has been thirty years in the Navy. In 1690 he was commissioned a 2nd lieutenant of the *Duchess*, and was in active service all last summer, and for some time had command of a French prize, *Le Firme*, of 70 guns, taken at Vigo. Whilst in command of her (for six days pending the appointment of a captain) he had great trouble with the seamen, who were running about her with lights. Had he not been very watchful, she might have been burnt after her capture. Petitioner was also at the late expedition to Cadiz, and was four days and nights in active service getting the men and horses across the two rivers, with very little food. Owing to exposure there he has had his sight and hearing impaired and has such dizziness in his head that he is unfit for further service. He *prays* for superannuation for which Sir C. Shovell recommended him.

19 December, Whitehall. Ref. to the Prince's Council, who shall report to him on it. His Royal Highness may then make such provision for the petitioner as he thinks fit.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book 240*, pp. 47, 48.

William Sharpe.

He served on several British ships during the late war and especially on board the *Assistance*, under command of Captain Phiney Bowles, wherein he lost his left leg in 1694. He sends certificates [*details*] of his service and good behaviour. He has been very ill, and he and his family are reduced to poverty.

Prays for the next vacant almsman's place in the cathedral at Oxford.

21 December, Whitehall. Granted. Bill accordingly.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book 239*, pp. 52, 53.

22 Dec. Henry Benning.

Was servant to King Charles II as scourer of the side kitchen and doorkeeper of the Queen's privy kitchen. Has now no employment. Wife and four children. Very poor. Asks for a pension.

Also note by Sir Stephen Fox certifying that Benning was employed as alleged, with details.

22 December, Whitehall. Ref. Board of Green Cloth to do as they think fit.—*S.P. Dom., Entry Book 240*, p. 50.

24 Dec. Margaret Moss, widow.

Her husband was killed in service at Limerick and left five small children. Very poor. Late King granted her 20*l.* a year pension in England. As this was her only living she had to live in Ireland the better to procure food for herself and poor family out of her small allowance.

Prays for continuance of her former pension and that it be paid out of the Irish revenue.

24 December, Whitehall. Ref. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—*Ibid.*, p. 51.

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TABLE IX.

SCOTTISH WARRANTS AND COMMISSIONS.

These are entries of Royal Warrants to the Lord Chancellor and Privy Council of Scotland, or to the Lord Chancellor alone, or to the Lord Chancellor and Commissioners of the Treasury of Scotland, or some other high officers in Scotland, conveying the Royal Orders in various matters. Sometimes the warrant and the docquet thereof are both entered, sometimes the warrant alone and sometimes the docquet alone. Where the warrant or warrant and docquet are entered the fact is not repeated; but where the docquet alone is entered this is shewn to the reader by the insertion of the word "Docket" at the head of the entry. All the entries are from *S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book* 18; so this fact is not repeated, but reference to the page alone is made. This book contains also several lists of Commissions in Scottish regiments, which are placed with the other Scotch warrants. The Table also contains a few Royal letters addressed directly to particular persons and not framed in the form of warrants. These are entered in this table as "Royal letters" or simply as "The Queen to" &c.

The first few Scottish letters or warrants are placed in the body of the Calendar [see above pp. 1-3, 10, 13, 15], as they are of special importance and afford the reader an example of the kind of letter which was sent to Scotland at this date; but later all Scottish warrants, except a few of special importance which do not lend themselves to tabular treatment, are reserved for this table at the end of the year. When the docquet only is entered, it does not shew to whom the full warrant was addressed: but warrants for the Great Seal would properly be addressed to the Chancellor as Keeper thereof. Unless otherwise stated all the documents are dated from St. James'.

8 Mar. Earl of Marchmont, Commissioner of General Assembly.

To continue to follow in all things the late King's instructions.
P. 97.

25 Mar. Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, Keeper of Holyrood Palace.

Announces the appointment of the Duke of Queensberry as Royal Commissioner. *Directs* that the keys of the Royal "apartment" and such other lodgings as shall be thought fit for his accommodation be handed to him, or to any having his order.
P. 101.

10 Apr. Docquets.

(1) In favour of Sir Robert Gordon, of Gordonstown. For a charter granting to him his heirs male or assigns all the towns and lands of Garbatyes and Oldmire with the mill and pertments in the sheriffdom of Elgin and Forres, of Eli and Inchberrie with their pertments in the same, proceeding on the resignation of Mr. Andrew and Archibald Geddes, younger and elder, of Esle,

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S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book 18—cont.

as also the lands of Earnside, lying within the parish of Alves, and sheriffdom aforesaid, the town and lands of Ordies with a mill and pertments lying in the said shire with a tack of the teynds great and small of the lands of (*blank*) and a fifth part of the land of Dundarcus with the salmon fishing in the water of Spey; also the town and lands of Dangyies, and Inchlyon and town and lands of Easter Ortoun, Meckle and Little Forps and Inchberry, all lying in the same sheriffdom proceeding upon a decree of adjudication pronounced by the Lords of Session against John Cuming of Earnside in favour of the said Sir Robert for payment to him of the sums above* mentioned. These lands are to be annexed by Sir Robert's estate and barony of Gordonstown with a change of the holding of the same from simple to taxed ward for payment of the taxed duties to be inserted in the blanks of this signature by the Commissioners of the Exchequer; and giving for the other lands adjudged the few and blench farms and other duties paid for the same before the said adjudication. The Queen ordains the lands to be redeemable by Cuming or his heirs on payment of the sums for which they were adjudged, with interest. Pp. 104, 105.

(2) In favour of Bryce Whitford, of Dunduff. The lands to be mentioned in the charter are the eight pound land of Dunduff, the corn mill thereof, and teynds, and pertments, the lands of Cloncaird with the manor place, salmon fishing, woods and pertments including the mayns of Cloncaird Barneill and Glensyd with their pertments, the 40 shilling land of Kirkland of Mayboll called Kirkbryd with the houses and other pertments formerly the property of John, Lord Bargany or John Whitford, who resigned them into the hands of the Lords of Exchequer in Scotland for reinfestment to Bryce Whitford. *Other details.* Pp. 104-6.

10 Ap. Commissioners of the Treasury.

We have considered the report of the state of the arms and ammunition, forts and magazines transmitted by you in obedience to the order of King William III. It shows the arms to be out of order and insufficient, and the quantity of ammunition to be small. For defence of our Kingdom against invasion, and for its safety in case of internal commotions, we think it right that these forts should be strong. Repair and make fit for service such arms as are there, and provide the castle and forts with powder &c., and provision them for some months; and pay for the same out of any funds in Scotland which are in hand. Pp. 103-104.

10 Ap. Notes of Commissions under the Queen's hand and signet.

James Ker to be a lieutenant in Lord Jedburgh's Dragoons.

Robert Cunningham to be Quartermaster of the same.

James Ramsay to be Commissary of the Artillery Company in place of Colin Ramsay, who has demitted that trust. Colin Ramsay to be lieutenant in Colonel Ferguson's regiment. P. 106.

* *i.e.* in the full grant of which this is a docquet.

1702.

S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book 18—cont.

5 May. Chancellor and Chancery.

To pass letters patent convening Parliament on 26 May next at Edinburgh, and saying that the Queen, prevented by pressure of business from going to Scotland, has appointed James, Duke of Queensberry, to represent her person and bear her authority during the ensuing session and in all matters for the peace of the Church and country, with as full powers as any previous holders of the office. The commission to last from the day of , till recalled by the Queen, without prejudice to any other commission or command held by the Duke, which shall continue during the currency of this commission. To pass the Great Seal *per saltum* without passing any other seal or register.

The date of commencement left blank. Pp. 107, 108, 109.

[About same.]

Commissioners of the Treasury.

Recites the fact of the Duke of Queensberry's nomination as Commissioner for the meeting of Parliament. *Proceeds* :—You shall pay him out of your revenue there 25*l.* a day from [blank] till Parliament meets on 9 June, and 50*l.* a day during the said session of Parliament, and 25*l.* after the session is over till his commission is determined.

The date left blank, but *see* foregoing. Pp. 109, 110.

[About same.]

Same.

Ordering them to pay the Duke of Queensberry 3,500*l.* for the expense of his equipage and journey to Scotland as Commissioner for the session of Parliament.

Date left blank, but *see* last but one. Pp. 110, 111.

[About same.]

High Commissioner of Scotland.

The office of Lord High Treasurer is now in Commission. An Act of Parliament provides that the number of officers of State who are to have place in Parliament should not exceed the number of eight, even though at same time, more than eight persons may be employed in the execution of the said office. As it is reasonable that there should be one named to appear and act as Treasurer in the ensuing session of Parliament, we nominate Alexander, Lord Montgomery, to hold that place, and vote during the session.

Date left blank, but *see* foregoing. P. 111.

[About same.]

Same.

Notifying the appointment of Lord Secretary Seafield to act as Secretary of State during the coming session of Parliament.

Date left blank, but *see* foregoing. P. 112.

3-5 May.

Notes of Commissions in the Army.*

James Levingston to be cornet of Viscount Teviot's troop in his regiment of Dragoons. Dated 3 May.

* These entries are grouped together in the Warrant Book.

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S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book 18—cont.

Gideon Keith to be lieutenant in Lieut.-Colonel Lord John Hay's troop in Viscount Teviot's Dragoons.

Charles Preston to be cornet of Major Preston's troop in the same.

— MacDougall to be cornet of Captain Stuart's troop in same.

— Skeen to be lieutenant in Captain Young's troop in same.

Maurice Hill to be cornet in the same company and regiment.

The above dated St. James', May 4.

Captain Henry Borthwick to be captain of the company formerly Captain George Murray's in Colonel Ferguson's regiment.

Henry Moncreife to be ensign of Colonel Ferguson's own company in Ferguson's regiment of Foot, with the precedency of 1 January last.

— Dumber to be ensign in Major Borthwick's company in Ferguson's regiment.

Blank commission for an adjutant to Colonel Ferguson.

The above dated St. James', 5 May. Pp. 112, 113.

5 May.

Chancellor and Commissioners of the Treasury.

To state and pay all the arrears due to Robert Pringle as under-secretary, and to those in his office; and 300*l.* due to him for attending King William whilst he was in Holland last summer. Their present attendance in this place makes it necessary that they should be paid promptly. This payment to take preference over all others. For security of this payment, Pringle shall have assigned to him the rents of the Royal lordship of Fife or of Ettrick forest. *Details.* Pp. 113, 114.

5 May.

Chancellor and Directors of the Royal Chancellery in favour of the Duke of Queensberry.

Recites that there is a vacancy of the post of one of her Majesty's Secretaries of State for Scotland, owing to the demission of the Earl of Hyndford, and the desirability that persons of known integrity, loyalty and ability should hold the high offices of State in Scotland. *Orders* patents to be prepared &c. appointing the Duke of Queensberry, one of the Secretaries of State for Scotland, "co-principal and co-junct" with Lord Secretary Seafield. The Duke shall have half the fees, dues, privileges &c. due to the place and a pension of 1,000*l.* a year. He is to share with Lord Secretary Seafield the right of receiving, intromitting with him and keeping all signets of the said kingdom, and to apply the equal half of the benefits and profits thereof to his own use. He is also to have the right of appointing deputs and keepers of the said signets, and of admitting and receiving all clerks and writers to the signet, with all sheriff clerks, and clerks to the peace, within the said kingdom, and of giving them

1702.

S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book 18—cont.

commissions to endure during their lives, and of filling up vacancies and receiving the half fees for so doing. To pass *per saltum*. An elaborate grant. Pp. 114–116.

About*
5 May.

Docquet.

For paying 1,000*l.* a year to the Duke of Queensberry as a Secretary of State. P. 116.

Same.*

Queen's Chamberlain.

The Queen understands that the Earl of Hyndford had, when Secretary of State for Scotland, 400*l.* a year out of the rents of the earldom of Ross, which he gave up on becoming Secretary of State. Directs letters to issue under the Privy Seal giving him this pension to be paid out of the first rents &c. payable out of the said earldom, the lordship of Ardmannoch, and the baronies of Delny and Meddat. Payment at Whitsuntide and Martinmas by the Queen's Chamberlain, who receives these rents and who shall be allowed the same on his account to the Exchequer. Pp. 117, 118.

5 May.

Blank commissions for two lieutenants in Brigadier Maitland's regiment of Foot. P. 118.

Same.

Docquets.

1. Grant to John Pringle, Advocate, and the heirs males of his body, which failing to his heirs or assigns, of all the lands and place of the forest steid of Hayning with the pertments, with that part of those lands commonly called the commony of Selkirk allocate to pertain to the said lands of Hayning by a decreet arbitral for dividing the said commony, the ground on which the mill, kiln and sheilling hill of Hayning stood, with the ground whereon the water gate and cluse of the said mill was ; all in the parish and sheriffdom of Selkirk ; proceeding of the resignation of Andrew Riddell, of Hayning. These letters also contain a new gift and an erection of the whole into a barony, called the barony of Hayning. To be held at a yearly rent of £Sc.25, doubling the same on the entry of each heir. To pass under the Great Seal.

There is a blank in the letter, which shall be filled up by the Commissioners of the Exchequer, of the sum by which the Queen will tax the benefit of the marriage of any heirs succeeding in the lands. The Queen accepts the marriage fee and the annual rent of 25*l.* in lieu of all duties. Great Seal. Pp. 118, 119.

2. In favour of Dame Elizabeth Urquhart, Lady Gight. She is the widow of Sir George Gordon, of Gight, Baronet. The warrant is for a grant under the Great Seal to her and her heirs or assigns heritably of all the lands and mains of Ardlogie with the pertments lying in the parish of Fyvie and sheriffdom of Aberdeen, the town and lands of Priors Miln, Kirktown of Fyvie, Petervell, Potterfair, and the weekly market at Fyvie,

* Undated, but entered next to other entries of this date.

1702.

S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book 18—cont.

Mary-dikes, Brugend and Bawnsdale with their teynds and pertments all in the said sherifffdom, proceeding on a decree obtained at her instance against Elizabeth Gordon, sister to the deceased Adam Gordon, sometime of Ardlogie, and John Carmichael, surgeon in Edinburgh, her husband. The letters also contain a *novo damus* of the said lands for the former duties. *Other details.* P. 119.

3. In favour of Gilbert Stuart, Merchant of Edinburgh. For passing to him all goods and gear which pertained to Charles Dallas, vintner, of Edinburgh, who on 25 March was declared a rebel at the instance of Edward Burd, merchant. To pass under the Privy Seal. P. 120.

4. For making [*blank*] Commissary of the Commissariat of Lanark for life. Usual fees &c. Right to appoint a deputy, substitutes &c. [*details*]. Privy Seal. P. 120.

5. For the grant of a baronetcy to be passed to Sir George Sooty and the heirs males of this body *per saltum* under the Great Seal. Pp. 120, 121.

6 May. Chancellor and Chancellery.

Great Seal granting the office of Keeper of the Queen's Privy Seal in Scotland to William, Marquis of Annandale, in the room of the Duke of Queensberry, now a Secretary of State. He shall have precedence next after the President of the Council of Scotland. All usual honours, privileges and duties &c. Power to appoint deputies and clerks. Favourable clauses. Pp. 121-2.

Same. Privy Seal for a payment of 1,000*l.* a year to the Marquis of Annandale as Keeper of the Privy Seal in Scotland. Pp. 122-3.

12 May. Chancellor and Privy Council.

To issue a proclamation adjourning the meeting of the Scottish Parliament from 26 May to 9 June next. P. 126.

Commissioners of the Scotch Treasury.

Authorising them to pay 616*l.* to Archibald, Duke of Argyle, for arms "brought here" [probably "bought here"] and furnished to "our troop of Guards." P. 126.

Chancellor and Commissioners of the Treasury.

We understand that the royal apartment at Holyrood which the Duke of Queensberry is to occupy as Commissioner during the session of the Scottish Parliament is much out of repair. Give orders for repairing it and that of the Under Keeper of our palace, that the same may be ready in due time to accommodate the Duke of Queensberry. You may expend what is necessary for this purpose. P. 127.

Same.

To assign to John, Master of Stair, what remains unpaid of the fines imposed on Sir Thomas Kennedy and Sir William Binning in the year [*blank*]. He may pursue for them. P. 127.

1702.

S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book 18—cont.

12 May.

Chancellor and Commissioners of the Treasury.

Our troop of Guards attends during the session of the Scotch Parliament at Edinburgh, and forage is dearer there than elsewhere in Scotland. Agree with the Commissaries to our forces for forage for the troop and pay them what you think reasonable. P. 128.

Chancellor and Privy Council.

For proclaiming war against France and Spain. "The preservation of the liberties and balance of Europe . . . obliged our late royal brother . . . to enter into solemn treaties of alliance with the Emperor of Germany, the States General of the United Provinces and other princes and potentates for reducing the exorbitant power of France and for their mutual defence against the French King's unjust usurpations and encroachments," he having taken possession of the greatest part of the Spanish dominions with his arms, seized the Spanish West Indies and most important ports in Spain by his fleet. He has stopped liberty of commerce and declared the pretended Prince of Wales to be King of England, Scotland and Ireland and has "influenced Spain to concur with him in this indignity."

Our Scotch subjects feel these injuries much and have suffered in their trade at the hands of France and Spain. Publish a declaration of war against France and Spain accordingly in the usual way. Pp. 128-129.

Same.

For arrest of Captain Simon Fraser. He has been guilty of many crimes. P. 130.

Chancellor and Commissioners of the Treasury.

For paying 500*l.* to Lord Secretary Hyndford. Lord Hyndford* is going to Scotland with his whole family, which will be an expense to him, and has also had expense in repairing "his apartment of our House at Whitehall." Pp. 131-2.

Same.

For paying 500*l.* to Lord Secretary Seafield. He is going to Scotland in the Queen's service during the ensuing session of Parliament. P. 132.

Royal letters in favour of William Carstairs.

The Queen knows that King William by a commission dated 26 February, 169*9*, nominated Carstairs to be one of his chaplains in ordinary in Scotland, with the usual fees, and especially all fees belonging to the Chapel Royal, and that this was ratified on 28 Feb., 169*3*. The Queen is willing that Mr. Carstairs should continue in that place, and makes the appointment accordingly,

* Also spelt "Hindford."

1702.

S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book 18—cont.

12 May. with all the accustomed rents, few duties, teind duties &c., at any time belonging to the Chapel Royal [*details*], comprehending thereinto the abbacies of Cross-Regal and Dundrennan, with power to grant tacks of teynds and other casualties belonging to the said Chapel Deanery or Sub-Deanery* not exceeding nineteen years. *Full grant* of right to pursue for vindicating the rights, rents &c. of the Chaplaincy and Deanery. Pp. 132-3.

Docquet.

For a gift of the office of one of her Majesty's chaplains in ordinary to David Blair, with all the usual fees and 50*l.* a year. Privy Seal. P. 133.

Chancellor and Commissioners of the Treasury.

William Cochran of Ferguslie represents to us how much he has lost in collecting the two years' poll imposed by Parliament in 1689, and that the rules prescribed for making the said poll effectual have not been observed, and that he has paid 16,500*l.*, which is 6,300*l.* more than the books returned to the Treasury amount to. He prays that he may have the benefit of the prescribed rules, or be recommended to Parliament for legal redress, and, in the meantime, for stay of further execution.

"... Sist or stop all further diligence, real or personal," against Cochran, till either his case be considered in Parliament or our further pleasure known. P. 134.

Royal Letters† in favour of James Mackenzie.

Besides the ordinary clerks of the Exchequer and the Keeper of the Register of Signatures in Scotland, there has always been a clerk appointed for serving her Majesty's Treasury or Commissioners of Treasury and for keeping their records and warrants and clearing of their accounts. This office is now held by Sir Thomas Moncreife, one of the principal clerks of the Exchequer, who, by reason of his age, wants to have some one joined with him in his office. The Queen is pleased (with the advice and consent of the Commissioners of the Treasury and of the Commissioners of the Exchequer in Scotland) to appoint James Mackenzie, son of Viscount Tarbat, to hold the place jointly with Moncreife. They shall receive the usual fees jointly and the longer liver of them shall have the office alone. *Favourable clauses.* Privy Seal. Pp. 135-6.

* See Story's Life of Carstairs (1874), p. 272.

† The entries which I style "Royal Letters" are not (as entered) directed to anybody and generally contain no words of warranty; so I cannot class them as "Royal Warrants." The latter, as the text shows, are directed to some official or officials and have always words of warranty at the end. But even the "Royal Letters" are called "Warrants" in the docquets or short abstracts, which, in many cases, are added at the end of the entry.—*Ed.*

1702.

S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book 18—cont.

12 May. Lyon King of Arms.

Sir Archibald Primerose, of Carington, Knight and Baronet, was clerk to the Council Register and Rolls of Scotland, *temp.* Charles II, and was by King Charles made Lord Justice General of Scotland. In testimony of his services there was assigned to him, in addition to his paternal coat of arms, a double treasure flowered and counterflowered with flowers-de-lis as in the Royal Arms of Scotland, as appears by a warrant of his arms under the hand of Sir Charles Areskine of Cambo, sometime Lyon King of Arms. King William conferred a Viscounty on Sir Archibald's son, for his encouragement. The warrant to carry the double treasure has, we are informed, "fallen aside so as it cannot be found," and Lyon is not "in freedom or use" of confirming such privileges unless a warrant is produced to him. We approve and renew the warrant granted *temp.* Charles II, and authorise Lyon to "matriculate" the same in the registers of his office and to give proper extracts therefrom to all persons concerned. Pp. 136, 137.

Chancellor and Commissioners of the Treasury.

Confirming and desiring the execution of a letter in favour of Lord Forbes written by the late King on 25 April, 1700. It has never yet had any effect. P. 137.

Royal Letters in favour of Patrick Thomson of Dininno.

The Queen is informed that Thomson, who killed John Adamson, servant to ———, did so without any premeditation and upon great provocation. There had been a quarrel between them, but others in the company had appeased it, when Adamson, in fury, thinking his master had been affronted, attacked Thomson with a "Kain," and Thomson was forced, in self-defence, to draw his sword. Thomson has obtained "letters of slaines" from the two brothers and nearest of kin of the deceased, who, for themselves and their kindred, express Thomson's peaceable disposition, and discharge him for their part. A letter of remission is to be passed under the Great Seal of Scotland pardoning Thomson. *Clauses for execution.* The pardon to be read most favourably. Pp. 138, 139.

Chancellor and Commissioners of the Treasury.

Sir Alexander Bruce has represented to us his losses incurred in 1693 and 1694, when he foraged the troop of Guards who were in Edinburgh in time of Parliament, and foraged the troops then in Scotland on English pay. These things he did by order of the Government, outside his contract, and on assurance of repayment by the then Lords of the Treasury. He has not yet been paid.

Examine and report on his accounts, and say out of which fund he may best be paid, and meantime take no steps to recover the 1,600*l.* found due from him to us for his intromissions with the funds of the aforesaid two years. P. 139.

1702.

S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book 18—cont.

12 May.

Chancellor and Directors of the Chancery.

For a Great Seal pardoning Colin, Earl of Balcarres, from all crimes of treason by and through his going to France during the late wars and staying there after the time prescribed for the return of her Majesty's subjects, and for all seditious or treasonous acts or words done or spoken by him against her Majesty's person or government. *Clauses for execution.* The pardon to be read most favourably. Pp. 140, 141.

Docquet &c. in favour of Captain Johnstown.

For a letter similar to foregoing. The treasons alleged are : going into France (*as in foregoing*), associating with rebels and general acts of treason. P. 141.

Royal Letters in favour of [*blank*].

Appointing him (with the consent of the Scotch Treasury and Exchequer) to the posts of one of the ordinary macers before the Lords of the Privy Council, Exchequer and Commissions and a serjeant-at-arms, which are vacant in the Queen's hands by the demission of George Weir. All usual fees including an annual fee of 50*l.* The Lords of the Privy Council, Exchequer and Commissions to admit him and administer to him the usual oath for faithful administration. *Beneficial clauses.* Privy Seal. Pp. 142-3.

Commissioners of the Treasury.

The pension of 200*l.* a year granted by the late King to Alexander, Earl of Eglintoun, has not been made effectual to him owing to the burdens on the fund out of which it was to be paid. Pay him 200*l.* out of the first and readiest of our revenues, and repay yourselves out of the revenue from the Bishops' rents, on which that pension was originally charged. P. 143.

Royal Letters in favour of Sir Colin Campbell of Aberuchell.

Sir Colin, who is one of the Senators of the College of Justice, suffered (together with his vassals and tenants) by depredations of the "Highland rebels" before King William's accession. Letters to pass the Privy Seal of Scotland granting him 100*l.* a year out of the revenue during pleasure. *Details. Favourable clauses.* P. 144.

Commissioners of the Treasury in favour of — Stuart of Castle Stuart.

Docquet. For a pension of 100*l.* a year to him. P. 145.

Similar warrant. Blank. P. 145.

Similar Warrants.

For 10*l.* to Richard Godard. Pp. 144 and 145.

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S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book 18—cont.

12 May. For 100*l.* to the late Bishops of [blanks]. Six warrants, all blank. Pp. 146–148.

Commission to Major-General George Ramsay.

To command all the forces raised or employed for service in Scotland, whether standing forces or militia. All officers to obey him. P. 149.

Same to the Duke of Argyle to be Major-General of the forces in Scotland. All officers to obey him. Pp. 149, 150.

Same to and to be a Brigadier-General and Physician-General of the forces in Scotland. *Two warrants.* Pp. 150, 151.

Commissioners of the Treasury (Docquet).

For a letter to be passed under the Privy Seal of Scotland discharging the Duke of Argyle and his heirs and successors of all “few blench and teynd duties, taxed ward duties, tacks duties and other duties, kanis (?) customs, rents and casualties” payable to the Queen in respect of his lordships &c. lands, heritable offices &c., and contained in the *reddendo* of his charters for the “crops and years of God 1700 and 1701,” excepting the dues payable to the late Bishops. *Clauses for execution.* Pp. 151, 152.

Chancellor and Chancery.

For a letter to pass the Great Seal of Scotland appointing the Earl of Seafield one of the two Secretaries of State for Scotland during pleasure. He is to have half of all the fees, profits, &c., pertaining to the office, 1,000*l.* a year, the right to present all gifts and warrants for her Majesty’s signature, to receive half the fees paid for such signatures, to keep all the signets of Scotland and half the fees arising therefrom and from appointment of deputs and keepers of the signets, admission and reception of writers to the signet, sheriff clerks, and clerks of the peace, and commissioning them, and admitting new officers whenever any vacancy occurs in any of these offices. *Favourable clauses.* To pass the Great Seal *per saltum.* Pp. 152, 153.

Same for the Earl of Seafield (Docquet).

For 1,000*l.* a year, to be paid half-yearly at Whitsuntide and Martinmas commencing at next Whitsuntide. P. 153.

Chancellor and Commissioners of the Treasury.

There is one vacancy in your body owing to the promotion of the Marquis of Annandale to be Keeper of the Privy Seal. We have settled to appoint [blank] to that place, and authorise and command you to admit and receive him accordingly, administering the oath to him, &c. P. 154.

1702.

S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book 18—cont.

12 May.

Also Docquet of Warrant for paying the above officer 500*l.* a year. Privy Seal. P. 154.

Lords Secretaries Seafield and Hyndford.

Directing them, out of the levy money now in their hands by order of King William III, to pay 1,872*l.* to the Earl of Hyndford as his proportion for levying a regiment of dragoons of six troops, each troop paid at the rate of 12*l.* for each dragoon, and 729*l.* to the Earl of Mar for his proportion for levying a regiment of foot of nine companies and 27 sentinels, each company, at the rate of 3*l.* per sentinel and 729*l.* to the Master of Strathnaver for the same, and to [blank] Hart 30*l.* for the expenses of his journey at the Queen's command into Scotland. P. 155.

Chancellor and Commissioners of the Treasury.

To pay Major-General Ramsay, the newly appointed Commander in Chief of the forces in Scotland, as the one Major-General for whom pay is allowed in the Scotch establishment. Discontinue payment to Viscount Teviot as a Major-General and give that pay to General Ramsay as from to-day. The pay to General Ramsay is given in place of a pension formerly granted to him, which is hereby recalled. P. 155.

Royal letters in favour of Viscount Teviot.

Consequential on the foregoing. Orders letters to pass the Privy Seal for granting, and grants a pension of 672*l.* to Viscount Teviot in lieu of the pay as a Major-General in the establishment, which he has hitherto been receiving. Payable at Whitsuntide and Martinmas during pleasure. P. 156.

Commission to William, Lord Forbes.

To be first colonel of the troop of Grenadier Guards which has been established and ordered to be raised in Scotland. P. 157.

Commission to Colonel George Mckgill to be second colonel of the troop of Grenadier Guards mentioned in the foregoing. Pp. 157-8.

Similar Commissions to William Murry and others.

Murry to be first captain and the others [*names blank*] to be second captain, first lieutenant, and second lieutenant and cornet of the aforesaid troop. Four Commissions, Pp. 158-160.

Similar Commission to John, Master of Stair.

To be second lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of Guards in Scotland of which Major-General George Ramsay is colonel; also to be captain of a company of the said regiment with precedence as a colonel. Pp. 161-2.

1702.

S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book 18—cont.

12 May. Also notes of blank commissions for a lieutenancy in the Guards, an ensigncy in the same, a captaincy in Brigadier James Maitland's regiment, and a lieutenancy in Captain William Grant's company appointed for securing the peace of the Highlands in Colonel Archibald Row's regiment. P. 161.

The Queen to the Chancellor and Privy Council of Scotland.

We have granted commissions for raising a regiment of dragoons and two regiments of foot in place of those sent to Holland, and it is necessary for our service that they should be raised as promptly as possible. Give all due encouragement to the colonels and officers for making their several complements by allowing them to beat drums or take any other method that may be effectual, the same being consistent with law. We have thought fit to add a second lieutenant-colonel, with a company, to the regiment of Foot Guards. For the establishment we have ordered that the companies of the two new foot regiments consist of only 27 men. Give orders to take a man from each company of Brigadier Maitland's regiment and deliver them with their arms to [blank], whom we have appointed lieutenant-colonel and captain of this additional company. Pp. 161-2.

Commissioners of the Treasury.

Mentions the raising of three new regiments as in foregoing, and directs that they be paid as if they were in the last establishment, deducting only from the pay of each company of the two foot regiments the payment of one sentinel, and also [that of] one man from each company of Brigadier Maitland's regiment.

Proceeds :—We have decided to add to our regiment of Foot Guards a second lieutenant-colonel with a company. Pay them at the rates of the first lieutenant-colonel and a company. *Details*. P. 162.

Commission to John, Earl of Hyndford.

To be colonel of the regiment of dragoons ordered to be raised in Scotland and captain of a troop in that regiment. P. 163.

Same to Lieutenant-Colonel George Wishart.

To be lieutenant-colonel in the new regiment of dragoons of which Lord Hyndford is commissioned colonel. Pp. 163-4.

Similar Commissions or Notes of Commissions as follows in the same regiment of Dragoons.

[Blank] to be major. [Blank] to be quartermaster. Four blank commissions for captains. Five blank commissions for lieutenants. Six blank commissions for cornets. Pp. 164-6.

Similar Commissions or Notes.

To the Earl of Mar to be colonel of one of the new regiments of foot to be raised in Scotland and a captain therein.

1702.

S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book 18—cont.

12 May.

Blank commission for a lieutenant-colonel in the Earl of Mar's new regiment of foot, to be raised in Scotland.

Commission to Captain Charles Douglas to be major in the Earl of Mar's regiment. Also notes of the following :—

Six blank commissions for captains in same.

One blank commission for captain-lieutenant of the Earl of Mar's own company and one for a lieutenant of the lieutenant-colonel's company, in same regiment.

One blank commission to be major's lieutenant in the same.

Six blank commissions for lieutenants.

Nine blank commissions for ensigns.

One blank commission for an adjutant. Pp. 166-70.

Similar Commissions.

To the Master of Strathnaver to be colonel of one of the new regiments of foot now to be raised in Scotland.

One blank commission for a lieutenant-colonel, one for a major, and notes of other blank commissions for six captains, a captain-lieutenant, eight lieutenants, nine ensigns, and an adjutant. Pp. 170-3.

Docquet of Warrant.

For a gift of the escheat of Charles Dallas, Vintner in Edinburgh, to Gilbert Stuart, merchant of the same. Dallas was denounced a rebel on 25 March last at the instance of Edward Burd, merchant. Under Privy Seal. P. 174.

Same for a gift in favour of Archibald Hamilton, advocate, of the single escheat of all goods and gear which pertained to Matthew Cumming, merchant in Edinburgh. Cumming has been denounced as a rebel at the instance of [blank]. Under Privy Seal. P. 174.

Same for a grant of the office of clerk and keeper of the cocquet seal within the town and port of Glasgow to [blank]. It is vacant by the death of the last holder [blank]. Under same and in Exchequer. P. 174.

15 May, and 3 and 27 June. See *Calendar* (pp. 68, 99, 143), for important entries.

25 June. The Queen to the Chancellor and Privy Council of Scotland concerning the Earl of Selkirk.

We have just reason to be dissatisfied with the conduct of Charles, Earl of Selkirk, in matters relating to our service, and remove him from his office of Clerk of our Registers and Rolls and from his place in the Privy Council and Exchequer. Intimate this to him. P. 186.

Same. Chancellor and Commissioners of the Treasury.

1. Ordering them to pay 50*l.* to John Wilson, a minister, who is very poor. Pp. 186-7.

1702.

S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book 18—cont.

2. Ordering them to pay Walter Birny, minister, 30*l*. This sum was ordered to be paid him in King William's time, but was not paid. P. 187.

25 June. Royal Letters.

For appointing [blank] to the post of one of the macers before the Lords of the Privy Council, Exchequer and Commissions, vacant by the death of Robert Currie. Pp. 187-8.

15 July.
Windsor.

Docquet.

For a charter to be passed under the Great Seal of Scotland in favour of Robert Forbes of Learnie, advocate, his heirs and assigns, of all the lands and barony of Learnie, also the lands of Pitmurchie and milne thereof, also the lands of Kincardin of Neill, erecting the whole in[to] a barony, bearing a *novo damus* and erection of the said town of Kincardin in[to] a borough of barony, with a change of holding of the said lands of Pitmurchie and milne thereof from simple ward to taxt ward for such duties as the Lords of the Treasury think fit. P. 188.

8 Aug. [See Calendar above, p. 208.]

8 Aug.
Windsor.

Docquets.

1. For a gift under the Privy Seal of Scotland (with the consent of the Treasury and Exchequer) nominating James Baird, W.S., to be, during pleasure, "searcher, tryer, compter, comptroller and register keeper" of all wares and merchandise imported into Scotland liable in payment of bullion. The grant contains a command to the officers of the Customs to give him copies of goods entered and liable in payment of bullion and to make their books patent to him and see their oaths taken upon the verity of these accounts of bullion and that they are just copies of their books of entry and when and where such goods were imported. Salary, 900 marks Scots a year, to be paid out of the fund for paying the officers of the Mint. *Details.* P. 190.

2. For a charter under the Great Seal of Scotland granting to Hugh Rose of Kilravock the lands and baronies of Kilravock and Wester Ravichies, lands of Kinstearie and acres in and about the town of Auldearn, lands of Craighouse, braes and woodhead with the town and lands of Balconie and others lying in Scotland belonging to Rose and resigned by him; at the taxt ward duties, few blench and other duties and services above* specified; with a *novo damus* and confirmation of certain rights of a part of the said lands. P. 190.

3. For a charter under the Great Seal of Scotland granting to James Ferguson, Advocate, all the lands of Pitfour on the resignation of William Morison of Pitfour and on several decrets of adjudication. Contains a *novo damus* with a change of holding

* *i.e.* in the grant (not entered) of which this is a docquet.

1702.

S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book 18—cont.

from ward to taxt ward, for payment of such tack duties for ward, relief and marriage as the Lords of the Treasury think fit. P. 190.

8 Aug.
Windsor.

Blank Commission.

For a brigadier in the troop of Life Guards in the room of Archibald Buchannan, deceased. P. 191.

21 Aug.
Windsor.

Chancellor and Chancery.

To pass a grant under the Great Seal of Scotland appointing Prince George of Denmark Generalissimo of all the forces in Scotland. During pleasure. All usual fees &c. To pass *per saltum*. P. 191.

25 Aug.

Chancellor and Privy Council.

John Fraser, brother to Captain Fraser of Beaufort, and other persons associated with him have committed several insolencies and disorders by convocating our lieges in a hostile manner and burning and pulling down houses belonging to our Lady Dowager of Lovat and her daughter. Contempt of our authority. Must be punished.

Arrest and bring to trial Fraser and his associates, and employ such of our forces as may be necessary to keep order in those parts and protect Lady Lovat, &c. P. 195.

Chancellor and Commissioners of the Treasury.

To pay 200*l.* a year to Sir James Stuart, the Lord Advocate, out of the readiest revenues. He is to lay aside all private practice. Pp. 195, 196.

To pay 100*l.* a year each to William Carmichael and Sir David Dalrymple, the Queen's solicitors, who have offered to take this sum in lieu of all fees usually asked by them. P. 196.

To confirm a tack and chamberlanry to Bernard Mackenzie, minister. For services done amongst the ministers of Scotland he was granted a pension of 100*l.* a year and, by letters of 7 June, 1701, it was ordered that this sum and the arrears of it should be paid and charged on the revenues of the Bishopric of Ross, on which the Chancellor &c. set him a tack and chamberlanry of the said rents. Pp. 196, 197.

To pay 300*l.* to Robert Pringle for his services as under-secretary out of the readiest revenues. P. 197.

Concerning defence of the coasts of Scotland. The Queen understands by her secretaries that the funds given in the last Session of Parliament were given partly for the maintaining and "outreiking" [rigging out] vessels for coast defence in time of war, and that the Commissioners of the Admiralty have given account to H.M.'s secretaries for her information that two frigates, one for the east coast and one for the west, should be "outreiked" as soon as may be, and of what their costs will be.

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S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book 18—cont.

An advance on credit is necessary for this purpose. The Chancellor &c. may allow such encouragement for advances as may be needful. As the biggest of the designed frigates is in bad repair, and like to perish, they shall do their best to prevent this. Pp. 197, 198.

25 Aug.
Windsor.

Chancellor and Chancery.

For a commission for treating of an Union between Scotland and England.

See *Acts of the Parliament of Scotland* (1824), Vol. XI, Appendix, p. 145, where this is given in Latin. Pp. 198-200.

Warrants or Docquets of Warrants to the Commissioners of the Treasury.

To pay 400*l.* to the Earl of Seafield for his expenses in going down to Scotland. P. 206.

Docquet of warrant to ——— to pass a grant of the Sheriffdom of Banff to the Earl of Seafield, with the usual fees &c. He is to receive and pay into the Scottish Treasury all the few duties &c. due from his sheriffdom to the Crown. Great Seal. P. 206.

Docquet of warrant for a similar grant of the Sheriffdom of Forfar to David, Earl of Northesk. P. 207.

Same of a warrant to ——— to pass a letter under the Privy Seal granting 500*l.* to Lord Montgomery as one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. P. 207.

Same for appointing Robert Douglas, brother-german to the Earl of Morton, and Sir Archibald Stuart, Bt., of Burray, Stewards of Orkney and Shetland. Power to hold courts, administer justice, including Admiralty jurisdiction, and nominate officers of the Courts. Great Seal. P. 208.

Same for appointing James Stephan, Usher Deput to the Exchequer, to be keeper of the Council Chamber, furnisher of coal and candle thereto, furnisher of pens, ink, paper, &c., to the Treasury and Exchequer, with power to attend the Court of Admiralty and Commissioners for visitation of Schools and Colleges and those for regulating Trade, and to furnish coal and candles to the said Courts and meetings. Salaries of 50*l.*, 40*l.* and 40*l.* a year and all usual privileges. *Details.* P. 208.

Same for renewing to the present Earl of Kellie of a tack set by King Charles II to the late Alexander, Earl of Kellie, of the mailles, farms, few duties and other sums [*details*] due out of the lands of King's barnes in the Sheriffdom of Fife. The late tack was for the space of three nineteen years after the decease of Sir James Scott of Rossy, then tacksman of the same, and the

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S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book 18—cont.

new tack is to be for the remainder of that term and for three nineteen years next after the expiration of the tack above mentioned. Tack duty of 20*l.Sc.* to be paid to the Queen. Privy Seal. P. 209.

25 Aug.
Windsor.

Docquet for a ratification to James, Earl of Galloway, of all the rights, tacks &c. of himself and his predecessors of the teinds, parsonage and vicarage of the whole parish kirks and parishes within the Priory of Whitehorn, a tack granted to him by King William III of the teinds of the lordship of Gairlies within the parish of Moniegoff, and of all other teinds in the said parish belonging to any person (excepting the teinds formerly set to McKie of Larg and now to Herron of that ilk), and containing a grant [to him] of the tack duties payable to the Queen as coming in place of the Bishop of Galloway. To hold for the space to run of the grants hereby renewed. Tack duty of 20 marks yearly. The Queen to be relieved of all stipends due and payable to the several ministers serving the cure at the respective kirks within the Priory of Whitehorn and Kirks of Moniegoff, &c. P. 209.

Same for a gift of the office of one of the four Commissaries of Edinburgh to ——— Smallet as conjunct with his father. *Details.* He shall hold it after his father's death or demission. Privy Seal. P. 210.

Same for a charter under the Great Seal of Scotland to John MacMillan of Brockloch in life-rent, and William MacMillan, his youngest lawful son and the heirs of his body and his assignees in fee, and other heirs of the three mark land of Overlaggan and two mark land of Glenforth, with the teinds, parsonage and vicarage thereof in the stewardry of Kirkcudbright, proceeding on the resignation of Robert Glendinning of Partan. The grant contains a new gift with a change of the ward holding to taxt ward. Taxt duties to be filled in at passing. P. 210.

Same for a charter under same to Alexander Meldrum of Haltoun and his heirs and assigns of the lands and barony of Auchterless Meldrum, including the towns and lands above* specified, lying in the Sheriffdom of Aberdeen, proceeding on the grantee's own resignation. New gift and change of holding from simple to taxt ward. Taxt duties to be filled in at passing. P. 210.

Same for a charter under the same to Archibald Douglas of Cavers, his eldest lawful son and the heirs male of his body [*details*] of the lands and barony of Cavers with all their mills, fishings and other appurtenances, with a new gift and union of the church lands of Cavers to the said barony. Simple ward holding changed to taxt ward. P. 211.

Same for a charter under the same to Alexander Monnipennie of Pitmillie, of the lands of Baubet and Drumraick. Holding

* See note on p. 465.

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changed from ward to taxt ward. Duties to be filled in at passing.
P. 211.

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Windsor.

Commissions.

—— to be Major-General of the forces, regular or militia,
raised or to be raised in Scotland. Pp. 211, 212.

Thomas Bruce to be Mustermaster-General of the same. To
make true and exact muster rolls, deliver signed copies thereof
to those named by the Privy Council, &c. Pp. 212, 213.

Captain George Somervell, to be Adjutant-General of the
Queen's forces in Scotland. Pp. 213, 214.

John Aitkine, to be Secretary of War in Scotland. A con-
tinuation of his commission of 16 January, 169 $\frac{2}{3}$. Pay, 5s. a day,
and one day's pay from every officer whose commission he enters
at the Secretary of War's office. Pp. 214, 215.

Royal Warrant.

The Queen with the special advice and consent of the
Commissioners* of the Treasury and of the Exchequer, appoints
[details] Theodore Dury, a French gentleman, chief engineer
to all her forts, garrisons &c. Pay of 10*l.* a month. Favourable
clauses. Pp. 215–17.

Notes of Commissions in her Majesty's troop of Life Guards
of Horse [in Scotland].

The Duke of Argyll to be colonel and captain.

John, Earl of Crawford, to be lieutenant-colonel and lieutenant.

James Stewart to be lieutenant-colonel and lieutenant.

Lord John Ker to be major and cornet.

Archibald Douglas to be major and guidon.

Master Charles Campbell to be captain and quartermaster.

—— Charlet to be lieutenant and brigadier.

Robert Baillie to be lieutenant and brigadier.

Francis Charters to be lieutenant and brigadier.

David Campbell to be solicitor.

Ten separate notes. P. 217.

Same in the Queen's Regiment of Dragoons in Scotland, formerly
commanded by Lord Jedburgh.

William Lord Jedburgh to be again colonel.

—— Cripigny to be captain-lieutenant of Lord Jedburgh's
company.

Archibald Drummond to be cornet of same.

Patrick, Lord Polwarth, to be lieutenant-colonel of the regiment.

Mathew Stewart to be lieutenant of Lord Polwarth's troop
of same.

Mathew Semple to be cornet to same of same.

Sir John Johnston of Westeraw to be major of the regiment.

David Ogilvie to be cornet of the major's troop of same.

* Their names are given, and the warrant or commission is thus unusual.

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Captain George Douglas to be captain of a troop of the regiment.

— Urquhart to be lieutenant to Captain Douglas' company of same.

— Richardson to be cornet of same.

William Preston to be captain of a troop in same.

John Marishal to be lieutenant to Captain Preston's company.

Francis Scot to be cornet in same.

— Guiget [?] to be captain of a troop in same.

Alexander Dunbar to be lieutenant to Captain Guiget's company.

James Ogilvie to be cornet of same.

*Seventeen separate notes. Pp. 218, 219.*25 Aug.
Windsor.

[See Calendar above, pp. 220, 221 for important documents at this date.]

Notes of Commissions in Major-General George Ramsay's [or Ramsey's] regiment of Foot Guards in Scotland.

Major-General Ramsay to be colonel.

Isack Francis Petit to be captain-lieutenant in the Major-General's own company; to have precedency as a lieutenant-colonel.

John Murray to be 2nd lieutenant of the same company, and to have rank as a captain.

John Ramsay to be ensign in the same company.

George Mackartney to be first lieutenant-colonel, with rank as a colonel.

James Douglas to be lieutenant of the lieutenant-colonel's company, with rank as a captain.

John Maxwell to be ensign to same company.

Walter Corbit to be major of the regiment, with rank as colonel.

Neil Macleoid to be lieutenant of the Major's company, with rank as captain.

John Chalmers to be ensign in the same company.

Thomas Hamilton to be captain of the first company of grenadiers in the same, with rank as lieutenant-colonel.

David Sutherland to be 1st lieutenant to Thomas Hamilton, with rank as captain.

Richard Maitland to be 2nd lieutenant to same.

John Hamilton to be captain of a company, with rank as a lieutenant-colonel.

Alexander Stewart to be lieutenant to Captain Hamilton, with rank as a captain.

Robert Seaton to be ensign to same.

James Scot to be captain of a company, with rank as lieutenant-colonel*.

James Johnston to be lieutenant to Scot, with rank as a captain.*

Charles Douglas to be ensign to Scot.

* These brevet ranks are provided for in all the subsequent commissions. I do not repeat them.

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Thomas Dalyell (C.), James Richardson (L.), and Alexander Ramsay (E.).*

William, Earl of Dalhousie (C.), James Colquhoun (L.), and Charles Miln (E.).

James Campbell (C.), William Ramsay (L.), and Abenezzer Dunwall (E.).

John Stewart (C.), David Scot (L.), and John Ramsay (E.).

John Murray (C.), Sir Alexander Ruthven (L.), and James Durham (E.).

William Sharp (C.), James Ogilvie (L.), and George Foulis (E.).

Thomas Scot (C.), Francis Oliphant (L.), and William Murray (E.).

Henry Varier (C.), John Cunningham (L.), and — Hume (E.).

Robert Mushat (C.), William Ramsay (L.), and — Shaw (E.).

Lord William Hay (C.), (Grenadiers), Alexander Mackenzie (L.), and James Muirhead (2nd L.).

Charles Gordon to be first adjutant, Alexander Fraser 2nd adjutant.

Sixty-one separate notes. Pp. 219–24.

25 Aug.
Windsor.

Notes of Commissions in the Queen's Regiment of Foot, formerly commanded by Brigadier James Maitland.

Maitland, colonel.

Robert Nairn, captain-lieutenant in the colonel's company, and Richard Maitland, ensign in the same.

Robert Keith, lieutenant-colonel.

Mathew Laurence, lieutenant of the lieutenant-colonel's company; and George Garden, ensign of the same.

Robert Reid second lieutenant-colonel.

Sir Robert Hamilton, major of the regiment.

Robert Scot lieutenant and James Hamilton ensign in the major's company.

The following to be captains and officers of several companies, *vizt* :—William Gordon (C.), Adam Gordon (L.), Alexander Arnot (E.).† John Cadour (C.), John Maitland (L.), and James Ochterlonie (E.). William Maxwell (C.), William Garshores (L.) and John Gray (E.). John Stewart (C.), John Leslie (L.), and David Ross (E.). Christopher Pumfrey (C.), Wadham Sprague (L.), and Robert Douglas (E.). William Weir (C.), James Bruce (L.), and Robert Alexander (E.). Archbald Hay (C.), James Arthure (1st L.), and Robert Young (2nd L.). Patrick Ogilvie (C.), James Ogilvie (L.), and James Farquharson (E.). Lord Fraser (C.), James Dickson (L.), and John Sloss (E.). Jeremiah Bossugue, adjutant; James Stirling, surgeon; and Neil McVicar, chaplain.

Forty separate entries. Pp. 224–7.

* For brevity these commissions are calendared very shortly: "C." stands for captain, "L." for lieutenant, and "E." for "ensign."

† See the note above. I keep the captains, lieutenants and ensigns of each company together.

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*S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book 18—cont.*25 Aug.
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Notes of Commissions for the Governor and Officers in garrisons in Stirling Castle and elsewhere.

John, Earl of Mar, captain of the company in the Castle ; and Lieutenant-Colonel John Ariskine, deputy governor and 1st lieutenant.

Two blank commissions for lieutenants and one for an ensign. P. 227.

Same for the garrison in Dumbarton Castle.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Erskine, governor and captain.

—— Campbell, deputy governor and lieutenant.

Blank commission for an ensign. P. 228.

Same for the garrison of Blackness.

Henry Rollo of Woodside, governor and captain of the garrison. P. 228.

Same for the Company of Artillery in Scotland.

Captain John Slezer to be captain and Captain David Livingston to be lieutenant. P. 228.

Same for the Companies added to certain Regiments and appointed for preservation of peace in the Highlands.

Captain William Grant, captain of the company added to Colonel Row's regiment for this purpose.

Blank commission for a lieutenant in same.

—— Ross, brother to Ross of Kilraick, 2nd lieutenant in same.

Alexander Campbell, captain of the new company added to Colonel Ferguson's regiment appointed as above.

Colin Fairfoul (1st L.) and —— Campbell of Glenderowell (2nd L.) of same.

Six separate notes. Pp. 228-9.

8 Sept.

[See *Calendar* above, p. 240.]29 Sept.
Bath.

Commissioners of the Treasury.

We are informed of the necessities of James Mackie, late baillie of Culross, and of his numerous family. Out of the first and readiest vacant stipend there pay him such allowance as you think fit. P. 231.

Same to Same. Blank warrant for payment of 50*l*. P. 231.

Docquets of Royal Warrants.

1. For a charter under the Great Seal granting to Sir Adam Whitefoord of Blairquhen, Kt. and Bt., "his heirs male and of tailze and provision and his other heirs and assigns aforesaid," the lands and barony of Blairquhen* with the castle, tower, fortalice, mill, fishings, &c. [*details*]; also the fifty-shilling land

* The name is spelt in different ways.

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of Bishoplands with the five-mark land of Dallnovan, the lands of Darjaxbrie, being a part of the forty-mark land of Dalquharran, the lands of Over and Neither [Nether] Grimmells and four-mark land of Shankstown; and also the lands of Glenour, Knockdon and Poleardah called the five-mark and half-mark land of Meikle Shallochan, with the 40s. land of Knockbrick, with their several house, pertments, &c., all lying in the baillery of Carrick and Sheriffdom of Ayr.

Blairqwhen lands, &c., Bishopsland and Dalhowand [*sic*] belonged heritably of before to the deceased John Whiteford of Blairqwhen and were resigned by him in favour of the said Sir Adam Whitefoord as having right thereto by progress above* deduced. The lands of Darjaxbrie belonged heritably before to the late Sir John Kennedy of Girvan Maines, and were acquired by Robert Blackwood, merchant in Edinburgh, at a public roop before the Lords of Council and Session, whereunto the said Sir Adam Whitefoord has right by disposition from the said Robert Blackwood, with the consent of Sir Thomas Kennedy of Kirkhill. The lands of Over and Nether Grimmells and Shankstown pertained of before to the late John Shaw of Dalwyn, and were adjudged from Quintin and Mr. John Shaw, his sons, as lawfully charged to enter heirs to him at the instance of James Whitefoord of Dinduff for payment of the sums above* mentioned; whereunto the said Sir Adam has right as heir served and returned to the said James Whitefoord; his father. The lands of Glenour, Knockdon, Poleardah and Knockbrick pertained of before to the deceased John Kennedy of Kirkmichael, and were resigned in favour of Sir Adam Whitefoord as having right thereto by the progress above* deduced. The charter contains a *novo damus* with an erection of all these lands into the free barony of Blairqwhen and a disjunction thereof from all other baronies with which they have at any time been connected, and a warrant for taking seisin in any part of the said barony, which shall be sufficient for the whole foresaid lands. Change of tenure for all these lands from simple ward to taxt ward for payment of the taxt duties of ward, non-entry, relief and marriage to be filled up in the blanks by the Treasury. Pp. 232-3.

2. For a charter &c. [*as foregoing*] granting to Robert Gordon, writer in Edinburgh, heritably, all the towns and lands of Sandside, Shewrarie, Helsetter, Fresco, Darrighshoco [?], Rhea, Issauld, and Auchermerland with the teinds, parsonage and vicarage, and all fishings belonging thereto with all pendicles &c. in Caithness, which before belonged to the persons above written,* by Thomas Cranford, merchant in Edinburgh, Margaret Cunningham, relict of William Inness of Borlone and [*blank*] Monno her husband and [*blank*] McKay of [*blank*], and were all resigned by them respectively in favour of the said Robert Gordon. *Novo damus* making all these lands into a barony called the barony of Issauld and a tax

* See above, p. 465 note.

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of the said lands from simple to taxt ward for duties to be filled up [*&c.*, as *foregoing*]. Pp. 233-4.

3. Same for a letter under the Privy Seal of Scotland in favour of Robert Frazer, advocate, for the single and liferent escheat of James Dumbar of Balcross, which have escheated to the Crown through Dumbar's rebellion [*details*], with power to Frazer to dispose upon the said single and liferent escheat at his pleasure. Pp. 234-5.

4. Same in favour of Nathaniel Gordon of Caviletown for a gift to him of the goods heritable and moveable escheated to the Crown by reason of the conviction of William Lenox of Milnhouse of adultery with Anna McClellan, his servant. P. 235.

26 Oct. [See *Calendar* above, p. 278.]

27 Oct. Docquet.

For conferring on Thomas, Earl of Haddington, the title of Earl of Haddington, Lord Binning and Byres. Great Seal. Pp. 237, 238.

6 Nov. Chancellor and Commissioners of the Treasury.

We understand that the 11th of this month was the day appointed for the roup of our Customs and foreign Excise. These are the revenue out of which our civil list and the necessary charges of Government are defrayed, and we are anxious to improve them to the best advantage. Receive any proposals which may be made to you for them and transmit them to us before coming to a final decision. P. 238.

21 Nov. Royal Warrants or Letters.

To the Keeper (*pro tem.*) of the Great Seal of Scotland, and the Scottish Chancery, for a commission to James, Earl of Seafield, as Lord Chancellor of Scotland and Keeper of the Great Seal there. The Lords of the Council to administer the oaths to him. The present Keeper to deliver the Great Seal of Scotland to him when he has been sworn. Great and Privy Seals. *Details*. Pp. 239, 240.

To the Commissioners of the Scottish Treasury. To add the Earl of Seafield to their number. This warrant to be as good as if he had been in the original commission. Pp. 240, 241.

To the Scottish Treasury for 1,500*l.* a year to be paid to Lord Secretary Seafield as Lord Chancellor of Scotland. To be paid at Whitsuntide and Martinmas. Privy Seal. Pp. 241-3.

Also warrant to same of same date for an additional 400*l.* a year to him. Privy Seal. Pp. 243, 244.

Also docquet of warrant to ——— for granting the principal Sheriffship of Bamf [Banff] to same. Both Seals. Pp. 244, 245.

To the Chancellor and Chancery of Scotland for a patent and commission under the Great Seal of Scotland appointing George, Viscount Tarbat or Tarbet, one of the Secretaries of State for Scotland, with half the fees of the office. Full grant of all usual

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powers of a Secretary of State ; also a salary of 1,000*l.* a year. Pp. 245-7.

Also docquet of warrant for 1,000*l.* a year to Viscount Tarbet, as one of the principal Secretaries of State. Pp. 247, 248.

Warrant to the Chancellor and Chancery of Scotland for a letter under the Great Seal of Scotland appointing Sir James Murray of Philiphaugh (during pleasure only), Clerk of the Registers and Rolls, Clerk of the Council and Session of the Exchequer and of all Commissions, Parliaments and Conventions in Scotland. Power to exercise by himself or by a deputy. Power to call for, intromit and uplift all profits &c. due to the office since it was by the Queen declared vacant. *Favourable clauses.* Pp. 248-50.

Also same to the Treasury, Exchequer and Auditors of Scotland to allow Murray as aforesaid 400*l.* a year during pleasure. Pp. 250, 251.

Docquet of same to ——— for a grant under the Privy Seal of Scotland (with the consent of the Commissioners of the Scottish Treasury and of the Lords and others of the Exchequer) giving to Charles Cathcart, son to Allan, Master of Cathcart, and appearing heir to the deceased Captain Allan Cathcart, his eldest brother, the marriage of the said Mr. Charles Cathcart, now in the Queen's gift, "through the said Captain Allan his dying last infest and seized as of fee your Majesty's vassal in certain lands and heritages holden of your Majesty as Queen or as Princess and Steward of Scotland by service of ward and relief and through the not marriage of the said Mr. Charles," together with all the lands of which Captain Allan died seized and which have come to the Queen's hands by reason of Charles Cathcart's minority. *Details.* Pp. 251, 252.

Royal letters to the Commissioners of the Scottish Treasury ordering them to state and pay, out of the readiest fund, the arrears due to Captain John Mowat as captain of Lord Portmore's regiment. P. 253.

21 Nov. Royal Letters.

For an approbation and exoneration to pass under the Great Seal in favour of James Earl of Seafield in respect of all his actions and omissions official, public and private. A *full* letter similar to that in favour of the Duke of Queensberry calendared above at p. 221. *Countersigned* by Queensberry.—*Ibid.*, pp. 203-206.

24 Nov. Commissioners of the Treasury.

We are told that the best offer to farm our customs is 20,000*l.* on condition of a five years' tack and other conditions. The present time of war is not one when high offers can be expected, so we have resolved to put the customs "in collection under management during our Royal pleasure." We shall shortly send you a commission and instructions to certain persons to manage and oversee the collection of the Customs, to the end

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you may take security from the managers and collectors. Meantime continue the present managers and collectors till further orders, and order those at Edinburgh to direct the others to continue zealous in the performance of their duties. Pp. 253, 254.

24 Nov. Chancellor and Chancery.

Great Seal appointing Thomas Pringle, W.S., to one of the clerkships of the Privy Council in the place of — Moncreif. Pp. 255, 256.

Docquet of Royal Warrant for letters 'under the Privy Seal releasing "David Lord Boyle, and Dam Jean Muir his lady" of all few, blench and teind duties, and other duties due to the Queen out of their lands, towns, fishings &c. Clause directing the Scottish Treasury not to recover any sums so due. P. 256.

Commissioners of the Treasury.

Considerable arrears are due of the pension granted by the late King to Lady Bogie and to the other children and grandchildren of the late Sir Archibald Johnston of Warieston; and the fund out of which it comes cannot pay it now. Pay them 100*l.*, to be divided amongst them according to their proportions of the said pension. Pay it out of the readiest of the last quarter tack duty of our Customs. P. 259.

28 Nov. Earl of Leven, Constable of Edinburgh Castle.

To deliver to the Duke of Argyll a piece of ordnance belonging to him and lying in the Castle of Edinburgh. P. 272.

Docquets of Warrants.

1. For a Privy Seal granting to Sir David Dalrymple, Advocate, the ward and non-entry duties of the barony of Wester Kinninmond and of all years and terms since the decease of Patrick Kinninmond of that ilk, or the deceased James Kinninmond, his father, till the entry of the right heir, with the relief thereof on entry; also the marriage of the said Patrick and of Mrs. Grisell Kinninmond,* his daughter; or, failing her, the marriage of the next heir. P. 273.

2. For a charter under the Great Seal of Scotland in favour of Sir David Dalrymple, Advocate, one of the Queen's solicitors, of the baronies of Hailes and Whittingham, proceeding upon several appraisings led against the late Alexander, Viscount of Kingstoun, which were disposed by the appraisers to the deceased Sir James Standfield of Newmills, and upon several adjudications led against John Standfield as renouncing to be heir to the said Sir James, his father, and which are disposed to the said Sir David, as also upon the resignation of the Viscount of Kingstoun and of several other creditors to him and the said Sir James Standfield, and likewise upon the forfeiture of the

* The name is spelt in different ways.

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deceased Philip Stanfield, eldest son and appearing heir to the said Sir James, through his being convict of treason, cursing of his father and accession to his father's murder. These letters also contain a new gift to him of the roodset right of the lands of Overhailes and other lands which are part of the said barony granted by the tutors of George, Earl of Wintoun, and Sir George Seton of Hailes to David Congleton of Skeatsbuss. P. 257.

3. For a charter to be passed [*&c. as in foregoing*] granting to Patrick Ogilvie of Halyeards and his heirs or assigns all Oldtoun of Aucheries, new Town of Aucheries and its croft, the town and lands of Cumcutter, including certain lands in the barony of Innerugy in Aberdeen, together with certain teinds [*details*]; and granting in warrandice thereof the barony of Aden, the barony and lordship of Inverugie in Aberdeen and Banff, proceeding on the resignation of William, Earl of Marshall. [*Details.*] These lands, other than those granted in warrandice, to be erected into a barony called [*blank*] of which [*blank*] is to be the principal messuage. To be held in fee of the Crown for ever, at the duties &c. formerly paid in respect of them. Pp. 257, 258.

4. For a charter [*&c. as in foregoing*] to Mathew Reid, minister at North Berwick, and his wife, formerly Anna Atchesone, eldest lawful daughter of Robert Atchesone of Sydsferfe, of that part of the lands of Sydsferfe called the lands and mains of Sydsferfe, with manorplace, houses, biggings &c., and park adjacent thereto. The grant shall be to the longest liver of them, with succession to their lawfully procreated heirs and bairns. The land to be divided amongst such bairns, as Mathew Reid shall think fit. Remainder to his heirs and assigns. Change of holding from simple to taxt ward. *Details.* Pp. 258-9.

28 Nov. Commissioners of the Treasury.

We are informed that Sir William Anstruther, Senator of our College of Justice, holds of us the easter half of the lands of Newtown of Lires for payment of 13*l.Sc.*, and certain rent in kind, wheat, beer, capons and poultry [*details*]. These rents are in arrear for some years. We direct you to discharge the arrears, and, in the first signature he is to pass of the said lands, convert the said rents in kind into a reasonable rent in money. P. 260.

Docquet of Warrant.

For a formal consent to a decret of locality providing the ministers of Dumblanen [Dunblane] to a stipend of 700 marks yearly, and a further stipend of 300 marks yearly, with fifty marks for communion elements; and to the schoolmaster of Dumblanen and his successors 100*l.Sc.*, and to the Session of the Church of Dumblanen 100*m.Sc.* for upholding the fabric of the Church or Quiere of Dumblanen yearly, out of the rents belonging to the Bishopric of Dumblanen, lying close to the church. To be held of the Queen and her heirs *in pura eleemosina*, the said ministers, schoolmasters and Kirk Session performing the services and others above-mentioned. To pass under the Great Seal. P. 261.

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28 Nov. Royal Letters, &c.

Warrant for a grant under the Privy Seal (with the consent of the Treasury and Exchequer there) confirming to James Baird, W.S., his appointment by King William III as Clerk to the Wardrobe and re-appointing him to the same office under the present and any future Master. Power to execute the office by deputy. Yearly salary of 360*l.Sc.* Clause for execution. Pp. 261–3.*

Royal letters of gift factory and chamberlanry (with the consent of the Scottish Treasury and Exchequer), under the Privy Seal of Scotland confirming the pension of 400*l.* a year granted by King Charles II to George, Viscount Tarbet, then (in Sept., 1681) known as George Mackenzie of Tarbet; also granting to him the chamberlanry of the Earldom of Ross and lordship of Ardman-nock and a salary of 1,000*l.Sc.* yearly thereout, he paying the surplus yearly to the Exchequer; also confirming similar grants to him by King William III and appointing him Chamberlain to the Queen in the said earldom and lordship and the other lands thereto belonging lying in the sheriffdom of Ross and Cromarty during the whole time of his letter of pension. Power to execute by a deputy and to sue for fees due to the Crown. *Details.* Salary of 1,000*l.* a year, and the former pension of 400*l.* a year to be continued as well out of the first revenues which he shall collect, and he need only account to the Treasury for the balance. All previous commissions of chamberlanry granted by the Queen or the Treasury are revoked. Pp. 263–6.

Royal letters (with consent as foregoing) under the Privy Seal of Scotland appointing Patrick Hepburn, apothecary and burgess of Edinburgh, to be apothecary and druggist to the Royal family and forces in Scotland. All usual profits, &c., salary of 40*l.* a year. Hepburn to have the benefit of all Acts of Parliament or Council in favour of those employed in the Queen's service, and to be exempt from watch and ward within the burgh with the neighbours. Pp. 267–9.

Royal letters under the Privy Seal of Scotland renewing to John Veitch, jun., a grant made by King William III on 29 March, 1699, appointing John Veitch, sen., of Dawick, and John Veitch, his son [the present grantee], and the longer liver of them, officers for presenting signatures in Exchequer and ordering the King's despatches in Scotland, with all usual fees. Power to execute by a deputy. The Scottish Treasury to pay him his fees. Pp. 269, 270.

Commissioners of the Treasury, &c.

Warrant appointing — Marion to be one of the Queen's ordinary trumpeters in Scotland. Usual fees and liveries, which the Scottish Treasury are to pay. Privy Seal. Pp. 270–272.

* This grant contains words of warranty to the Treasury and Exchequer.

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5 Dec.

Docquet.

For a Privy Seal (with consent) granting the escheat of Patrick Steill or Steile, vintner in Edinburgh, to James Smith, of Whitehill. It is in the Queen's gift by the rebellion of Steill. P. 273.

Chancellor and Commissioners of the Treasury.

Refers to foregoing and mentions that the gift therein "does proceed upon a denunciation used at the instance of John Graham of Dowgalstown against the said Steill" for not paying a debt due to him (Graham). *Proceeds* :—There are several sums justly due and owing by Steill to John Callender of Craigforth, to Robert Walwood, merchant, of Edinburgh, and to Robert Watson of Murrays. After paying the "principal annalrent and expenses" owing to Smith by Steill and the debt due to Graham on the above-said denunciation, the said gift shall be charged with paying these sums (*i.e.* to Callender, Walwood and Watson). Clauses for execution. Pp. 273, 274.

15 Dec.

Royal Warrants or Docquets of same.

1. Warrant to the Chancellor and Chancery for a commission under the Great Seal of Scotland appointing William, Marquis of Annandale, President of the Privy Council of Scotland. Precedence next the Treasurer of Scotland. Pp. 275, 276.

2. Docquet for a Privy Seal (with consent) for 1,000*l.* a year to Annandale as above, payable at Whitsuntide and Martinmas. P. 276.

3. Warrant as *No. 1 above*, appointing John, Earl of Tullibardine, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal of Scotland. Power to act by deputy and all usual powers. *Details*. Pp. 276-8.

4. Docquet (*as No. 2 above*) for 1,000*l.* a year to Tullibardine, payable &c. as *No. 2*. P. 278.

5. Warrant to the Chancellor and Privy Council to admit Tullibardine to the Council, to which he is hereby appointed. P. 279.

6. Same to the Chancellor and Commissioners of the Treasury and Exchequer to admit the Marquis of Annandale a Commissioner, which he is hereby appointed. Pp. 279, 280.

31 Dec.

Chancellor and Privy Council.

To admit William, Earl of March, to the Privy Council. P. 281.

Chancellor and Chancery.

For letters under the Great Seal appointing William, Earl of March, Governor and Constable of Edinburgh Castle during pleasure. Full grant of all usual fees and privileges. Pp. 281-4.

Same.

Commission to William, Earl of March, to command the company of foot in garrison in Edinburgh Castle. P. 284.

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31 Dec. Chancellor and Chancery.

For appointing Roderick Mackenzie of Prestonhall her Majesty's Justice Clerk in Scotland, with all usual privileges and fees. Great Seal. Pp. 285, 286.

Docquet of similar warrant for letters to pass under the Privy Seal granting to Mackenzie (*see foregoing*) 400*l.* a year as a salary for his office. P. 286.

Commissioners of the Treasury.

To pay 1,500*l.* to Robert, Marquis of Lothian, being arrears due to him of his salary of 600*l.* a year as Justice General of Scotland. Pp. 286–7.

Similar warrant for payment of arrears of the two yearly payments of 400 marks formerly [*details*] granted Walter Birney, preacher of the Gospel. He has been blind since infancy, but nevertheless he attained proficiency in preaching the Gospel. A precept in his favour to be granted on the tacksmen and receivers of the rents of the Scottish Bishoprics. *Details.* Pp. 287–9.

Similar warrant for continuing to Captain Alexander Gordon the pension of 50*l.* a year granted him by King William III. P. 289.

Chancellor and Commissioners of the Treasury.

To continue to Margaret Calby, widow of Robert Calby, some time gunner of Edinburgh Castle, the pension of 10*l.* a year granted her by the late King on 2 January, 1698. Pp. 290, 291.

Chancellor, President and Senators of the College of Justice in Edinburgh.

To add Roderick Mackenzie of Prestonhall to their number as one of the ordinary Lords of Session, to fill a vacancy. Pp. 291, 292.

Docquets of Royal Warrants.*

1. For a letter, to pass under the Privy Seal, (with consent) in favour of Kenneth Mackenzie, of Garloch, of all the duties [*details*] of the lands and barony of Garloch with the pertments thereof lying in the Sherifffdom of Ross formerly belonging to Alexander Mackenzie of Garloch, his father, with the arrears thereof due [to the Crown] between the date of his father's death and that of his own service therein as his father's heir; together with the duties of the said Kenneth's marriage and the relief thereof, with all benefit of the said casualties, and of all bonds granted therefor to the Sheriff of Ross, before whom he was served heir. P. 292.

2. For a similar letter in favour of William Mackerrell of Hilhouse [granting him] the by-gone non-entry duties of the lands of Hilhouse and Gateside. Pp. 292, 293.

* The docquets seldom, if ever, state to whom the warrants were addressed. If they do so it is mentioned in the text.

1702.

S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book 18—cont.

3. For a "charter of resignation" to pass under the Great Seal in favour of William Burnet of Barnes and Jean Baillie, his spouse, and the longest liver of them, "in conjunct fee and liferent in satisfaction of her liferent provisions *pro tanto*," and of James, their son, his heirs and assigns in fee of all William Burnet's two-part lands of Bonningtoun called Bonningtoun Willie in the "parochin and sheriffdom of Peebles," proceeding on the resignation of the said William Burnet. The charter to contain a change of the holding from ward to taxt ward, [and provide] for payment of the taxed duties [*details*] as filled up in the blanks of this signature at its passing in the Exchequer. P. 293.

4. For a charter (Great Seal) in favour of Sir Alexander Ogilvie of Forglen, Kt. and Bt., his heirs and assigns, granting the town and lands of Todlaw and salmon fishing on the Doveran [Devoren], with the house, buildings &c. in the parochin of Forglen in Banff. These lands and fishing formerly belonged heritably to Mr. Thomas Thomson of Auchquittrie, minister, and were, by his proctors in his name, resigned into the hands of the Exchequer for a new grant thereof to Ogilvie as having right thereto. The charter contains a *novo damus* with a confirmation of the original writs of the lands, fishings &c. above-mentioned with the pertments, a disjunction from any baronies to which they may have been formerly annexed, and a union of them with the barony of Forglen; also a warrant for taking seisin at the principal messuage of the barony or upon any part of the said lands, which shall be sufficient for the whole, and a warrant for changing the holding of the lands from simple to taxt ward and [provision for] payment of the taxed duties [*details as in the foregoing*], and a warrant for the heirs of Sir Alexander Ogilvie and his proctors to be served and infeffed in the lands in their minority. The Queen promises to ratify this grant in the next or any other Parliament of Scotland. Pp. 293, 294.

31 Dec. Royal Warrant.

St. James'.

For a letter under the Privy Seal of Scotland, with consent of the Treasury and Exchequer there, renewing to George Kendall, merchant in Leith, the whole place and office of Clerk and Keeper of the Queen's cocquet seal in Leith town, with all fees, profits &c. Pp. 294-6.

The Queen to the Chancellor and Privy Council.

Several men are wanting to recruit our two battalions of foot now in Holland under the Earl of Orkney; and officers are going to Scotland to levy recruits for them. Give these officers all encouragement by allowing them to do all things within the law. Have "a due care and temper" in preventing abuses in making the said levies. P. 296.

[See also *Calendar* at this date, pp. 353-356.]

1702.

*S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book 18—cont.*31 Dec.
St. James'.

Royal Letters.

For "a letter of remission" under the Great Seal of Scotland pardoning Richard Trotter, one of the gentlemen of the Life Guard of Horse in Scotland, for the killing of James Stewart, another of the said gentlemen. There is good evidence [*details*] that it was no more than manslaughter. Pp. 312-14.

Docquets of Warrants.

For letters patent under the Great Seal of Scotland for creating a baronet [*blank*]. P. 314.

For a similar letter granting the sheriffship of Ross [*blank*]. Pp. 314, 315.

For letters under the Privy Seal of Scotland granting 170*l.* a year out of the Crown rents &c. in the Lewis to — Mackenzie, uncle of the Earl of Seaforth.* P. 315.

For similar letters granting [*blank*] the office of Master Tailor in Scotland, with power to work his trade in Edinburgh, or any other Royal town in Scotland. Exemption from watch and ward and other public duties according to several Acts of Parliament. Pp. 315, 316.

For similar letters nominating and appointing Daniel Stewart, brother german to Sir William Stewart of Castlemilk, Receiver General of the imposition of 12*s.* Scots in place of each ounce of bullion appointed for defraying the expenses of a free coinage in Scotland, with 50*l.* a year salary and a convenient lodging for himself and his family in the mint-house. Pp. 316, 317.

For letters under the Great Seal of Scotland appointing Sir Alexander Ogilvie of Forglen, brother german to Lord Bamff, one of the collectors of all the Queen's revenue in Scotland. To obey the orders of the Commissioners of the Scottish Treasury, and to give security for his giving true accounts. P. 317.

Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, Keeper of Holyrood Palace.

Directs her to settle the Earl of Seafield as Chancellor of Scotland in the rooms on the south side of Holyrood Palace of late possessed by the Earl of Marchmont, with the usual and convenient kitchens, cellars, stables &c. P. 316.

TABLE X.

MISCELLANEOUS ROYAL WARRANTS.

PART I.

Warrants addressed to the Attorney or Solicitor General.

These are warrants or notes of warrants under the Royal Sign Manual, countersigned by a Secretary of State, directing the Attorney or Solicitor General to prepare bills for the Royal Signature to pass the Great Seal granting this or that place

* A note adds :—"This pension was not used."

1702.

or appointment or privilege to some person or persons. A few warrants to prepare important Commissions have been entered in the Military Entry Books but are placed here, as they did not lend themselves to inclusion in the lists of commissioned officers set down in Table III. In this Table the substance is given of the appointment granted by the letters of which these warrants authorise the preparation. Where the entry is only a note of a warrant and the full text is not entered, the word "*Note*" is placed at the end of the entry. Where the grant is to pass some seal other than the Great Seal (*i.e.* the Privy Seal) or those of the Duchy of Lancaster, this is set out.

From *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 168 : *Countersigned* by Vernon.

10 Mar.
St. James'. Commission for the Earl of Marlborough as General of all the land forces raised in England, Wales or Berwick and kept on foot at home or employed abroad with the Queen's allies. To contain all powers granted by King William III to Frederick Duke of Schonberg. Pp. 380-381.

From *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 348 : *Countersigned* by Vernon.

11 Mar.
St. James'. Appointing the Mayor, Jurats and Commonalty of Dover and their successors water-bailiffs and keepers of the prison of Dover and of the liberty and precincts of the town for ever. Right to appoint a water-bailiff and prison keeper. Pp. 352-3.

17 Mar.
St. James'. Granting to the Earl of Northampton or his nominee and his or their heirs the advowsons and right of patronage of the parishes of Ewel [Ewell], Surrey, and of St. Nicholas, St. Leonard and Holy Trinity, Colchester, in consideration of his surrender of the advowson of the Rectory of Sherncote in the diocese of Sarum to the Crown. Pp. 354-5.

4 Ap.
St. James'. Revoking King William's appointment of Henry Overkirke as Master of the Horse. P. 356.

24 Ap.
St. James'. Appointing the Marquis of Normanby Keeper of the Privy Seal, with 365*l.* a year. P. 365.

1 May.
St. James'. Appointing Sir G. Rooke Vice-Admiral of England with 20*s.* a day and the wages of 16 men. All other usual fees &c. [*Details.*] Pp. 370, 371.

From *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 350 : *Countersigned* by Manchester.

17 Mar.
St. James'. To licence Edward Sayer to print law books ; being a renewal of a similar warrant granted by King William III.* *Note.* P. 200.

Same. For re-incorporation of Hadleigh in Essex regranting the rights conferred in the charter of 1618 ; being a renewal &c. as in foregoing.* *Note.* P. 200.

* This is not entered as addressed to the Attorney General, but probably was so.

1702.

S.P. Dom., Entry Book 350—cont.

17 Mar. Appointing Alexander Skene, Esq., Secretary of the island
St. James'. or islands of Barbados, Secretary to the Governor there, and
Secretary to the Council in the Governor's absence, and clerk
of the several courts there. By self or deputy. All usual fees,
privileges &c. Clause enforcing actual residence in Barbados.
Clause for determining a similar grant of the same office made
to Skene by the late King.* Pp. 206, 207.

Countersigned by Hedges:—

May. Appointing Daniel, Earl of Nottingham, Secretary of State,
with a fee of 100*l.* a year as from Lady Day last. P. 213.

8 May. Appointing Henry Boyle to be Under Treasurer of the
St. James'. Exchequer with all usual fees and robes, which he shall receive
twice a year at the receipt of the Exchequer and in the office
of the Wardrobe at Michaelmas and Easter. A clause to be
inserted for determining the last commission granted of the
said office. P. 214.

Same. Appointing Henry Boyle Chancellor of the Exchequer, to
to exercise the office by self or deputy, with all usual jurisdiction,
patronage, profits, fees &c. to be received at the receipt of the
Exchequer, also all robes and liveries, to be received from the
Great Wardrobe. Clause for determination of last commission,
as in foregoing. P. 215.

10 May. Creating the office of Paymaster of the Queen's Marine
St. James'. regiments, granting the office to Walter Whitfield, with power
by himself or his deputies (for whom he shall be responsible)
to receive money imprested for pay of any marine regiments
or land forces placed under the particular care and direction of
the Lord High Admiral, or the Commissioner [*sic*] for executing
his office, and to pay out such money according to the establish-
ment or to the instructions or warrants received from the Crown.
The Paymaster shall be accountable to the Exchequer. Whitfield
for himself and his clerks shall receive such a sum as in his
instructions or by warrant under the Sign Manual may be
declared fit. *Clauses for execution.* Pp. 217-18.

14 May. 1. Renewing the patents of 5 June, 1701,† to Sir John Cooke
St. James'. as Advocate General, and inserting a clause for determining
the last patents to him. *Note.* P. 219.

2. Granting to John, Viscount Fitzharding, the office of
Treasurer of the Chamber, to exercise by himself or his deputy.
A yearly fee of 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for himself and 20*l.* a year for two
clerks, as from Lady Day last. All usual profits and emoluments.
Insert a clause for determining the last patents to Edward,
Lord Russell. P. 221.

* This is not entered as addressed to the Attorney General, but probably
was so.

† Entered in this book, p. 150; dated 5 June, 1701, and addressed to the
Attorney General. This note does not give the name of the addressee.

1702.

S.P. Dom., Entry Book 350—cont.

24 May. Granting to Lieutenant-General Charles Churchill the place
St. James'. of Lieutenant of the Tower of London; to hold under the Constable of the Tower and, in the Constable's absence, to act as Constable. Usual fee &c. Effectual clauses. P. 235.

10 June. Appointing Charles Godfry, Esq., Master or Treasurer of the
St. James' Queen's jewels. To receive a salary of 50*l.* a year as from Lady Day last. Usual fees. Clause for determining the last patents granting the office to him. Pp. 225-6 and 234.

18 June. For appointing Charles, Duke of Bolton, Warden and Keeper
St. James' of the New Forest in Hants, and of the manor and park of Lindhurst, and hundred of Rudbergh *alias* Redbergg, with all the advantages and fees which the Duke of Bolton held (as Marquis of Winchester), and with and under the exceptions and rents contained in the grant of the said office to Edward, Earl of Gainesbrough. P. 229.

22 June. Appointing the Duke of Newcastle Steward, Keeper and
St. James' Guardian of Sherwood forest and Folewood park; to exercise the office by himself or his sufficient deputy. Yearly fee of 40 marks and 9*l.* for nine foresters, to be paid out of the Exchequer or from the receipts "out of our meadow by our castle of Nottingham called King's meadow," as from last Lady Day. All usual rights &c. Clause for determining the last grant of the office. Pp. 230, 231.

Same. By order in Council dated 11 March last we ordered the suspension of all proceedings against Thomas Bliss of Maidstone for speaking words against King William III. The Attorney General in consequence granted his warrant to discharge the recognizances entered into by Bliss and by Elizabeth Wattle to give evidence in that matter at the next Maidstone Assizes. Nevertheless, we hear that an indictment has been preferred at the Assizes against Bliss for the matter aforesaid. Enter a *noli prosequi* against the indictment and do all else which may be necessary to vacate and discharge it. Pp. 231-2.

22 June. Granting to John Tucker the office of "Keeper and Register
[St. James'] of our papers and records concerning matters of State and Council and now reduced into the form of a library within our palace of Whitehall"; to execute by himself or a sufficient deputy. Fee of 160*l.* a year paid quarterly as from Lady Day last. All rights &c. as fully as Sir Thomas Lake, Sir William Boswell, Thomas Reymund and Sir Joseph Williamson formerly held them. P. 233.

25 June. Appointing Richard Hill Latin Secretary. Salary of 80*l.* a
St. James' year as from Christmas last. All usual profits. Pp. 242, 243.

17 Aug. Appointing Charles Cottrell, Esq., son of Sir Charles Cottrell, assistant Master of the Ceremonies in cases where Sir Charles

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S.P. Dom., Entry Book 350—cont.

himself cannot act, with a fee of 6s. 8d. a day, and all expenses which he may incur in travelling to and fro with ambassadors &c. Clause for determining his last appointment of 27 January, 1698[9]. P. 253.

24 Aug.
Windsor.

By an inquisition taken the 6th day of July last past before the Sheriff of Kent in pursuance of a writ of *ad quod damnum* in that behalf issued and returned into our High Court of Chancery, it is found that it will be no prejudice to us or any of our subjects having markets or fairs near adjoining if we should grant to Sir Edward Gresham, Bart., and his heirs, one market and one fair to be held at Westerham in Kent, the market to be held once a month and the fair on 22 and 23 April (usual provision as to Sundays) for buying and selling all sorts of cattle free of toll. Prepare a bill to pass the Great Seal making the grant to Gresham accordingly. Pp. 255, 256.*

22 Sept.
Bath.

Great Seal as follows:—

Anne, by the grace of God &c. &c., to Prince George of Denmark, Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir Nathan Wright, Keeper of the Great Seal, Sidney, Lord Godolphin, Lord High Treasurer, Thomas, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, President of the Council, &c.,† greeting. In causes heard before our Court of Admiralty it has often happened and may occur again that the person against whom judgment is given is aggrieved thereby and wants to appeal. To the end that justice may be speedily done both to our own and our allies' subjects, and that they may have a means of obtaining a reconsideration of judgments in proper cases, we appoint and constitute you Commissioners for hearing and determining such appeals against decisions of the Court of Admiralty, present, past or future. You or any three or more of you may hear witnesses; and may call to your assistance any doctor of civil law or other person whom you, or any three &c. think fit, and appoint any surrogate or surrogates whereby this our Commission may be better executed. *Words of warranty.* This Commission to continue during pleasure "notwithstanding the same be not continued by adjournment." Pp. 267–71.

9 Nov. [See *Calendar*, above, p. 291.]

24 Nov.
St. James'.

Granting to George Clarke, Esq., the place of Advocate General or Judge Marshal of all the Queen's forces raised for service in England, Wales, Berwick and elsewhere (except Scotland and Ireland and other parts of the Queen's dominions where others hold such a post). Self or deputy. Usual fees. Power to administer an oath to a court-martial or any witness at a

* Not entered as addressed to the Attorney General.

† Mentions 47 other names of great noblemen, judges, &c. A note adds that there was interlined at the end of the list of names "and to all other our Privy Councillors for the time being."

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S.P. Dom., Entry Book 350—cont.

court-martial trial, or commission for inquiring into martial affairs. Revocation of last grant to him. Pp. 280, 281. *Re-entered*, pp. 288, 289.

21 Dec.
St. James'.

The Dowager Lady Frechville represents that the *subpœna* office in Chancery has usually been granted for lives, and that the last grant was made by Charles II to Sir William Twisden, Lionel Vane and Thomas Lydall for their lives, and that of the longest liver of them; that of these only Vane is now alive, and Lady Frechville asks for the right to nominate grantees of the office, the grant to take effect on death, surrender &c. of Vane. Your opinion being favourable, we grant her request. Prepare a bill &c. granting the office, at the nomination of Lady Frechville, to Henry, Viscount Hyde, Robert Lowther, Esq., and Isaac Jones, clerk, for their lives and that of the longest liver of them. To exercise by selves or deputies. Usual fees. Insert favourable clauses &c. Pp. 305-7.

From *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 352 : Countersigned by Nottingham.*

2 May.
St. James'.

Appointing Sir Charles Hedges Secretary of State. Fee of 500*l.* a year. P. 3.

Same.

Appointing Sir John Leveson Gower Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. All usual privileges. Revocation of King William III's grant to the Earl of Stamford. *This warrant* is addressed to Edward Northey, Attorney General of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Cheek Gerard, Esq., clerk of the Duchy, and is for a grant to pass the Seals of the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster. Pp. 4, 5. Also in *S.P. Dom., Various*, Vol. 7, pp. 99-101.

5 May.
St. James'.

Privy Seal granting the petition of the Duke of Grafton and his trustees (*above*, p. 414). Pp. 1, 2.

6 May.
St. James'.

Appointing Lord Godolphin Treasurer of the Exchequer during pleasure. Clause revoking the Commission for the Treasury now in being. P. 3.

14 May.
St. James'.

Appointing William Blathwayt Clerk of the Privy Council, during pleasure. 250*l.* a year and usual perquisites. Revocation of his previous grant.

Notes of warrants of same date for Edward Southwell and for John Povey to be clerks of the Privy Council. Pp. 6, 7.

18 May.
St. James'.

Appointing Prince George of Denmark Lord High Admiral of England, Ireland and all other the Queen's dominions &c. All usual dignities &c. Insert a clause authorising him to appoint not more than five persons as a Council to help him in the discharge of his office. Revocation of Earl of Pembroke &c.'s grant. P. 9.

1702.

S.P. Dom., Entry Book 352—cont.

20 May. Appointing Prince George of Denmark Generalissimo of the
St. James'. forces in England, Ireland and elsewhere. P. 11.

21 May. Appointing Montague Earl of Abingdon Constable of the
St. James'. Tower of London, during pleasure. 1,000*l.* a year. Power to
appoint a lieutenant to be reserved. Usual fees. Revocation
of grant to Lord Lucas, of 14 March, 168§. P. 10.

30 May. 1. Commissioning the Lord Keeper or Chancellor,* the President
St. James'. of the Council,* Keeper of the Privy Seal,* Lord Treasurer or
First Commissioner of the Treasury,* Lord High Admiral* or first
Commissioner of the Admiralty,* Secretaries of State,* the
Chancellor of the Exchequer* and Bishop of London,* Viscount
Weymouth, Lord Dartmouth, Sir Philip Meadows, William
Blathwayt, John Pollexfen, George Stepney, Mathew Prior
and Robert Cecil for executing the office of Commissioners for
Trade and Plantations. Three or more to form a *quorum*. Usual
powers. Revocation of the commission now in being. Pp. 12, 13.
2. Granting the petition of Robert Lydall [*above*, p. 420].
Sole use of the process for fourteen years. Pp. 14, 15.
3. Appointing Prince George of Denmark Constable of Dover
Castle and Warden of the Cinque Ports. Power to him to nominate
officers within the Castle. Revocation of appointment of
Viscount Sydney. P. 16.

— May. Appointing John Cocks, Keeper of the Council Chamber,
St. James'. during pleasure. Fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* a day and perquisites. Revoca-
tion of his previous grant. P. 8.

9 June. Revoking the patents of 1697 to Lord Wharton as Warden
and Chief Justice in Eyre of all the Royal chases, parks and
warrens on this side Trent. Pp. 17, 18.

17 June. Privy Seal as prayed in the petition of Charles Eversfield and
St. James'. others. [See *above*, pp. 423, 424.] P. 22.

30 June. Appointing Charles, Earl of Berkeley, Constable of St. Briavel's
Castle and Keeper of the deer and woods in the Forest of Dean,
during pleasure. Right to exercise these offices by deputy.
Usual fees, and right to appoint six foresters with salaries [*details*].
Revocation of grant made to the Earl as Viscount Dursley.
P. 25.

7 July. Appointing William, Duke of Devonshire, Warden, Chief Justice
St. James'. and Justice in Eyre of all the Royal chases, parks and warrens
north of the Trent. Right to exercise by deputy. Fee of 100*l.*
a year and all usual rights &c. Revocation of last grant to him.
P. 26.

20 July. Appointing Charles, Duke of Somerset, Master of the Horse,
Windsor. during pleasure. 100*l.* a year and all other fees &c. formerly

* All these are *ex-officio*, and the commission to each of them "for the time being" in their offices.

1702.

S.P. Dom., Entry Book 352—cont.

granted. To hold as amply as his predecessors [*details*] held it. P. 32.

Also warrant to the Duke of Devonshire [Lord Steward] to swear in the Duke of Somerset as Master of the Horse. P. 33.

17 Aug.
Windsor.

Appointing Sir Charles Carteret, Bart., Bailiff of the island of Jersey in the room of Edward Carteret. To exercise by self or deputy. Usual fees. Obligation to reside there. P. 39.

25 Aug.
Windsor.

Appointing the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Keeper and others* Commissioners to treat for an union between England and Scotland. Pp. 47-54.

Appointing Paul Jodrell, Clerk of the House of Commons, in reversion after the death &c. of his father, Paul Jodrell, for life. 10*l.* a year and usual fees. P. 88.

3 Dec.
St. James'.

Granting the dignities and titles of Marquis of Blandford and Duke of Marlborough to John, Earl of Marlborough, and his heirs males. Fee of 40*l.* a year and all usual rights, privileges &c.

Note that the warrant was renewed leaving out the fee. P. 94

10 Dec.
St. James'.

Appointing James, Earl of Derby, Chamberlain of the County Palatine of Chester during life. Right to exercise by deputy. Usual fees, and right to appoint to all the subordinate offices [*details*] belonging to his office on any vacancy. P. 95.

PART II.

WARRANTS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

These are warrants or notes of warrants to the Justices on Circuits or to Recorders, or Sheriffs, directing them to delay execution of sentences on convicted criminals. In some cases the warrant states that a pardon has been granted and will soon be sent in form; in others the pardon is actually contained in the warrant, and there is a direction to insert the name of the person pardoned in the next General Pardon issued for the circuit or sessions; in others there is merely a direction to the Sheriff to delay execution until the Judge or Recorder who presided at the trial reports "how the fact appeared to him."

From *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 348: Countersigned*, usually, by Secretary Vernon.

10 Ap.
St. James'.

Justices of the Home Circuit and Sheriff of Surrey. Pardon for John Sanders, lately sentenced to death at Southwark Assizes. On condition of transportation. P. 360.

11 Ap.
St. James'.

Same. Similar pardon for Philip Devon, lately sentenced [*as foregoing*]. P. 361.

* See *Acts of the Parliament of Scotland* (1824), Vol. XI, Appendix, p. 146, for the list of names.

1702.

From *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book 350* : *Countersigned* by Manchester.

27 Mar. Justices of the Western Circuit, the High Sheriff of Dorset.
St. James'. At the Assizes held at Dorchester on Nov. 13, Mary Cooke was convicted and sentenced to death for killing her bastard child. She is now with child, and we therefore direct you to forbear putting the sentence in execution upon her till the next summer Assizes.* P. 201.

28 Mar. Justices of Assize for Midland Circuit, the High Sheriff of
St. James'. Leicester. Reprieving John Ovid, who was sentenced to death for highway robbery at Leicester Assizes. The Justices to report how the fact appeared at his trial. Further pleasure. P. 202.

Same. *Note.* The like to John Rawson. P. 202.

19 Ap. High Sheriff of Leicester &c. Revokes the reprieve given on
St. James'. 28 March last to John Ovid and John Rawson, who were sentenced for highway robbery. Directs that the sentence be executed according to law. P. 208.

27 Ap. Justices of the Home Circuit, the High Sheriff of Surrey &c.
St. James'. At that last Surrey Assizes Thomas Watercom[?] was convicted and sentenced to death for robbery. Insert him in the next general pardon which shall come out for the Home circuit and in the meantime take bail for his appearance, in order to plead the pardon. P. 211.

Also note of a similar warrant for pardon of Mary Cooke* [as to whom see above at 27 March, 1702]. P. 211.

16 Ap. Attorney or Solicitor General. Great Seal pardoning Robert
St. James'. Culliford or Collover, who at the Old Bailey Admiralty Sessions in May, 1701, was convicted on his confession of piracy, and sentenced to death. The pardon to cover anything done up to this date. P. 205.

Countersigned by Hedges :—

7 May. Note of bill or warrant of the Lord Secretary Manchester.
St. James'. For a pardon to Robert Culliford or Collover for all piracies. [See foregoing.] P. 213.

11 May. Justices of the Home Circuit, the Sheriff of Surrey, &c. To
St. James'. insert in the next general pardon which shall come out for the Home Circuit, the name of George Coffin or Corfield, convicted and sentenced to death at the last Surrey Assizes for robbery. P. 220.

14 May. Justices of the Western Circuit, Sheriff of the City and County
St. James'. of Exeter. Directing that, in the first or next general pardon that shall come out for the Western Circuit, the names of Edmund Diston *alias* Cox, and Peter Dyer, convicted about two years ago at Exeter City Assizes respectively of robbery and burglary, be inserted, on condition of their transportation. P. 228.

* Note the custom of reprieving, and subsequently pardoning, women who were pregnant on conviction.

1702.

S.P. Dom., Entry Book 350—cont.

- 6 July. Recorder of London, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, &c.
St. James'. Anne Merrywether was condemned in January, 1692[3]. for dispersing the Declaration of King James and, on Chief Justice Holt's report, was reprieved by the late King William III, during pleasure. Insert her in the next general pardon which shall come out for the poor convicts of Newgate without condition of transportation. In the meantime take bail for her appearance to plead our pardon. P. 243.
- 16 July. Justices of Assize for the Oxford Circuit. To forbear sentencing
Windsor. Thomas Symonds, gentleman, if at the next Worcester Assizes, where he is to be tried, he be found guilty of manslaughter only. *Further pleasure.* P. 248.
- 24 July. Dr. Brampton, the Recorder of London and the Sheriffs of
Windsor. London and Middlesex. To insert Arnold Viele, Richard Roper, Michael Hicks, John Barrett, Robert English, Thomas Bagly, John Ireland, Thomas Hitchman and Thomas Boys in the next Newgate pardon. They were convicted of piracy and robbery at the Old Bailey, but a case has been made out for our mercy. Pp. 245, 246.
- 2 Oct. Justices of Assize for the Oxford Circuit and all others whom
St. James'. it may concern, Orders them to insert in the next general pardon that shall come out for the Oxford Circuit the name of Arthur Wickham, who lies in Monmouth jail under sentence for horse stealing. P. 300.
- 22 Oct. Attorney or Solicitor General. Great Seal pardoning Francis
St. James'. Foxworthy [see Hedges to Tonkin at 24 Oct., 1702, above, p. 277]. Proviso for his going to the West Indies. Pp. 273, 274.
- 21 Dec. Justices of Assize of the Western Circuit, Sheriff of Wilts, &c.
St. James'. To insert in the next general pardon for the Western Circuit the name of Thomas Dunbar, sentenced to death at the last summer Assizes at New Sarum for highway robbery ; on condition of transportation. P. 304.
- From *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 352: Countersigned by Nottingham.*
- 7 July. Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, Recorder of London &c.
St. James'. To insert in the next general pardon for Newgate prisoners Benjamin Butling, convicted of desertion from Vice-Admiral Benbow's squadron. P. 27.
- 16 July. Attorney or Solicitor General. Great Seal for pardoning
Windsor. Samuel Burges, lately convicted for piracy. P. 30.
- 17 Aug. Sheriff of Cornwall. Reprieving Francis Foxworthy (see above, p. 277) till 11 November next. P. 43.

1702.

S.P. Dom., Entry Book 352—cont.

21 Aug. Dr. Brampton, the Recorder of London, and others. To
St. James'. admit Samuel Burges (lately convicted of piracy) to bail, that
he may plead the Queen's pardon. P. 46.

8 Sept. Sheriff of Somerset. Respiting execution of John Carver,
Bath. lately sentenced at Wells for uttering counterfeit stamped paper.
Further pleasure. Countersigned by Hedges in Nottingham's
absence. P. 55.

29 Dec. Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, Recorder of London, &c.
St. James'. To insert James Wilson's name in the next general pardon for
the poor prisoners of Newgate. He is twelve years of age and
was lately sentenced at the Old Bailey for felony. P. 99.

PART III.

DIPLOMATIC.

These are chiefly warrants or notes of warrants to prepare bills for the Royal Signature to pass under the Privy Seal authorising payment of the extraordinary expenses of our representatives abroad. A few other warrants of a diplomatic character and returns of these expenses are placed with them.

From *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 348.*

25 Ap. Three bills for the Earl of Marlborough's extraordinaries (in
all for 27 June, 1701, to March, 1702). All allowed on this date
by [Vernon].* *Details.* Pp. 362-4.

From *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 350 ; Countersigned* by Hedges.

25 May. Certificate of Death. Showing that according to accounts
Whitehall. received from Copenhagen, Hugh Greg, Esq., his late Majesty's
resident at the Court of Denmark, died at Copenhagen on
29 December last, old style. P. 227.

8 June. Clerk of the Signet attending. For a warrant to the Lord High
St. James'. Treasurer and Exchequer to pay to John Wich, Esq., lately
appointed Resident with the Hanse towns or his assigns, 3*l.* a day
for his ordinary expenditure, as from the date of his leaving the
presence to continue till he return into the same. He is to be paid
quarterly, and one quarter in advance. He is to have such further
sums for intelligence, expresses, and other private and extraordinary
services as appear due to him by bills subscribed under his hand
and allowed of by one of the Secretaries of State, the same to
be received without any charge to him. Pp. 226, 227.

* These bills are not actually entered as signed by Vernon but a memorandum states that he allowed them at this date, the last (for mourning) being allowed by the Queen's special command.

1702.

S.P. Dom., Entry Book 350—cont.

24 June. Clerk of the Signet attending. King William III employed
St. James'. George Stepney, Esq., as Envoy Extraordinary to the "Emperor
of Germany"; and we are pleased to continue him there. Privy
Seal containing a warrant to the Exchequer [*details*], out of moneys
in their hands and not appropriated by Parliament, to pay him
or his assigns all arrears of his ordinary 5*l.* a day and to continue
his pay till he return, and also pay all extraordinaries notified
and allowed in the usual way. *Favourable clauses.* Pp. 249,
250.

Same. Same. King William III appointed Philip Plantamour, Esq.,
"to remain at Berlin for his service."* Privy Seal [*&c., as
foregoing*] to pay him or his assigns all arrears due to date of his
allowance of 20*s.* a day, to continue his pay till he return and
also pay all extraordinaries notified and allowed in the usual way.
Pp. 251, 252.

Same. Same. Same for Charles Whitworth, who was in his late
Majesty's service at Ratisbon. His ordinary allowance was 40*s.*
a day. *In form similar to foregoing two warrants.* Pp. 258,
259.

Notes of similar warrants for James Cresset, Envoy to the Elector
and Dukes of Brunswick and Luneburg, and to James Vernon,
Envoy to Denmark. Ordinary expenses 5*l.* a day in each case.
Pp. 250, 251.

Also similar warrant for Dr. John Robinson, D.D., the English
Resident in Sweden, for 4*l.* a day and extraordinaries. Pp. 274,
275.

Also two warrants for paying to Alexander Stanhope, Esq.,
continued Envoy Extraordinary to the United Provinces:

(1) Arrears due and sums growing due, of his salary of 5*l.*
a day as such Envoy, till his return, and extraordinaries [*&c., as
foregoing*].

(2) Arrears and sums growing due of his salary of 3*l.* a day as
"plenipotentiary in the negociations entered into in concert
with the States General and other potentates for the safety of
these Kingdoms and the States General and the preservation
of the peace of Europe," to which post he was appointed by the
late King and is now re-appointed. To continue till end of the
negociations, or sooner, if the Queen pleases. Pp. 239-242.

25 June. Note on Mr. Warre's Bill. Richard Warre, Esq., Secretary of
Whitehall. the Embassy to [of] the Earl of Marlborough, Ambassador
Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in Holland, craves allowance
of the following extraordinary expenses:—

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Lodging and other extraordinary expenses			
for seven months whilst his Excellency			
was absent in England	100	0	0

* The entry does not say that he was Envoy there.

1702.

S.P. Dom., Entry Book 350—cont.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Mourning on death of King James II and			
King William III	40	0	0
Expenses of return to England	20	0	0
	160	0	0

Allowed by Hedges on this date. P. 236.

9 Aug. Windsor. Certificate by Hedges. Richard Warre, Esq., late Secretary of Embassy in Holland, returned into her Majesty's presence on 16 June last past. P. 246.

28 Oct. Whitehall. Mr. George Stepney's Bill for Extraordinaries, as Envoy Extraordinary to the Emperor for three months to 28 August, 1702 :—

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Postage	90	16	0
Gazettes, printed papers and intelligence ..	33	0	0
Stationery	25	3	0
	148	19	0

Allowed on 28 Oct., 1702, by Hedges. P. 292.

Also Mr. Stepney's bills for same as same for 28 Nov., 1701—28 Feb., 1701½, and 28 Feb., 1702—28 May, 1702. Both allowed by Secretary Hedges on 28 Oct., 1702. Expenses of mourning and of journeys to Luxembourg while the Court was there are allowed by the Queen's special command. Pp. 290, 291.

2 Nov. St. James'. Clerk of the Signet attending. We are pleased to renew the late King's commission to the Earl of Marlborough as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary for the negotiations between the Emperor, the States General and other Princes and States at the Hague or elsewhere for mutual safety &c. and for preserving the peace of Europe. Prepare a bill &c. warranting the Lord High Treasurer and officers of the Exchequer to pay the Earl's salary (100*l.* a week) from the date when he was last paid to the determination of the negotiations, or any earlier date to be named by us, &c. [*details*], and to pay him such sums for extraordinaries as have been or shall be allowed by one of our Secretaries of State. Pp. 296, 297.

20 Nov. Whitehall. Dr. Robinson's Bill for Extraordinaries. This bill is for charges incurred in his place as Resident at the Court of Sweden between 2 October, 1701, and 2 April, 1702.

*Copper Dollars at 24 to 1*l.**

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Postage of letters at Stockholm .. 870 ..	36	5	0
" " " Hamburg .. 840 ..	35	0	0
" " " Helsingor .. 420 ..	17	10	0
Extraordinary entertainments .. 1,404 ..	58	10	0

1702.

*S.P. Dom., Entry Book 350—cont.**Copper Dollars at 24 to 1l.*

					<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
New Year's gifts	..	..	..	480	..	20	0 0
Extra charges for chaplain	..	..	..	480	..	20	0 0
Paper &c.	..	..	..	192	..	8	0 0
Mourning by the Queen's orders for the late King	..	..	..	3,600	..	150	0 0
						<hr/>	
						345	5 0
						<hr/>	

Allowed by Hedges at this date. P. 282.

24 Nov. James Vernon's bill for extraordinaries as Envoy Extraordinary
Whitehall. to Denmark, incurred between 14 February and 14 August, 1702.

					<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Charges for passing his Privy Seal	..	..	..	..	23	11	6
Journey for self and servants through Hanover and Zell to Copenhagen..	..	..	..	..	105	0	0
Given to the officers and servants at Courts through which he was ordered to pass ..	..	..	..	..	10	0	0
Transport of equipage and servants by sea to Copenhagen ..	..	..	..	..	40	0	0
Given to the King's servants after his public audience ..	..	..	..	..	14	0	0
Pens, ink, paper and intelligence..	..	..	..	..	20	0	0
Several journeys to Fredericksburg	..	..	..	..	21	10	0
Voyage to Holstein with King of Denmark	..	..	..	..	58	13	0
Mourning for late King ..	..	..	..	..	150	0	0
						<hr/>	
					460	14	6
						<hr/>	

Allowed by Hedges at this date. First item referred to Lord High Treasurer. P. 287.

Same. Mr. James Cresset's bill for extraordinaries as Envoy
Extraordinary to the Elector and Dukes of Brunswick and
"Lunenbrough" [Luneburg] for three months to 12 March, 1702.

					<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Postage of letters at Hamburg, Bremen and Amsterdam, with pensions to the postmasters in those places ..	..	..	..	..	32	4	6
Same "in these Courts of Zell and Hanover" and for <i>Gazettes</i> and printed papers ..	..	..	..	..	26	8	0
Conveying letters by Frankfort and other places of Germany ..	..	..	..	..	11	7	6
Stationery ware ..	..	..	..	..	5	0	0
A quarter's house rent at Hanover (having another at Zell) ..	..	..	..	..	25	0	0
Journey to England and back again by the late King's orders ..	..	..	..	..	130	0	0

1702.

S.P. Dom., Entry Book 350—cont.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Present and New Year's gifts (according to custom at the Court of Hanover)	44	16	0
Journey to Holstein to the Duke of Ploen by the King's order, including stay at Hamburg ..	62	12	0
	337	8	0

Allowed by Hedges at this date. P. 293.

24 Nov. Mr. James Cresset's bill for extraordinaries. For his extraordinary expenses from 12 March, 170 $\frac{1}{2}$, to 12 June, 170 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Whitehall. Similar to foregoing. Mentions :—"My whole expenses during the affair of Wolfenbüttell, both in my own journeys and expresses, 126*l.*

"For putting my house and family into deep mourning, vizt., myself, wife and three children, a gouvernante, page, chambermaid, two secretaries, valet de chambre, cook, five footmen, coachman, groom, postilion, with my whole equipage and two large rooms covered with black cloth—216*l.*" Total 442*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

Allowed as foregoing. P. 294.

24 Nov. Clerk of the Signet attending. Privy Seal for 2*l.* a day as
St. James'. ordinary entertainment to Henry Davenant, Esq., appointed "to reside as our Secretary at Frankfort" and such sums for extraordinaries as are allowed from time to time by one of the Secretaries of State. Pp. 298, 299.

30 Nov. Hugh Greg's bill for extraordinaries. For charges incurred
Whitehall. in his post as Resident from King William III to Denmark from 1 December, 1700, to 1 December, 1701. His sister and executrix, Margaret Greg, prays payment thereof.

	<i>Rx. at 4$\frac{1}{2}$ to the £.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Postage at Hamburg	234	..	52	0 0
" Copenhagen	285	..	41	2 3
Stationery	108	..	23	19 8
Extraordinary entertainments ..	474	..	105	6 8
Several journeys following the Danish Court	293	..	65	2 2
Mourning for the late King James	255	..	50	0 0
Procuring papers	270	..	60	0 0
			397	10 9

Allowed by Hedges. P. 283.

15 Dec. Dr. Robinson's bill for extraordinaries. As Resident in
Whitehall. Sweden from 2 April to 2 October, 1702. Cost of postage, extra entertainment, a chaplain and paper. Total, 165*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*
Allowed by Hedges. P. 302.

1702.

S.P. Dom., Entry Book 350—cont.

- 17 Dec. Clerk of the Signet attending. Privy Seal for paying to John
St. James'. Robinson, D.D., appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the King of
Sweden, 500*l.* for his equipage, 5*l.* a day ordinary salary (as from
11 December last) and such sums for extraordinaries as may be
allowed by a Secretary of State. Pp. 307–9.

From *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 352*; Countersigned by Not-
tingham.

- 16 July. Clerk of the Signet attending. Privy Seal authorising payment
of arrears to Paul Methuen, Esquire, who is to continue Envoy
in Portugal, and his accruing salary in the future, and sums
allowed for extraordinaries &c. Pp. 30, 31.

- 26 July. Clerk of the Signet attending.
Windsor.

1. Privy Seal authorising payment of 500*l.* for his equipage, to
William Aglionby, Esq., &c., lately appointed Envoy to the
Swiss Cantons, and 5*l.* a day as salary; also his allowed expenses
for extraordinaries. Pp. 35–6.

2. Similar warrant to pay to Philibert d'Hervart, [now] Envoy
to the Swiss Cantons, his arrears of 5*l.* a day and accruing salary,
till he returns, or sooner, as directed; also extraordinaries. Pp. 36–8.

- 1 Aug. Note of warrant for a Privy Seal for paying to Sir Lambert
Windsor. Blackwell, Kt., Envoy Extraordinary to Tuscany and Genoa,
his allowance of 1,000*l.* a year arrears and extraordinaries. P. 45*.

- 17 Aug. Clerk of the Signet attending.

1. Warrant for a Privy Seal for paying all arrears due to
Robert Cole, Agent and Consul-General at Algiers, of his salary
of 600*l.*, his accruing salary hereafter, and his allowed expenses
for extraordinaries. Pp. 43, 44.

2. Note of similar warrant in favour of Benjamin Lodington,
Agent and Consul-General at Tripoli. P. 45*.

- After Robert Cole's bill for extraordinaries as Consul in Algiers for
20 Aug. 10 August, 1701—10 August, 1702.

He has expended 275*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.* in gifts to State officials, presents
at Bairam and Corban, a wedding present to the principal Secretary
&c. [details as in other bills *q.v. above*].

Signed (copy) by Cole at Algiers, 20 August, 1702, and allowed
by Nottingham. P. 83.

- 22 Aug. Certificate by Nottingham, that William Aglionby, Esq.,
Whitehall. Envoy Extraordinary to the Swiss Cantons, kissed hands and
left for his employment on 21 August, 1702. P. 47.

PART IV.

MILITARY WARRANTS.

These are a few warrants from the Commission Entry Books
(*S.P. Dom., Entry Books 170 and 171*) which could not be

* Not overwritten or countersigned.

1702.

placed amongst the commissions (*Table III, q.v.*), but relate to military affairs. It will be seen that in most cases they are addressed to the Master-General of the Ordnance, but, in one or two cases to a Secretary of State or the Attorney or Solicitor General. One or two commissions of a military character which are entered in these military books, but which cannot properly be placed in the lists of ordinary commissions in the army, are also placed here. The name of the addressee of the warrant is given at the commencement of each entry.

From *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 170.*

11 May. Commission to Bernard Ellis, Esq., to be Lieutenant Governor
St. James'. of Guernsey and of all forts and places therein in the absence of the Governor, Viscount Hatton. Pp. 1, 2.

12 May. Earl of Romney as Master General of the Ordnance. To issue
St. James'. guns and ammunition [*details*] to the *Eagle, Dolphin, Jacob* and *Despatch*, lately engaged to carry the mails to Holland. P. 3.

8 June. Warrant appointing Charles Nicholas Eyre, Esq., Constable
St. James'. of the Castle of Harleigh [Harlech] with the castle yard and castle green there. Fee of 50*l.* to be paid him by the Receiver of North Wales, to be paid from Lady Day last; also the profits of the market in Harlech town and of the fair there held on St. Andrew's day and the two succeeding days, "for the tolls, pittance and stallage of the said market and fair, and all fines and amerciements of the Court of Pye Powders" there. To execute by himself or deputy. As full rights as any predecessor. Clause for revoking the last grant to him. *Unaddressed.* Pp. 18, 19.

9 June. Same. Appointing George, Duke of Northumberland, Constable
St. James'. of Windsor Castle and Keeper of the Royal parks, forests and warrens there, and also Lieutenant of Windsor Castle and forest. To execute by himself or a deputy. All rights &c. which any other Constable has had. Clause revoking the last grant of the office to him. *Unaddressed.* Pp. 16-17.

June. Same. Appointing George, Duke of Northumberland, Governor
St. James'. and Captain of Windsor Castle and of the forts and fortifications belonging thereto. Fee of 10*s.* a day and all usual fees. To discharge the office by himself or a deputy. Clause revoking the last grant to him. Pp. 17-18.

30 June. Earl of Marlborough as Master-General of the Ordnance.
St. James'. King Charles II and King James II made an establishment for the Ordnance in a book entitled "Instructions for the Government of the office of our Ordnance" [&c.]. This establishment was confirmed by the late King. All orders, warrants, instructions &c. contained therein shall continue to be obeyed by all persons in our said office until our further pleasure be known. Pp. 106, 107.

Same entered again. Pp. 110, 111.

1702.

*S.P. Dom., Entry Book 170—cont.*1 July.
St. James'.

Earl of Marlborough as Master-General of the Ordnance.

1. To continue to Christopher Musgrave, Esq., who has been re-appointed to the office of Clerk of the Ordnance, the annual fee of 100*l.* a year (above his established salary), which was paid to his predecessors and formerly to himself, in consideration of his keeping a cheque ledger upon the storekeeper. Pp. 49-50.

2. We have appointed John Granville, Esq., Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance; and, by reason of a grant made by King Charles II, a mansion house and appurtenances in the Little Minories, formerly held with that office, was alienated from it. In lieu thereof pay him 300*l.* a year as was paid to his immediate predecessors, from St. John's Day last, to continue during pleasure or till the mansion house be recovered or some other place be found fit for our service. Pp. 51-2.

From *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 171: Countersigned* (usually) by Hedges.

14 March.
St. James'.

Master-General of Ordnance. A train of artillery should forthwith be prepared and sent over to Holland. Cause the brass ordnance, mortars, ammunition and stores mentioned in an annexed schedule to be forthwith prepared. The officers, gunners &c. shall be established in pay as in another annexed list, and shall be paid out of the Treasury of the Ordnance. From time to time you may add to or take from the ordnance ammunition and other stores, and the attendants belonging to the train. Pp. 26, 27. *Followed by:—*

Schedule I. A list of the officers, ministers and attendants appointed to attend the train of artillery to go to Holland.

Schedule II. A proportion of ordnance, mortars, powder, shot and other stores and habiliments of war to be forthwith issued out of the stores in the Office of Ordnance for the service of the forces in Holland.

Schedule III. Ammunition for the ordnance and army.* Pp. 28-32.

2 July.
St. James'.

Attorney or Solicitor General. Great Seal appointing the Lord Mayor, Sir Robert Clayton, Sir William Pritchard and others [141 more names given] to be Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the City of London. The Lord Mayor and eight others of them, of whom certain [named] persons must be one, to form a *quorum*. Pp. 8-11.

7 July.
Windsor.

Secretary Nottingham. To countersign a commission granted to Charles Ross as Brigadier of all the forces, though the commission is dated 9 March, 170 $\frac{1}{2}$, before the Earl of Nottingham was Secretary of State. P. 89.

Also notes of similar warrants of same date to same, giving him the like authority in the case of the commissions to Thomas

* These schedules contain very full lists of the equipment of an artillery train at this time; but they are too long to justify their being set out in full.

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S.P. Dom., Entry Book 171—cont.

Erle as Major-General and Zachary Tiffin and Francis Langston as Brigadiers. All these commissions bear date 9 March, 1702. P. 89.

6 Aug.
Windsor.

Commission to Francis Paynter. For the encouragement of the officers and men in our service and merchant service in the war against France and Spain we directed on 1 June last that certain shares of the prizes taken should be divided amongst them in proportions prescribed by our declaration. For the more easy distribution of such shares we have thought fit to appoint an officer to receive and pay out all prize money. We hereby appoint Francis Paynter to receive all money due as prize money under our declaration of June 1, and to pay it out as therein prescribed. He may deduct 4*l.* out of every 20*s.* so paid out for his own salary. He shall obey instructions received from the Crown, the Lord High Admiral or Commissioners of the Admiralty. Pp. 58, 59.

13 Dec.
St. James'.

Lieutenant-Colonel Peyton. *Refers* to the Mutiny Act passed in the late Parliament. *Proceeds* :—We authorise Lieutenant-Colonel Peyton, of Lieut.-General Churchill's regiment to assemble and hold a Court-Martial at such times as he appoints for trying cases of mutiny, desertion and false musters. The Court is to be constituted as the Act provides and is authorised to hear all such cases, either of officers or soldiers, and to try and sentence and punish the offenders according to the Act. *A note adds* :—No sentence of death to be executed without report to the Queen and her approval. Pp. 101, 102.

30 Dec.
St. James'.

Duke of Marlborough, as Master-General of Ordnance. 1. Owing to the great increase in our army the stores are greatly increased, necessitating the employment of a larger staff of clerks, labourers &c., at the Tower, Woolwich, Portsmouth, Chatham, Plymouth, Hull and elsewhere, so that just and full accounts may be kept and rendered to us of [the issue of] our stores. To these proper salaries should be paid, and extraordinary payments should, in some cases, be made. *Details*. We authorise you to cause such wages and gratuities and extraordinary payments to be paid to such persons. *Details*. Pp. 102-4.

2. You may cause all the forts, garrisons and land forces in England to be supplied from time to time with such provisions of powder, match, shot and all other necessities of war as may be necessary. You shall also move our stores of powder &c. from one place to another in England as you think right, providing for indentures to be given by those who receive such stores. Pp. 104, 105.

3. We have ordered two brass mortars and a sufficient quantity of stores to be transported to the West Indies for our service there, under the command of Brigadier Colenbine. Cause these mortars and the stores in the annexed list to be provided, and two engineers at 10*s.* each and three bombardiers at 2*s.* each a

1702.

S.P. Dom., Entry Book 171—cont.

day to be appointed to attend the expedition, to commence on January 1st next. Add to and diminish the ordinance, mortars, stores and attendants there as you think necessary for our service. Pp. 134-5.

Also the list referred to herein. Pp. 135, 136.

PART V.

MISCELLANEOUS WARRANTS.

In this Table are placed a number of warrants, notes of same, letters of approval or appointment, and other notes from the *Entry Books* 162, 170, 348, 350, 351 and 352, which do not fall within the other sub-divisions of this Table. In each case the number of the *Entry Book* is given in italics, and the page in ordinary type. Thus 348, p. 351, means "*S.P. Dom., Entry Book 348, p. 351.*"

9 March. Secretary Vernon. To use the late King's Privy Signet with
St. James'. his arms on it for sealing anything that it may be customary to seal till a new seal is made. 350, p. 200.

Same. Lord Secretary Manchester. *Similar to foregoing. 348, p. 351.*

11 March. Similar warrant to the Commissioners of the Privy Seal. *Ibid,*
St. James'. p. 352.

10 March. Isaac Newton, Esq., Master and Worker of the Mint. Pending
St. James'. the making of the new puncheons and dyes with the Queen's arms and effigies, to coin gold and silver with those previously used. Necessity for prompt coining &c. 350, p. 199.

11 March. Same. To order Henry Harris, "our chief engraver," to pre-
St. James'. pare all the master puncheons, letters and charges for our gold coins of 5*l.*, 2*l.*, 1*l.* and 10*s.*; and all the same for our silver coins 5*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 1*s.* and 6*d.* according to the drafts submitted and approved by us. All possible speed. He shall make dyes with them for coining, as directed by you. *Ibid, p. 216.*

7 Ap. Commission to Sir Stephen Fox, Sir B. Bathurst and Hugh
St. James'. Chudleigh, to take care of the Royal stables. Power to determine complaints relating thereto, referring important cases to the Queen. Reserves to the Crown the fees and patronage of the Master of the Horse. 348, pp. 357, 358.

28 Mar. Lord High Admiral. Hitherto 400*l.* a year has been allowed
St. James'. to Sir Charles Hedges, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, for reports and attendances concerning foreign and maritime affairs. By the last warrant, dated 16 July, 1698, the same was placed under the head of pensions in the ordinary estimate of our Navy. This allowance shall be continued under the same head. Give direction accordingly and see the arrears paid. 350, p. 203.

1702.
12 Ap. St. James'. Earl of Carlisle (Earl Marshal). To create Thomas Coote, Esq., Rouge Rose Pursuivant at arms Extraordinary. All usual privileges. 350, p. 204.
- 22 Ap. St. James'. Sir John Leveson Gower, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. King William granted to John Cooke the place of auditor of our revenue of the North parts of the Duchy of Lancaster for life, in reversion on Henry Ayloff, the present holder. Being thereto requested, we desire you, on the voluntary surrender of this grant, to prepare a bill for our signature to pass the seals of the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster, granting that office to William Bellamy for life, in reversion on Henry Ayloff. Usual fees, &c., in as ample manner as John Fanshaw &c. held the office. *Beneficial clauses. Ibid*, pp. 209-10.
- 24 Ap. Clerk of the Signet attending. Warrant for 4*l*. a day to the Marquis of Normanby as Keeper of the Privy Seal, in lieu of the ancient diet. 348, pp. 366-7.
- 4 May. St. James'. Earl Marshal. To give immediate orders to the Heralds, Pursuivants and other necessary officers to attend the Proclamation of the declaration of war against Spain and France that is to be made this morning with all the usual solemnities. 350, p. 212.
- 7 May. Note of bill on the warrant of the Lord High Admiral. For a commission for victualling the Navy, constituting Sir John Houblon, Thomas Coleby, Henry Vincent, William Wright and William Carpenter, jun., Commissioners. The first to have 600*l*. a year, the remainder 400*l*. *Ibid*, p. 213.*
- 11 May. Note of bill on warrant from the same. Constituting Lawrence Wright, a commissioner "in quality of a principal officer of her Majesty's Navy," and particularly for the affairs of the Navy at Kinsale. To have a salary of 500*l*. a year. *Ibid*, p. 217.*
- 11 May. St. James'. Clerk of the Signet attending. Privy Seal licensing Dudley Bagnall to return into England. He went there without licence since 11 December, 1688. 52, p. 4.
- 14 May. St. James'. Lord High Admiral [Earl of Pembroke &c.]. Grants a pension of 700*l*. a year to Admiral Henry Killebrew for good service, which is to be placed on the ordinary establishment of the Navy. *Ibid*, p. 6.
- 19 May. St. James'. Daniel, Earl of Nottingham. The Earl of Nottingham was not yet appointed Secretary of State on 9 March last, when we granted certain commissions in our Army, in particular :—
Lieutenant-General Charles Churchill ; Major-Generals Sir Charles Hara, William Selwyn, Earl of Orkney, Richard Ingoldsby ; Brigadiers : the Earl of Essex, Colonels Hatton Compton, William Mathews, William Seymour, Gustavus Hamilton and Cornelius Wood.

* Not overwritten or countersigned.

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We nevertheless authorise the Earl of Nottingham to countersign these commissions. 350, p. 222.

21 May. Henry Harris, chief Engraver of Seals. To make forthwith
St. James'. four seals in steel for the Queen's signets and four other small
seals. *Details* as to arms &c. 352, p. 11.

23 May. Hedges. Similar to last but one, in respect of Earl Rivers'
St. James'. commission as Lieutenant General. 170, p. 11.

25 May. Bill on warrant from the Treasury. For a grant to Sir Nathan
Wright, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, of 4,000*l.* a year payable
out of the revenue of the Post Office, during his custody of the
Great Seal. 350, p. 223*.

25 May. The Chief Justice in Eyre, the Lieutenant and Chief Ranger of
St. James'. Woodstock Park and all the other officers of the said Park. Our
pleasure is that William Whitton, one of our keepers within
our park of Woodstock, hold the office during pleasure, with the
lodge thereunto belonging and its appurtenances, with the rights
of taking hay, fuel, and pasturing cows and horses which belong
to the office or were taken ex-officio by him or Nicholas Blunt
Whitton, his father, and other usual fees &c. *Ibid.*

28 May. Thomas Smith, Esq. Smith has knowledge and experience as
St. James'. one of the senior procurators in the Courts of Ecclesiastical and
Civil Law. We appoint him our procurator "in all causes and
matters maritime, foreign, civil, and ecclesiastical whatsoever,
which do or may anyway concern us or our interest, rights or
prerogatives," which occur in any of our Courts having jurisdiction
in such matters, or "touching any matter of prizes and causes civil
and ecclesiastical whatsoever." Usual powers, fees, salaries &c.
Ibid., pp. 224, 225.

30 May. Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. 1. To affix the Seal to a
St. James'. commission enjoining the Lord High Admiral to require the
Court of Admiralty and its Lieutenant and Judge or his Surrogate
to act in Prize cases "according to the course of Admiralty
and laws of nations." 204, pp. 319, 320. *Also* the commission
in question. *Ibid.*, pp. 320, 321.

2. To affix the Seal to a commission authorising the Lord
High Admiral to grant letters of marque and reprisal to take
enemy ships &c. and bring them to be adjudged in the High
Court of Admiralty. *Ibid.*, pp. 322, 323.

1 June. 3. To affix the Seal to a commission authorising the Lord
St. James'. High Admiral to fly the Standard flag of England on the main
top mast of his ship whilst she is afloat and he is aboard. *Ibid.*,
p. 323. *Also* the commission. *Ibid.*, p. 324.

3 June. Rangers or Keepers of the Forest of Dean. To allow John
St. James'. Howe to hunt or shoot three brace of bucks in the Forest of Dean.
352, p. 17.

11 June. Royal Warrant†. Great Seal appointing John Granville, Esq.,
St. James'. Steward of the Duchy of Cornwall and of the borough and manor

* See foregoing note.

† See note on next page.

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of Bradninch in Devon, and Steward of all Royal castles and manors in Cornwall and Devon, parcel of the Duchy, Warden and Steward of the Stannerys and Stannary Courts, and Rider and Master of Dartmoor forest and chace, part of the said Duchy of Cornwall. Usual rights, fees &c. [*details*], and power to appoint under officers. Revocation of last grant to Earl of Radnor. 352, p. 19.

12 June. Royal Warrants.*
St. James'.

1. Great Seal granting a baronetcy to Thomas Winford, sen., of Glasshampton in Worcestershire, second protonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, and, failing these, to the heirs male of his brother Henry and their lawful heirs male. *Ibid.*, p. 20.

2. Same granting the Treasurership of the Navy to Sir Thomas Littleton, Bt. He shall have a salary of 2,000*l.* a year for himself and allowance of 1,700*l.* a year for the paymaster and other officers [*details*] under him. Also granting him the messuage at Deptford enjoyed with the said office. All usual privileges. Revocation of last grant of the office to Littleton. *Ibid.*, p. 21.

20 June. Royal Warrant.*
St. James'. Great Seal granting a baronetcy to Charles Sedley of South Fleet in Kent and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, and, failing these, to his brother Richard and the same. Usual privileges, &c. *Ibid.*, p. 23.

29 June. Grant to Anthony Rowe. Appointing him Keeper of Hyde
St. James'. Park in Middlesex, with power to elect one or more under keepers for looking to the deer and keeping the gates and ports of the Park and [granting him] all the lodges of the Park, with their outhouses and appurtenances ("except the great lodge with the outhouses, gardens and ground thereto belonging"), the custody of which was granted to Edward, Earl of Jersey, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns by lease under the Exchequer Seal by King William III. The Earl of Jersey and his servants had at all times all rights of egress and ingress through the said Park. Further grants to Rowe all herbage and pannage and all "lops, tops and chops" of trees, all dead and wind-fall wood, the usual fees of all deer killed and all other profits, &c. 350, pp. 237, 238.

6 July. Warden &c. of the New Forest. To allow Sir Edward
St. James'. Seymour to hunt, kill and carry away six brace of deer in the New Forest during this season. *Ibid.*, pp. 244, 245.

13 July. Clerk of the Signet attending. Privy Seal, licensing Charles
Windsor. Townly to return from beyond seas to England on giving security for good behaviour. [*Details.*] 352, p. 28.

20 July. Governor, Bailiffs and Jurats &c. of Guernsey. To admit John
Windsor. Bonamy, whom the Queen continues as Greffier in the Royal Court there. *Ibid.*, pp. 33, 34.

* These are not entered as addressed to anybody.

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27 July. Windsor. Earl of Jersey as Chamberlain of the Household. To swear and admit William Churchill and Edward Castle to be booksellers, bookbinders and stationers to the Queen. All usual privileges &c. 350, p. 247.

28 July. Windsor. Clerk of the Signet attending. Privy Seal, licensing the Countess Dowager of Tyrconnell to return to Ireland. 352, p. 38.

7 Aug. St. James'. Governor, Bailiffs, and Jurats of Guernsey. To admit William de Beauvoir, whom the Queen continues in the office of Controller in Guernsey. *Ibid*, pp. 81, 82.

8 Aug. Windsor. Clerk of the Signet attending. Privy Seal authorising Sir William Trumbull to act as Clerk of the Signet by deputy and nominating George Wooddeson to act as his deputy. Usual clauses. *Ibid*, p. 41.

10 Aug. Windsor. Viscount Fitzharding, Treasurer of the Chamber. To pay Gideon Royer or his assigns, 10*l*. "for fairly writing, flourishing and imbellishing, as also for gilding in grotesco all our arms, ornaments and badges and for writing, gilding and imbellishing the superscription with a gilded seal and label, it being for a letter sent unto the Czar of Muscovy." 350, p. 254.

13 Aug. Bath. Henry Harris, Chief Engraver of the Seals. To engrave the Broad Seal in silver. On one side thereof shall be "our effigies sitting on a throne in Royal robes crowned with an Imperial Crown and holding a sceptre in the right hand and a globe in the left with this inscription round the same: 'Anna Dei Gratia Magnae Britanniae Franciae et Hiberniae Regina, fidei Defensor &c.,' and on the other our effigies on horseback in Royal robes crowned with an Imperial Crown and holding a sceptre in the right hand and a globe in the left, with the aforesaid inscription round the same." *Ibid*, p. 260.

24 Aug. Windsor. William Piesley, Esq., Justice of Merioneth, Carnarvon and Anglesey. To use the seal for the aforesaid counties engraven with the arms &c., of the late King and Queen Mary for sealing all usual documents till a new seal be made. *Ibid*, p. 375.

Same. Letters of Approbation. Approving the election of Ralph Willymot to succeed the late town clerk of Hertford. The Corporation has represented that he has been duly elected and ask for the Royal approbation, which is reserved to the Crown by their charter. *Ibid*, p. 257.

26 Aug. Christ Church Oxford. Royal Licence to Timothy Halton, D.D., and John Hammond, D.D. Granting to them, or either of them, with or without their attendants or servants, the liberty from time to time "to hunt the game of hare in our forests or reputed forests or places of ground called Shotover and Stowood" in Oxfordshire, at their free will.

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The Royal patentees, lessees or tenants of the said forests &c. shall not molest Halton or Hammond in their enjoyment of this licence.

Dated, "at Christchurch, Oxford, under our hand and Privy Signet." 350, pp. 271-2.

26 Oct. The Queen to the English Commissioners for the Union.
St. James'. Similar to her Majesty's letters to the Scottish Commissioners of this date [*above*, p. 278, *q.v.*]. 352, pp. 84-6.

Same. Keeper of the Great Seal. To affix the Great Seal to a commission bearing this date and consequential on foregoing, discharging the English Commissioners from meeting on 27 October next, and authorising them to meet on 10 November following. *Ibid*, p. 87.

30 Oct. Commissioners for Victualling the Navy. To direct their
St. James'. agent in Jamaica to deliver to Hezekiah Marshall (Commissary of the Victuals to the forces sent to the West Indies) such provisions for those forces as their commander, the Earl of Peterborough, shall direct. *Ibid*, pp. 97, 98.

2 Nov. Henry Harris, Chief Engraver of the Seals.
St. James'.

1. To make a seal for the Court of Common Pleas bearing on one side "our effigies in Royal robes crowned with the Imperial Crown of England, sitting on a throne, holding a sceptre in the right hand and a globe in the left, with this inscription round the same—'Anna dei gratia Magnae Britanniae, Franciae et Hiberniae Rex, Fidei Defensor &c.' and on the other side our Arms and Crown, with a dragon and a greyhound for the supporters, with this motto underneath, vizt., 'Pro Brevibus coram Justiciariis,' and the aforesaid inscription round the same." 350, p. 284.

2. To make a seal in silver for the Court of Exchequer; similar to foregoing, but on the back of the seal is to be "our Arms, Garter and Crown with an antelope and a stag with ducal crowns about their necks and chains descending from them about their bodies with this motto underneath, vizt., 'Sigillum Scae. Dom. Reginae,' and the aforesaid inscription round the same." *Ibid*, pp. 284-5.

3. To make the Queen's Privy Seal in silver as has usually been done, with the inscription: "Anna Dei Gratia, Magnae Britanniae, Franciae et Hiberniae Regina, Fidei Defensor &c." *Ibid*, p. 285.

4. To engrave the Queen's Bench Seal in silver. Similar to foregoing as to the Court seals. This seal is to have on the back "our Arms, Garter and Crown, with a lion and dragon for supporters," and this motto underneath: "Pro Brevibus coram Nobis," with the abovesaid inscription round the same. *Ibid*, p. 286.

3 Nov. Henry Harris [*as in foregoing*]. To have engraved two stamps
St. James'. for the Queen's use, one with "Anne R." and the other with "A.R." upon it. 352, p. 88.

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3 Nov. Clerk of the Signet attending. To prepare a bill &c. licencing
St. James'. David Lloyd to return from France to our dominions. He went
to France since 11 December, 1688, without licence under the
Act of Parliament. 351, p. 69.

24 Nov. Clerk of the Signet attending. Privy Seal licencing
St. James'. Lady Elizabeth Thatcher to return from France and remain here
for three months only, she performing all things advised as
necessary to enable Sir John Delavall (her deceased husband's
brother) to suffer a common recovery of two manors in Northum-
berland, now settled on her and in jointure. *Details.* 352,
p. 89.

7 Dec. Henry Harris. (1) To make a Broad Seal for Ireland with a harp
St. James'. and an Imperial Crown over it. (2) To make seals for the Courts of
Queen's Bench, Exchequer and Common Pleas in Ireland similar
to the English. 350, p. 303.

8 Dec. Isaac Newton, Esq., Master and Worker of the Mint. The
St. James'. mine adventurers have asked us (for the encouragement of silver
extraction in Wales and the increase of coin in our Kingdoms)
to direct the Master and Worker of our Mint to coin such silver
with the arms of Wales in like manner as was done heretofore.
We permit this and authorise you to cause the arms of Wales
to be set "on the reverse in the four void places between the
escutcheons" upon all such pieces of money as shall be coined
of the silver that shall appear by proper certificates [*details*] to
be extracted out of Welsh lead ore for the said mine adventurers.
Ibid, p. 299.

15 Dec. Postmasters General. We have given orders for recruiting
St. James'. our regiments of foot in the Low Countries. Issue orders to the
masters of the packet-boats to take over free of charge as many
men as may come to the ports, receiving a certificate from the
officers in command of them stating their names and regiments;
and also to bring back free maimed soldiers and recruiting
sergeants who bring certificates from the Commander-in-Chief
in the Low Countries, and desire a passage back. Order them
strictly to bring no soldier &c. back who has not a certificate
signed by the Commander-in-Chief. *Ibid*, p. 301.

24 Dec. Royal Letters. 1. To the Bishop of London. To order a
St. James'. collection for the poor in and about London on the Sunday after
next, to be announced next Sunday in all the churches in the
City and liberties and within the lines of communication. The
money collected to be paid into the Chamber of London for
distribution as the Lord Mayor and Bishop think fit. To call
on the Lord Treasurer for the Queen's contribution. The church-
wardens and overseers to collect at private dwellings. 162,
pp. 110, 111.

2. To the Lord Mayor. Consequential on foregoing. Requires
him to help on the collection. *Ibid*, pp. 111, 112.

28 Dec. Royal Letters. 1. Approving the election of Henry Adam
St. James'. Common Clerk of Leeds, in the room of Castillian Morice, deceased.

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The power of such approval is reserved to the Crown by the borough charter. 352, pp. 95-6.

2. Similar approval of election of John Boley Town Clerk of Leicester, in the room of Edward Jevon, deceased. Power reserved [as in foregoing]. *Ibid*, pp. 96-7.

PART VI.

SECRETARY'S WARRANTS, ALLOWANCES OF BILLS, &C.

These are mostly warrants, or notes of warrants, to arrest suspected persons and bring them up before the Secretary who issues the warrant for examination. A few notes allowing messengers' bills and similar small matters are included in the Table.

From *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 348: *Signed* by Vernon.

31 Mar.
Whitehall.

To Henry Legat.* To arrest Father Tyrconnell. P. 359.

29 Ap.
Whitehall.

Note of warrant to arrest John Levingston on board Rear-Admiral Fairborne at Spithead, on suspicion of high treason. P. 367.

30 Ap.

Note of similar warrant to arrest L. Poitevin on suspicion of high treason. P. 368.

28 Ap. and
1 May.

Four bills by Mr. Churchill, Stationer (from 26 June, 1701—1 May, 1702). Allowed by Secretary Vernon on 28 April and 1 May, 1702. Pp. 368, 369.

[1 May.]

Two lists of messengers' bills (June, 1699—April, 1702) signed by Vernon and Blathwayt, or Vernon alone. Names of and details of sums allowed to each messenger. *Undated* but entered next document of 1 May, 1702. Pp. 371-373.

From *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 349: *Signed* by Manchester or Hedges.

9 Mar.
Whitehall.

To Thornburgh, to bring up Charles Frant in custody from Canterbury. P. 145.

14 May.
St. James'.

To Richard Revell and Nathan Wilcox. To make diligent search for Lewis Conyers and arrest him and bring him before the Secretary of State with all his papers, to be examined and further dealt with according to law. P. 146. *Also note* that similar warrants were made on the same date for Captains William Howard and Guilbert St. Leger. P. 146.

18 May.

To Charles Maries, to search for Captain William Sanson, a Frenchman, and arrest him as a spy and bring him with his papers to be examined and dealt with according to law. *With note* that Captain William Sanson was discharged on 31 July, 1702. P. 147.

* Legat, Thornburgh, Kenge, Allen and others to whom these warrants are addressed are almost always Queen's messengers in ordinary. Where they are so the fact is not repeated.

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S.P. Dom., Entry Book 349—cont.

21 May. To Richard Revell to arrest Job Serjeant, master of the *Antelope*
Whitehall. Inn, Chipping Barnet, and bring him up. Scandalous words
against the Queen. Pp. 147, 148.

23 May. To Henry Legatt and [William] Jenkins. To arrest Dr. George
Whitehall. Bruce, Dr. of Physic, and Dr. George Graham, for suspicion of
treason and treasonable practices. P. 148.

1 June. To Henry Legatt or William Jenkins and Toby Davies, his
Whitehall. deputies. To arrest Sir John Bolles for having spoken scandalous
and treasonable words of the Queen. P. 148.

8 Sept. To George Fry and Jas. Kitson. For arrest of Daniel Wastoneys,
Bath. gent., James Hales, Esq., William Spratt, his servant, John Cooke
of Bishopsgate Street, London, wiredrawer, Thomas, his son, and
Thomas Hozier on suspicion of treason P. 148.

From *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 352 : Signed by Nottingham.*

5 May. To Hill, to seize Potavin or Poitevin and bring him up to answer
charges against him. P. 2.

28 May. To Hill, to receive into his custody Francis Lawrence (a
Whitehall. prisoner lately taken coming from Dunkirk) at Harwich, and
suspected of high treason, and bring him up. All sheriffs,
mayors &c. to assist. P. 12.

2 June. To the Keeper of Newgate. To keep Francis Lawrence in
Whitehall. safe custody till he be delivered by due course of law. P. 16.

3 June. To the Keeper of Newgate. To permit Colonel George
St. James'. Churchill to see and speak to Francis Lawrence, in custody. P. 17.

16 June. To Henry Allen, to arrest Francis le Brigant on suspicion
of treasonous correspondence with her Majesty's enemies. P. 24.

30 June. To the Keeper of Newgate gaol, committing Francis le Brigant
Whitehall. to his custody. P. 24.

15 July. 1. To the Keeper of Newgate jail to discharge Francis le Brigant,
Whitehall. pursuant to a recommendation by the Committee of the Privy
Council. P. 29.

2. To Same. Committing John Levingston to his custody
on a charge of high treason by breach of the Act of 1697 against
corresponding with the late King James. [*Details.*] P. 29.

17 July. To Joseph Chance, to arrest the Spanish consul and keep him
Whitehall. in custody. P. 89.

8 Aug. 1. To Charles Kenge, to take Count di Rassa (taken aboard a
Windsor. French ship on his way from Lisbon to France) and bring him
up for examination. P. 40.

2. To the person having Count de Rassa in his custody to
hand him over to Charles Kenge. P. 40.

13 Aug. Note by Nottingham. Allows bill of 23*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* by Peter Tom,
a Queen's messenger, for service, April–June, 1702. P. 54.

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S.P. Dom., Entry Book 352—cont.

- 28 Sept.
Whitehall. To John Morris to take into custody Robert Squibb, Jabez Wood, Henry Bradshaw and Arthur Swift and bring them up for examination as to charges of fraud in their offices in the Exchequer. P. 91.
- 30 Oct.
Whitehall. To the captains of the packet-boats between England and Holland to receive Don B. Navarro, the Spanish Consul, his sons and servant, and take them over to Holland. P. 84.
- 30 Nov.
Whitehall. 1. To Samuel Hill to take Lady Sophia Bulkley and servant to Harwich, and hand them over, with the warrant, to the captain of the first packet-boat to go to Holland. *Note.* Mr. Hill produced a receipt from the commander of the *Jacob* of his having taken them aboard on December 3. *Details.* P. 92.
2. To the captain of the first packet-boat to leave for Holland from Harwich. Consequential on foregoing. P. 93.
- 1 Dec.
Whitehall. To the aforesaid messengers (Samuel Hill or Charles Couchman) to search Lady Sophia Bulkley's luggage, and that of her servants, for papers, before delivering the lady and her servants to the packet-boat. To seal and bring up any papers found in them. P. 93.
- 3 Dec.
Whitehall. To Henry Allen to search for and arrest — Barran, merchant, and his papers, and bring him up to be examined on suspicion of corresponding with the enemy. Usual clause for assistance by all mayors, officers, &c. Pp. 104, 105.
- 29 Dec.
Whitehall. To Henry Allen to search for and arrest Edward Bellamy and bring him up to be examined on suspicion of high crimes and misdemeanours. P. 105.
- 31 Dec.
Whitehall. To Charles Couchman to arrest Paul Breton and bring him up to be examined on suspicion of treasonous correspondence with the Queen's enemies. P. 94.

PART VII.

NOTES OF WARRANTS FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF ALMSMEN.

These are short notes stating that an almsman's place at this or that Cathedral, College &c. has been granted to Y or Z, giving the date and saying from which Secretary of State the warrant came and who subscribed it. The Table below gives the date and, in succession, the name of the almsman, place of charity, Secretary of State and subscribing clerk.

From *S.P. Signet Office* 123, p. 122.

- 14 Ap. John Mosier. Cathedral Church of Oxford. Vernon. Woodeson.
- 17 Sept. Francis Catelyn. Norwich. Hedges. Gauntlett.

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From *S.P. Signet Office* 123, p. 123.

30 Nov.

Samuel Hoppus. Canterbury. Hedges. Trumbull.

28 Dec.

William Sharp. Oxford Cathedral. Nottingham. Morice.

30 Dec.

John Prugeon. Hospital at Ewelme. Hedges. Morice.

ADDENDA, 1702.

8 March.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM FAIRBORNE to ———.

Antegua.

These islands have been alarmed by the French having 32 sail of men-of-war, 90 to 50 guns, at Martinico. We hear ten men-of-war from France joined them the latter end of last month, and that they sailed to the leeward of these islands.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Extract. Endd.* in Warre's hand. *S.P. Dom., Anne 2*, 11.*

Latest date,

NOTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

22 May.

Brief extracts from the journals of 2, 4, 18–20 and 22 May, as to the Convention with the Emperor and States General about declaring war on France and Spain, the address of thanks for communication of the Convention, and the prevention of correspondence with the enemy.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd.* 1702. *Ibid.* 12.*

14 Dec.

HEDGES to the PRINCE'S COUNCIL.

Whitehall.

The Queen hears that ships are lading in the North with naval stores for France. Command:—Orders to go to the commanders of her Majesty's ships to bring up all ships so laden unless provided with passports and pursuant to the Treaties between her Majesty and other Princes, also all such ships as they suspect to be bound for France on account of the French King or his subjects. Acquaint his Royal Highness.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 204, p. 357.

FURTHER LICENCES OF ABSENCE.

8 Dec.
St. James'.

Francis Keck, Esq., High Sheriff, out of Oxfordshire during his Shrievalty. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 162, p. 109.

10 Dec.
St. James'.

John Hillersden, Esq. Same. Berks. Same. *Ibid.*, p. 110.

28 Dec.
St. James'.

John Mogg, Esq. Same. Somerset, same. *Ibid.*, p. 112.

UNDATED PAPERS OF 1702.

NOTE ON MR. ATTWOOD.

Mr. Leigh Attwood was taken in his passage from New York by a French privateer, and is now in prison at St. Malo's. It is

* These documents were found in *S.P. Dom., Anne 3*, too late for insertion in their proper place.

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desired he may be exchanged for one of the French gentlemen here.

P. 1. *Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 2, 13.*

BLANK COMMISSION.

In usual form for captaincy in the army. P. 1. *Ibid, 14.*

LORD BELHAVEN to NOTTINGHAM.

I beg you to recommend Captain Lyvingston, by letter, to Lord Peterborough. Captain Lyvingston is anxious to go to the West Indies under his lordship. Pray send me your letter that I may myself give it to Lord Peterborough, as time presses.

P. 3. *(small). Signed. Add. Ibid, 15.*

A PROJECT for an AGREEMENT with the SWISS PROTESTANTS.

Shewing how an ambassador or envoy may happily succeed in his negociation among the Switzers and their confederates, the Grisons, the Valesians, the Turgovinians, the Rhinedalians &c.; and how to cross the French, Spanish and Bavarian faction there, which is kept alive by M. Puisieux at Saleure and M. Granville amongst the Grisons, both being the French King's envoys here, humbly offered to her Majesty by N.N. :—

Right Honble.—Every Protestant should promote the cause of the State in which he dwells. This being so, I hope your honour will commend me “for what I am going humbly to lay into the bosom of your honour's prudence and secresy.”

1. The best way to thwart French designs in Switzerland would be to maintain a more intimate correspondence with “all the laudable cantons of Switzerland in general and their confederates the Grisons, the Turgovians, the Rhinedalians, the Toggenburgians, the Wallesians &c., but especially with the Protestant cantons of Zurich, Bern, Basil and Scaffhousen, who have the greatest interest among them.”

2. A pretty good beginning of such an intimacy was made in the late reign; and an Envoy sent thither, but he did little good. Of late another Envoy has been sent.

3. The canton of Zurich is the “prime of all the cantons,” and has the sole prerogative above all others to receive Ambassadors and Envoys and let them reside there; but each canton is an independent republic.

4. “If an envoy be sent to a King or Prince that envoy hath nothing to do but fairly to insinuate himself with some of the chief ministers of that Prince's Court. But where there is a body of so many distinct heads as the Helvetick Body with their confederates (some of the cantons being aristocratical and some democratical) there it requireth more than an ordinary labour, sagacity, skill and prudence to work successfully in his negociation; which the French King wisely considering, he doth not only keep a perpetual ambassador there residing at Saleure (Solothurn), one of the Popish cantons, but several under agents or secretaries whom M. Puisieux, the French ambassador

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(according to his master's directions), sendeth up and down in Switzerland to encourage the Switzers (as near as he can) in general, and their confederates, to side with the French faction; and to that purpose Monsieur Puisieux doth not only employ the French King's own subjects as his secretaries or under-agents, but he picketh out (as his predecessor M. Amelat did before him) with his master's money such Popish Switzers as are fit tools to advance his master's interest."

5. Puisieux sends these under-agents here and there to reside and spy out matters and bribe persons for his master's service and generally to promote the French interest, but especially among the Grisons, the Wallesians and the petty cantons.

6. Now to countermine them we must do as they do, and keep some secretaries and under-agents there, especially among the Grisons and Wallesians. This might be done for a tolerable easy charge, because these countries join Piedmont, Tyrol, the Milanese &c., "and I must needs be sensible that if there had been a prudent agent (on her Majesty's behalf) in the country of Wallis *alias* Valesia [Valais], the said Wallesians jointly with the Swiss cantons would not have permitted the French army to enter into and to take possession of the county of Augst *alias* Aosta and to cut off on that side the communication between the Duke of Savoy and the laudable cantons &c."

7. "And if prudent measures were taken, that would do a vast kindness to her Majesty's pious designs in sending relief to the poor distressed Camisars in the Cevennes and to keep up her interest in Italy; and I need not question in the least but the Protestant Switzers and Grisons would not only connive at but give leave to her Majesty's troops to pass through their respective territories for Italy and the Cevennes." They would even either raise troops of their own or "give leave by way of connivance" to anyone that had a mind voluntarily to list and join themselves with her Majesty's troops; "and that would be the chief means (according to my certain apprehension) to reduce France to reason in the very heart of France and to break all her measures" in a very short time.

8. The Protestant party being the stronger in the Grisons, such a policy would outweigh the French and would incline even the Papists (if things were handsomely managed) to leave the French, and side for the Queen's and her allies' interest.

I must now tell your honour of the Government of the chief laudable cantons, "I mean those that are aristocratical (for the democratical cantons are but inconsiderable in comparison to them)," that your honour may know how best to remedy any errors committed by any English envoy "that is not acquainted with the peculiar maxims of those Helvetic Republicans" :—

1. Each of the cantons of Zurich, Bern, Basil and Schaffhausen has a Senate of its own which has full legislative power. Each Senate is divided into two Houses called the Major and Minor Senate; but they meet generally, as occasion arises, in the same house.

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2. Now if an envoy . . . will act with good success there, he must not stay till the whole Diet of the Helvetic Body be met at Baden, which is but seldom, to make a smooth harangue of compliment to them on her Majesty's behalf; but he must (as the French do) make fair way for it beforehand; for in this case it is certainly true that *Quod omnibus dicitur nemini dicitur.*"

3. He must insinuate himself with the Consuls, Pro-Consuls, Senators and Tribunes of Zurich, Berne &c. as well as with the Commons "to drive the nail wisely to some purpose before they have their general meeting at Baden &c."

4. "He must not imagine that this or that particular lord or gentleman (as a few ministers of a monarch) belonging to the respective Senates, can turn the scale without the help of others; for the best man there hath but his vote (and no more than his vote), whether it be in any of their Major or Minor Senates; but if things be well managed aforehand so that they be ripe for the General Diet, then they (these worthy gentlemen) will lead and inspire one another."

5. An envoy must often visit them that are the head-rulers and keep them company in order to discover their minds. The French envoys and their agents do not think it beneath their character to do this.

6. "Such an envoy should live somewhat genteelly and not grudge (now and then) to regale some of the chief lords and gentlemen with a supper or dinner, to drink (according to their custom) her Majesty's health.

7. "It should be a man of an estate or, if not, one that should be of that noble English spirit as to be more concerned to promote her sacred Majesty's (and the English nation's) honour and interest than to sacrifice to his own nett."

8. He should have "an under-agent or secretary of great dexterity and prudence," to copy out letters and "to visit, now and then, the other cantons (where the envoy cannot conveniently be himself) to make and keep up friends on her Majesty's side, that when their General Diet meets at Baden they may outvote the French and Spanish faction there."

9. It should be one who would shew himself a "downright zealous Protestant of the Church of England, for which the Protestant cantons have a hearty veneration. Nay, I can testify that no nation under Heaven hath a more intimate love for the Protestant English than they."

10. The Queen's envoy at Zurich should also have a constant communication with the Most Revd. Antistes and the other prime clergy there, who are regarded there as the bishops are with us, "because they have much to say (both in the pulpit and elsewhere) and bear a great sway in things relating to the public welfare of that nation." If things go amiss in the Senate, they have the privilege of petitioning the Senate "for amendment of visible errors; and if the Senate does not regard their petition they have absolute liberty to insist upon it in the pulpit, before God and men,"

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11. I know the temper of the Protestant Switzers (especially those that are patricians) so well that I dare assure your honour that they never will nor can have a good opinion of an English envoy unless he shews himself not only a pious, good moralist, that concerns himself as a politician for the good of his Prince, but also a real Protestant Christian that taketh to heart the interest of the Church of God and of that holy religion whereof our most gracious Queen is (as most justly she deserveth the glorious title of) the Nursing Mother and Defender of our Faith."

An Addition to the Project.

The Ambassador or Envoy residing at Zurich must have such a Protestant chaplain of the Church of England as understands the language of the country as well as French and English that he may converse with the prime reverend clergy there and "keep up that sacred correspondence which was between the Church of Zurich and that of England in the time of King Edward, Queen Elizabeth and King James I." This was happily renewed of late by the efforts of Mr. N.N., the author of the Project, between the most reverend Antistes of Zurich and the late Archbishop Tillotson, the late Bishop Barlow of Lincoln, the present Bishop of London, who, besides several other persons of honour and quality, can speak of Mr. N.N.'s efforts for the Church, his writings &c. N.N. can also shew how in the late reign he was sent over by the Senate of Zurich and on behalf of the "prime reverend clergy there with Sir Jean Rodolph Escher as his *a latere*" in the name of the laudable Protestant cantons to congratulate their Majesties on the late happy revolution and shew their zeal for a Protestant succession in England, and how they performed their mission at their own charges. Mr. N.N. has since been here to keep up a correspondence between the Revd. Antistes and the English Bishops, as the Bishop of London and others can testify.

Mr. N.N. would also be ready to keep up a correspondence between the Swiss clergy and the Society *de Propag. Rel.* which has existed in the past, but needs the attention of a careful person, who would send letters and books to and fro. He would also be ready to go to Switzerland with such an envoy or to be sent, as her Majesty's chaplain, to him that is there, with such salary as her Majesty should think fit, so that he should not have to look to the Envoy for anything but his board and clothes.

Mr. N.N. is a free citizen of Zurich by birth, and can say that there is hardly one of the House of Lords there that is not either his relation or friend. He knows most of the Commons there and has many considerable friends at Bern, Basle, Schaffhausen and in the Protestant Grisons. He knows the language and temper of the people, and is able and willing to promote the Queen's interest amongst the leaders of Church and State in Switzerland. He has travelled for thirty years in France, England, Germany, Holland, Brabant, Flanders and Burgundy, and has ever hated the French usurper. Desires recommendation

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to the Queen for this employment, or some other consideration for his many services if he is not sent to Switzerland.

In all pp. 8½. S.P. Dom., Anne 2, 16.

MEMORIAL on the CUSTOMER'S PLACE at WHITEHAVEN.

It is now some years since Sir John Lowther, anxious for the development of the town and port of Whitehaven, which would increase the Royal revenue, found that the Custom house there should be encouraged by some officer of ability.

With this object he recommended to Lord Treasurer Godolphin that Mr. Gilpin should succeed Mr. Christian, who was then old. His being a Justice of the Peace, and of the law, further fitted him for that post. Lord Godolphin approved the suggestion. But soon after Mr. Crofts, a friend of Mr. Christian, made a bargain by which Christian surrendered his patent; and by influence with the [late] King a new patent was obtained for Christian and Crofts jointly. In this Sir John Lowther was, for the time, bound to acquiesce. Crofts died, and Sir John then renewed his recommendation of Mr. Gilpin to succeed Mr. Christian, who is still alive, though very old, and had no fear of further opposition. He is therefore much surprised to find that Mr. Crofts' widow now pretends to the right to name a successor both to her husband and to Mr. Christian, who shall not only repair her for the money which was lost on her husband's bargain owing to his death, but shall entirely act as trustee for her and be accountable for the whole profits. Sir John Lowther believes that such unusual and scandalous pretensions, which are opposed to the prosperity of the port and contrary to law, will not be allowed.

Being interested in the development of the port, of which he is the proprietor, and which he has raised to a considerable height, and in the hope to serve the Queen, he prays that the Lord Treasurer will give him leave to hope that Mr. Gilpin, if he outlive Mr. Christian, may succeed him.

Pp. 1½. Endd. Ibid, 17.

PROJECT for INCREASING the SALARIES in the SECRETARIES of STATES' OFFICES.

The under-secretaries and first clerks to the Secretaries of State have ordinarily such small fees (especially since the erecting of the third office) that it is hoped the Queen will allow them the following sums by way of New Year's gifts until some suitable salary be fixed for them:—

Guineas.

On account of all foreign despatches for which there is no allowance, 200 guineas yearly out of the Post Offices [to each office].	600
On account of all Irish affairs despatched without fee or charge, on that establishment, to each office, 150 guineas	450
On account of affairs relating to the Navy, from the contingencies of the Admiralty, to each office, yearly 150 guineas	450

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	<i>Guineas.</i>
On account of affairs of Trade to be paid out of the contingencies of the Commission of Trade, 100 guineas each yearly	300
On account of informations, law matters and orders and directions to the Attorney and Solicitor General to be paid by Mr. Borret out of law charges, 100 guineas yearly to each office	300
On account of orders relating to the Ordnance, to be paid out of the contingencies of that office, 50 guineas each	150
On account of matters and business relating to the Transport Service, out of the contingencies of the transports, 50 guineas yearly each	150
On account of the matters which relate to the Commission of Sick and Wounded, out of their contingencies, to each office 50 guineas yearly ..	150
On account of the business relating to the Secretary at War's Office out of the contingencies there, 50 guineas yearly each	150
Total	2,700

By this means each office will get 900*l.* a year for all business done for the Queen's service without fee or charge, "which will not burthen her Majesty in particular at present."

Pp. 2. *Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 2, 18.*

PETER LEAINE to the GOVERNORS of the POST OFFICE.

[About 22 September, 9 a.m. Received the mails and set sail.
3 Nov.] *Details of journey and winds follow.*

1 October, Tuesday. Saw Cape Finistère. Thursday, anchored in the Bay of Wares [?] and delivered the mails and consul's packets. 6 October: Came into the river H.M.Ss. *Royal Anne, St. George, Shrewsbury, Rupert*, with two Dutch men-of-war. The *Alliance* packet-boat sailed.

Other *details* follow, including the following:

10 October. Arrival of the *Newark* with a prize of 48 guns from the West Indies, but lost from the Canaries.

13 October. The Oporto fleet came in, which sailed from hence, but could not gain their port. One ship foundered and two missing.

14 Oct. (Monday.) Arrival of the *Prince George* packet from England. *Other details.*

Tuesday [Tuesday?]. Sailed hence Sir John Jennings with the *Devonshire, Cumberland, Northumberland, Essex, L[a] Firme, Medway, Munk, Mary, Canterbury, Roebuck, Hunter* (fireship), *Pelican* (ketch).

Wednesday [16th]. Sailed hence the *Pembroke, Tiger*, and *Mary* galley with ten merchant ships under their convoy.

18th. Arrival of a transport, separated from Sir C. Shovell.

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19th. Arrival of H.M.S. *Oxford*, having on board the Earl of Essex. *Details.*

Sunday, 20th. Took mails on board and Admiral Byng's and the consul's packets; but detained by contrary winds. The *Cambridge* with several transports from Gibraltar and several transports from Sir C. Shovell's squadron came in.

21st. The *Milford* and *Bedford* came in.

22nd. The *Eagle*, *Tilbury*, *Lime* cruiser, one fireship, two hospital ships and above 30 English and Dutch transports came in.

23rd. We took aboard a pilot and got over the bar.

Other details follow up to Nov. 2.

November 3. Anchored at Plymouth and delivered the mail.
Pp. 2. (*Hol.?*) *Add. S.P. Dom., Anne 2, 19.*

G. GRAME to HEDGES.

By your warrant of 23rd of last month I was put into the messenger's custody and have since remained a close prisoner.

Mr. Ellece has twice examined me. Pray consider my examinations and let me be either brought to a trial or set free.

P.S.—As I have been long abroad and my business and friends want my presence, I hope for a speedy answer.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. (*Hol.*) *Add. Endd.* generally and '1702'. *Ibid*, 20.

MEMORANDUM on the REGISTRATION of WOOL.

The following plain and easy method of registration throughout England and Wales is humbly proposed by John Haynes :—

1. Within — days after shearing, the owner of the wool so shorn, or his servant, shall make oath before some Justice of the Peace of that county of the weight thereof and take a certificate as follows :—

Form follows :—The owner or servant has sworn that the weight was — and no more to the best of his knowledge and belief, he having seen the same weighed.

This certificate shall be taken to a registering officer, who shall make an entry thereof in a book kept for the purpose.

2. Fellmongers who take wool from the pelt shall once a month make oath of its weight, take a certificate thereof and enter it as aforesaid.

3. No grower of wool, or fellmonger or other person shall offer their wool to be sold before it has been registered with the officer, who shall take the certificate of the justice and deliver out another in this form :—

Form follows. It states merely that the wool has been registered, with date, amount and owner.

4. On the back of this certificate the owner must take a receipt of the buyer. Owners of wool must be always ready to show such a receipt for wool sold, or else forfeit —.

Form of receipt follows.

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5. To prevent “jobbers*” and others buying up wool with an intent to transport the same, it is proposed that none ought to buy wool but the manufacturers or free wool staplers, or such other person as shall be licensed by the Commissioners for Wool. This licence shall be grounded on the recommendation of the Company of Wool Staplers or some eminent clothiers, whereby the integrity and honesty of the person may be known. Such person to give bond of — to the Queen not to transport wool or be anywise abetting or consenting to any other persons doing so.

6. One officer of register in a county may be sufficient to take such entry, who shall (when required) return an account thereof to the Grand Register to be kept in London. This officer for the purpose of taking such entry shall attend every market day in every market town in his county between 1 May and 31 July, in such manner as follows :—

Viz. for Gloucestershire.

At Hampton on Tuesday.
 „ Tedbury „ Wednesday.
 „ Cirencester „ Thursday.
 „ Gloucester „ Saturday.

This method should also be adopted in Ireland.

If it be thought fit to lay a tax on wool it should be paid when the owner registers it and the owner should receive a receipt for the duty with the certificate of registration. To prevent the farmers and growers suffering it should be provided that all who buy wool from them should pay the tax as an earnest of the bargain, and exclusive of the price of wool so bought.

P. 1. *Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 2, 21.*

MEMORANDUM on the EVILS CAUSED by the EXPORT of WOOL.

Our clothing wool, whereof one pack weighs 240*lb.*, if wrought into fine broadcloth, is sufficient for employing 63 people at hard labour for a week ; and double such a number if wrought into hose. The 63 people are as follows :—

Three men to sort, dye, dry, mix and make the wool fit for the scribler or stock-carder.

Five men to scribe or stock-card it.

Twenty women to spin it.

Twenty girls to card it.

Six men to weave it.

Two boys to wind quills.

Seven persons (six men and a boy) to scour, burl, full, dress, rack and press it.

The cloth will then be worth 50*l.* The wool costs 12*l.* ; the dyeing and other charges 3*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* ; the labour and charge of working the wool into cloth 31*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* The clothier's profit is 3*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* Deducting therefore the 12*l.* and the clothier's profit, the loss to the country will be 34*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*, besides what the King will lose in his Custom.

* So this usage is 200 years old.

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If this one pack of wool was to be wrought into hose, for which the King receives $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ a doz. Custom, there would then be employed 126 people in making it up.

During one year 30,000 packs of wool have been actually landed in three harbours of France. By this export the King lost 75,000*l.* Custom. If this had been made up in our manufactures, 1,889,940 people would have been employed in making broadcloth, or twice that number in making hose. What a great loss! And, at this time, many thousands of our poor are ready to starve.

P. 1. *Print. S.P. Dom., Anne 2, 22.*

“The DEPLORABLE CASE of the CHIEF and OTHER AGENTS or OFFICERS that have been deputed and concerned in the PREVENTING the CARRYING AWAY and the EXPORTATION of the WOOL of this KINGDOM.”

Shewing that:—The Commissioners under the Act of 1 William and Mary for preventing export of wool were discouraged in putting that and other laws in execution against offenders merely for want of a fund for paying and maintaining officers. Nevertheless on the pressing solicitation of clothiers and traders in the North (who shewed that several thousand packs of wool were yearly conveyed to Scotland and sent thence (as Scotch wool) to France, to the great prejudice of English industry), the said Commissioners in 1698 sent a number of officers to the North, who, at the hazard of their lives, made many seizures of wool. Other officers were sent to the maritime counties of England where, they made many more seizures, “some of which seizures were, in violation and contempt of the laws, rescued from the said officers and they themselves hurried into prisons,” until the wool had been shipped away on ships which brought great quantities of brandy, wine, silks and other goods, which they received in exchange thereof.

The said officers hoped that, in so good a cause, they would have regular salaries fixed on them, and many of them spent part or all of their means; whereby they have not only been rendered unable to prosecute the informations which they have actually commenced in the Exchequer against offenders, but they are now become incapable of further action without a present supply of money.

The wool manufacture of the Kingdom is consequently going abroad, which will be a very great loss to your Majesty and “to our Kingdom in particular and to our trading and working people in general, who in a short time may become a burthen too unsupportable for the rich to bear.” This “may be demonstrated from a brief survey printed and presented to the last Parliament, whereby was computed that by the exportation of thirty thousand packs of wool,” &c. [*Sets out the facts shewn in the foregoing memorandum.*]

P. 1. *Print. Endorsed (in print) and followed by:—*

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Names of several persons who, with others, have sent Wool to France in the last three years.

Wraight, Rolfe, Brockmans, Handfield, Beane and his brother, Hunt, Knatchbull, Carter, Rolfe and others, Barbor, Hammond, Grewel, Johnson and Woodland, Hiller and Rablis, Fagg *sen.* and *jun.*, Gillett, Johnson, Spaine, Oldfield, Keeler, the widow Marshall.

The weight sent by each is stated.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *In all pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. S.P. Dom., Anne 2, 23.*

3 [Nov. ?]. EXTRACT from MR. CONSON [Collector] to the COMMISSIONERS [of the CUSTOMS ?].

On Wednesday last the *Chatham* (Captain Bucknam) brought in here the *Duchess Dumain*, a privateer of 75 men and 14 guns which she took the 29th of October last. She has been cruising westward of the Cape upwards of three weeks and saw about 40 privateers at one time or another in about the 49th parallel.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid*, 24.

LIST of the SHERIFFS for three years to the morrow of the Feast of All Souls, 1702; also of those named for SHERIFFS by the LORDS of the COUNCIL to the EXCHEQUER on the same date in 1701.

<i>County.</i>	<i>Sheriffs for 1699- 1702.</i>	<i>Sheriffs named for 1701.</i>
Berks.	George Blagrove, Esq. John Breedon, Esq. Richard Southby, Esq.	Richard Southby, Esq. John Winder of Bray. John Hillersdon. Sir William Rich, Bt. John Wildman, Esq.
Beds.	Sir John Burgoyne, Bt. William Hillersdon, Esq. Thomas Bromsell, Esq.	Nehemiah Brandreth, Esq. Sir J. Osborne, Bt. Maurice Abbott, Esq. Sir Pinsent Charnock, Bt. Thomas Bromsell, Esq. Nicholas Johnson, Esq.
Bucks.	Richard Whitchurch, Esq. Robert Weedon, Esq. John Duncombe, Esq.	Sir J. Chester, Bt. Sir H. Palmer, Kt. Sir J. Alston, Bt. John Duncombe, Esq. Thomas Pigott.
Cumberland.	Robert Carleton, Esq. Thomas Lamplugh of Lamplugh, Esq. Richard Crackenthorpe, Esq.	Richard Crackenthorpe of Newbiggin, Esq. John Senhouse of Seascale, Esq. John Dalston, Esq. Christopher Curwen of Camerton.

1702.

<i>County.</i>	<i>Sheriffs for 1699– 1702.</i>	<i>Sheriffs named for 1701.</i>
Chester.	Sir H. Bunbury, Bt. Lawrence Wright, Esq. Edmund Swettenham, Esq.	John Davenport, Esq. Edmund Swettenham, Esq. Ranulf Wilbraham of Rhode, Esq. Sir John Chetwood. Ra. Leicester of Taft.
Cambridge and Hunts.	Richard P. Read, Esq. Laurence Blatt, Esq. Edward Nightingale, Esq.	Sir Christopher Hatton, Bt. Edward Nightingale, Esq. Robert Hagger, Esq. David Roland. Ra. Marsh. Sir Ro. Jenning.
Cornwall.	Stephen Robins, Esq. Charles Grylls, Esq. Gregory Peter, Esq.	William Scawen of Molli- nock, Esq. Hugh Tonkin of St. Agnes, Esq. William Williams of Tre- worthy. Sir Peter Killegrew, Bt. Gregory Peter, Esq.
Devon.	John Davie, Esq. Arthur Tremaine, <i>jun.</i> , Esq. Sir John Rogers, Bt.	Moses Gold, Esq. Roger Woollacombe of Rough- boro. G. Parker of Burrington, Esq. Sir John Rogers of Plymouth, Bt.
Dorset.	Robert Swayne, Esq. William Fitz, Esq. Nicholas Hardy, Esq.	John Richards of Warm- well, Esq. Robert Coker of May- powder, Esq. Edward Clavell of Purbeck. Thomas Turbervillof Beer, Esq. Robert Browne of Foston. Nicholas Hardy, Esq. Thomas Skinner of Duly [?].
Derby.	Robert Revell, Esq. Henry Bradshaw, Esq. Sir John Harpur, Bt.	Samuel Bagshaw, Esq. Sir Edward Coke. Samuel Pierrepointe of Oate- sale, Esq. Sir William Gresley. Richard Bates. John Bradshaw, Esq. John Leech of Shepley. Sir J. Harpur, Bt. George Sitwell.

1702.

<i>County.</i>	<i>Sheriffs for 1699- 1702.</i>	<i>Sheriffs named for 1701.</i>
York.	Fairfax Norcliffe, Esq. Robert Constable, Esq. Robert Mitford, Esq.	Sir T. Pennyman, Bt. Robert Mitford, Esq. Sir John Legard. Edward Bagshaw, Esq.
Essex.	George Pochin, Esq. Edward Luther, Esq. Peter Whitcombe, Esq.	John Edwards, Esq. Thomas Webster, Esq. Robert Breadon, Esq. Edward Bullock. Peter Whitecombe, Esq.
Gloucester.	Thomas Chester, Esq. Richard Haynes, Esq. Samuel Eckley, Esq.	Samuel Eckley of Hemp- sted, Esq. William Heywood. Sir John Guise, Bt. William Kingscote. Jonathan Castleman, Esq. Sir Edward Fust.
Hertford.	Henry Gore, Esq. George Nodes, Esq. Thomas Blackmore, Esq.	Thomas Blackmore, Esq. Sir Edward Seabright, Bt. Robert Haddesley, Esq. Edward Field.
Hereford.	John Hereford, Esq. John De le Hay, Esq. Robert Symons, Esq.	Robert Chaplin, Esq. Robert Symons, Esq. John Noble. Charles Cornwall.* Herbert Westfaling, Esq. John Read.
Kent.	William Woodgate, Esq. Isaac Loader, Esq. Bowyer Hendley, Esq.	Sir Francis Lee, Kt. Bowyer Hendley, Esq. Sir Thomas Colep[e]per, Bt. Thomas Golding, Esq. R. Hart, Esq.
Lancashire.	<i>Blank.</i>	<i>Blank.</i>
Leicester.	Thomas Skeffington, Esq. George Hewitt, Esq. Thomas Charnells, Esq.	James Winstanley, Esq. Sir R. Halford, Bt. Charles Morrice. Thomas Charnells, Esq. James Armston. — De la Fontaine.

* The name is usually spelt Cornwall. This and a large minority of other names are written in a current hand, less formal than that of the majority. All such insertions are in the right column.

1702.

<i>County.</i>	<i>Sheriffs for 1699- 1702.</i>	<i>Sheriffs named for 1701.</i>
Lincoln.	Christopher Beresford, Esq. Robert Turwhitt, Esq. Francis Fane, Esq.	Sir Hardolf Wastenes, Bt. Ludovic Dymock of Kyme, Esq. Charles Caldecott of Bicker- ing [Bicker?]. Francis Fane, Esq.
Monmouth.	Edmund Morgan, Esq. Thomas Morgan of Llan- rumney, Esq. William Lewis, Esq.	William Lewis of Llan- thewy, Esq. Sir John Thomas, Bt. Lewis Morgan, Esq. Philip Cecil.
Northumberland.	William Wilkinson, Esq. John Grey, Esq. William Browne, Esq.	Gawen Annesley, Esq. Thomas Foster of Edreston. William Browne of Bowton, Esq. Sir James Clavering. George Fletcher of Rothbury, Esq.
Northampton.	Elmes Steward, Esq. William Ward, Esq. Sir Cesar Child, Bt.	Sir Cesar Child, Bt. Sir J. Germaine, Bt. Sir E. Norwich, Bt. Sir J. Langham. Rand[olph] Weeks.
Norfolk.	Edward Lambe, Esq. Robert Suckling, Esq. William Newman, Esq.	John Harvey, Esq. Sig. Trafford. Roger Crow of Castar [Cayster]. Thomas Berney, Esq. Rd. Knight. William Newman of Bacons- thorpe.
Notts.	Robert Hacker, Esq. John Harbord, Esq. William Burnell, Esq.	Samuel Brunt, Esq. John Digby. Borlase Warren, Esq. William Burnell, Esq.
Oxon.	Thomas Cartwright, Esq. Sir James Read, Bt. Sir John Thornycroft, Bt.	Justinian Sheppard, Esq. Jo. Dormer. Sir J. Thornycroft, Bt. Cecil Bishop. Francis Clark. Sir Edward Cobb, Bt. Francis Keck.

1702.

<i>County.</i>	<i>Sheriffs for 1699- 1702.</i>	<i>Sheriffs named for 1701.</i>
Rutland.	Neh. Tookey, Esq. Barth. Burton, Esq. John Wingfield, Esq.	Henry Hubbard, Esq. John Wingfield, Esq. Thomas Burwell. N. Bullingham, Esq. Charles Tirrell, Esq.
Salop.	Thomas Jones, Esq. Sir Robert Corbett, Bt. Edward Cressett, Esq.	Roger Owen, Esq. R. Loyd. Edward Cressett, Esq. John [?] Bridgeman. Charles Baldwin. Thomas Child, Esq. Henry Bigs.
Somerset.	Francis H. Newman, Esq. William Hellyer, Esq. Samuel Rodbart, Esq.	Thomas Carew of Camerton, Esq. Thomas Sumner. Cornelius Lyde of Stanton Drew, Esq. John Mock [?]. Thomas Rodbart of Merriott, Esq. Chr. Farwell. Samuel Rodbart, Esq.
Staffordshire.	Oswald Moseley, Esq. Benjamin Jolliffe, Esq. Thomas Nabbs, Esq.	Thomas Nabbs of Stafford, Esq. Humfrey Hodges. Leigh Brooke, Esq. Sir J. Harpur. Ronald Okeover. John Amflett. Sir Thomas Lawley.
Suffolk.	Samuel Warner, Esq. Henry Cooper, Esq. John Scrivener, Esq.	John Scrivener, Esq. John Currance, Esq. Richard Phillips, Esq. Sir Richard Allen.
Southampton.	Edward Chute, Esq. John Leigh of Northcott, Esq. Edward Lisle, Esq.	Sir John St. Barb of Broadland, Bt. Peter Betsworth. Benjamin Ruddiard. Charles Cole. Edward Lysle [Lisle] of Crookes Easton. William Withers.

1702.		
<i>County.</i>	<i>Sheriffs for 1699– 1702.</i>	<i>Sheriffs named for 1701.</i>
Surrey.	Leonard Wessell, Esq. John Shorter, Esq. John de Leau, Esq.	John de Leau, Esq. Sir J. Thornycroft. James Debert, Esq. R.[?] Blysse. Edward Woodward, Esq.
Sussex.	Thomas Alchorne, Esq. John Barham, Esq. John Ellis, Esq.	John Ellis, Esq. Thomas Chowne. John Butler. John Shudd, Esq. Sir C. Bishop. Edward Payne. William Whitebread, Esq. Henry Collins.
Warwick.	Henry Mathews, Esq. Thomas Mann, Esq. John Addis, Esq.	John Addis, Esq. Francis Boughton. Sir Clement Fisher, Bt. Sir F. Skipwith. Edward Boughton of Bilton, Esq.
Wilts.	Francis Merewether, Esq. Richard Jones, Esq. Christopher Willoughby, Esq.	William Beach. Joseph Holton of Trow- bridge, Esq. Jo. Young. Edmund Lambert of Boy- ton, Esq. Richard Long. Thomas Bennett of Steple Aston, Esq. Zachariah Baily. Christopher Willoughby, Esq.
Worcester.	Benj. Jolliffe, Esq. Thos. Savage, Esq. Higon[?] James, Esq.	Thos. Savage, of Elmley Castle, Esq. Thos. Cookes Winford. Humfrey Soley, Esq. Sir Ja. Rushout. Wm. Liggon, Esq.

Pp. 6 (*large*). *Endd.* “Sheriffs Corporation, 1701–2.” *S.P. Dom.*, *Anne* 2, 25.

A COMPARISON between the MONTHLY EXPENSE of the late EXPEDITION under LIEUTENANT-GENERAL ST. CLAIR and one now proposed.

This comparison is exclusive of the charge of the Office of Ordnance, in which it is presumed there can be no material difference, as the same artillery, and persons belonging thereto, may be necessary for one as the other.

1702.

The troops for the late expedition consisted of 5,013 men, who had with them 583 women.

The monthly expense of these for freight of transports, a hospital ship, store ship, baggage and victualling ships, the agent's salary and victualling the men and women, together with 180 persons belonging to the train, amounted to 11,819*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

The troops for the expedition now proposed will consist of 2,000 men, who may have with them 200 women. The monthly expense for these [*same items as above*] will be 5,472*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

Thus in six months there will be a saving [in the cost of the second as compared with that of the first expedition] of 38,002*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.*

Incident charges for necessities in connection with the first expedition, fitting the hospital ship &c. [*details*] came to 4,821*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

If the ships employed for the first expedition be continued in service the money already laid out on fitting them will be sufficient for any further service. If they are discharged and these goods sold, they will fetch very little.

Pp. 1½. *Endd. S.P. Dom., Military* 3, 7.

FURTHER MEMORANDUM on the SAME SUBJECT.

Give particulars of some of the charges spoken of in foregoing.

Pp. 1½. *Endd. Ibid,* 8.

1703.

Latest date,

1703,

1 Jan.

NOTES OF INSTRUCTIONS TO SIR CLOUDESLEY SHOVELL.

Instructions of May 4 (1702).

1. To go to the coast over against Pequais, make signals, furnish arms &c.
2. To destroy salt works at Pequais.
- 3 and 4. To proceed to Palermo and Messina.
5. To Naples, signals, assist.
6. If any Imperial troops [are] in that Kingdom to co-operate with marines, supply guns, mortars &c.
7. To send to Leghorn *per* [?] one from Prince Eugene, with whom to correspond.

Further instructions [of same date].

1. To renew peace with Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli.
2. To persuade them to break with France and in that [?] case to give presents as he thinks proper.
3. To assist Dutch to make peace with them in case of their [?] rupture with France.
4. Before his return to send two or more ships to Leghorn to take all ships of the enemy [?]* going in or coming out in breach of [?]* neutrality, the Grand Duke not having observed it nor done right to subjects, as Blackwell will tell him, and also [?] to require the displacing of the Governor.
5. To require immediate satisfaction to Plowman if n*[not] done already.
6. To require a declaration from the Grand Duke that [?] no seamen sent detained be suffered to embark again as they please. If satisfaction is refused, to exact it with damages.
7. If detach [*i.e.* if Sir C. Shovell detaches] ships to the Adriatic, to destroy all French ships, even in Ven[etian?] ports. To require of the Senate release of all [British] subjects and, if refused, to take their subjects by reprisals.
8. To require satisfaction for ship at Malamocco [?] or [make] reprisals.

Further notes *follow* as to later instructions to Sir C. Shovell, letters written to him in May and August, instructions sent him on September 3 and September 9, and a note of a letter to Aglionby of Jan. 1, 170 $\frac{2}{3}$, about sending to Cevennes.

Pp. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ (*small*). *Endd.* *S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 118, 1.

1 Jan.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to the COMMISSIONERS OF TRADE and PLANTATIONS.

I send enclosed project from M. Rozencrants, the Danish envoy. You are to consider it and suggest any other points

* The notes are in several places difficult to read. Abbreviations are used in them.

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we should raise for the advantage of trade in arranging the new treaty with that Crown. Look into the Treaty of 1701 and see if the Dutch have [under it] any advantages which we should insist on having. Complaints have come from the English factors in Norway that on their removal from thence, either to come hither or to go elsewhere, they are obliged to show their books and to pay "the 6 and 10 part" of what they are worth, as if they were natives of that country. Consider a remedy for this. Despatch.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 101, p. 272.

1 Jan. NOTTINGHAM to the COMMISSIONERS of SICK and WOUNDED.
The Spanish admiral was discharged by her Majesty's command.
Three lines. S.P. Dom., *Entry Book* 104, p. 187.

2 Jan. JOSIAH BURCHETT to RICHARD WARRE.
Admiralty
Office.

Please request Lord Secretary Nottingham to inform his Royal Highness of the Queen's pleasure as to the ships proposed for the East India Company's service, which is pressing; and say that the *Royal Oak*, *Eagle*, *Sterling Castle* and *Lenox* will probably be ready to proceed with the trade to Portugal by the latter end of next week. The other four cannot be so soon completed, but will be hurried on as fast as possible.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. (*Hol.*) *Add. Endd. S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 7, 1.

3 Jan. SUBMISSION to ARBITRATION.
Cork.

Made between Ozea Perdriau [or Perdrau?] of Cork and John Neille, Proctor General and special on behalf of Messrs. Moses [?], and Gibert of Bordeaux. States that having disputes between them on certain points in their accounts which could not be settled without long suits, they agree to submit them to two gentlemen of Cork, one chosen by each party, to whom they give full power to determine them, agreeing to abide by their decision as legally binding. They agree to put in bonds of 100*l.* conditioned for their submission to the arbitrators' decision. They give power to the arbitrators, in case they cannot agree on any point, to appoint a third arbitrator to decide it. They have agreed to appoint Michel Halman, merchant, and [blank], gentleman, of Cork, and will submit to their decision.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, in *French. Copy. Not signed or sealed. Badly written. Endd. S.P. Dom.*, *Anne* 2, 26.

4 Jan. HEDGES to M. ROZENCRAITS.
Whitehall.

Sends the Queen's reply* to his memorial, which was submitted to her Majesty.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *French. S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 101, p. 272.

Same. NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.
1. To Captain Gibson.

The Queen hears that it is necessary to put the men who have come from the Downs to Spithead on shore, in order to get

* Not entered.

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them fit to perform the voyage. She has directed Captain Atkinson to do it. Take steps to prevent desertions.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, p. 188.

2. To Captain Atkinson.

Gives him directions as mentioned in foregoing. The men to be got fit as soon as possible for their journey to the West Indies, for the Dutch fleet is ready and waits only for a wind.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Ibid*, pp. 188-9.

3. To Colonel Columbine*.

Mentions substance of last but one. Directs him to send to-night directions to his officers for preventing the desertions referred to therein.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid*, 189.

4. To the Lord Treasurer.

300*l.* is necessary for medicines for the force going to the West Indies. The Earl of Peterborough has advanced 100*l.*, but the medicines cannot be had without ready money. Pray consider how it may be provided.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid*, p. 190.

5 Jan.
Admiralty
Office.

THE PRINCE'S COUNCIL to NOTTINGHAM.

As four 70 gun ships will be probably ready for sea by the latter end of this week, we think the trade for Portugal may proceed with them with greater safety than they would do if they waited for a larger convoy.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Signed* by Rooke, Mitchell, Churchill and Hill. *Endd.* *S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 7, 2.

5 Jan.
Southampton.

CERTIFICATE by ANT[ONY] COUGOTE, Rector of Milbrook and Minister of the French Church.

I certify that on 3 December last, which was the Thanksgiving Day appointed by her Majesty, several French prisoners came to the French Church during divine service and behaved very scandalously, especially one Cilly. Many complaints were made to me. Susan Ligaudon, in whose house Cilly lodged, reported that Cilly and others had determined beforehand to come and affront the congregation and laugh heartily. *Details.*

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed.* *Endd.* *S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 118, 2.

5 Jan.

H. MARSHALL to NOTTINGHAM.

The Earl of Peterborough asked me yesterday what assistants I had to help me to execute my office as Commissary of the Provisions; and when I told him that I had only one clerk, said that I could not do my duty without more help, for that I must be always, day and night, busy in getting provisions from on board ships or otherwise, and my clerks must also be constantly busy in the store houses, dealing with applications &c. [*details*]. I beg for more assistance. I ask, too, for a boat well fitted for

* The name is spelt in several different ways.

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six or eight oars, and for oarsmen. The boat can be supplied from Portsmouth dockyard, and men lent from the fleet.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Signed. Add. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval* 118, 3.

5 Jan.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM to the DUKE OF QUEENSBERRY.

Great want of seamen for the fleet. Queen knows that Scotland will, as formerly, provide considerable numbers and that the Council there will take best and speediest methods for raising them, if informed of her pleasure therein. Ships will be at Leith at end of February to embark them, and each of them will receive 40*s.*E. as the Queen's bounty.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, pp. 190, 191.

Same.

HEDGES to COUNT WRATISLAW.

Sends the Queen's answer to his memorial of $\frac{9}{20}$ December. *Details.*

P. $\frac{1}{5}$. *French. S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 101, p. 273.

7 Jan.
Sick and
Wounded
Office.

The COMMISSIONERS of SICK and WOUNDED to NOTTINGHAM.

The Marquis Gallissonnière, M. Begon, M. Coyeux and M. Camilly (French officers) are still too ill to be moved. Count de Mornay and his servants may be moved whenever you direct.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed by Adams and Sherard. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval* 118, 4.

7 Jan.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded.

Queen's command:—That some of you who are physicians yourselves visit the Marquis de la Galissonnière* and the other French gentlemen who are prisoners here in town and see how they are and whether they are able to travel to Oxford. Report.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, p. 191.

2. To Mr. Crauford, Deputy Commissary of the Musters.

The Earl of Peterborough having got some recruits for Sir Charles Hara's regiment, the Queen would have you muster them here before they go to Portsmouth, and on their arrival there and on their embarkation. Levy money will be allowed only to those who actually embark.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid*, p. 192.

3. To the Council of Trade and Plantations.

The Queen has appointed Colonel John Seymour Governor of Maryland. Submit a draft of his commission and instructions.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid*.

7 Jan.
Admiralty
Office.

MEMORIAL by PRINCE GEORGE OF DENMARK to the QUEEN in COUNCIL.

Regarding the court martial on Captains Kirbey [Kirkby], Cooper Wade, and Constable.

For this see *Cal. of S.P., America and West Indies*, under this date.

Pp. 24. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval* 7, 3.

* So spelt here. He spells himself "Gallissonniere."

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7 Jan.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to RICHARD WARRE.

Please get from Lord Secretary Nottingham the Queen's approval of the draft instructions for Vice-Admiral Benbow, which were sent him (Nottingham) some time ago, and have not been returned; as the men-of-war are about to sail.

Pray lay enclosed (from Vice-Admiral Benbow describing affairs in Jamaica) before his lordship.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$ (*small*). (*Hol.*) *Endd.* *S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 7, 4.

8 Jan.
Admiralty
Office.

SAME to SAME.

Captain Owen, with the *Rochester* and two other frigates, has arrived at Spithead with soldiers. There being no transports ready for them their presence on the frigates causes sickness to them and the sailors. His Royal Highness's command:—To let Lord Secretary Nottingham know of this.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. (*Hol.*) *Endd.* *Ibid*, 5.

8 Jan.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to the COMMISSIONERS of PRIZES.

I have yours of the 4th with a copy of an information concerning goods to a large value plundered at Port St. Mary's by Count Steinwer, Gentleman of the Horse to the Prince of Hesse. You are to proceed according to law, and, if you want advice, to take the opinion of the Queen's advocates and "Councill" [counsel] thereon.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 101, p. 270.

Same.

NOTTINGHAM to the LORD LIEUTENANT of IRELAND.

Lord Carlingford has sent his nephew, Mr. Throgmorton, to Ireland to attend to his affairs, and has directed him to buy some horses for the Bishop of Osnabrug. The Queen has been acquainted with the matter and has allowed it. I am to let you know that you may see that Mr. Throgmorton is not obstructed.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Ireland*, *Entry Book* 3, p. 37.

9 Jan.
Admiralty
Office.

MEMORIAL by PRINCE GEORGE OF DENMARK to the QUEEN in COUNCIL.

Soldiers should not be transported on H.M.'s frigates, as it is bad for the health of the seamen. The Commissioners for transportation should, as in the last war, take care of that affair; and the men-of-war be used only as convoys.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Signed* by H.R.H. *Countersigned* by Burchett. *Endd.* Read 14 Jan. and referred to Lord Secretary Nottingham to put H.M. in mind of. *S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 7, 6.

9 Jan.

DANIEL DE FOE to NOTTINGHAM.*

Apologises for his concealment and prays for the Queen's mercy. Is ready to serve as a volunteer to any colonel of

* This document is preserved in the Museum of the Public Record Office, and will be found in the Pedestal at No. 100. See its description in Sir H. C. Maxwell Lyte's *Official Catalogue* (1912), at p. 85.

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horse in the Queen's Army in the Netherlands whom her Majesty shall nominate, or to raise a troop of horse at his own charge and serve at their head as long as he lives. Is ready with hand, pen or head to show his gratitude if he is pardoned.

Pp. 2. (*Hol.*) *with seal.* *S.P. Dom., Anne 2, 27.*

9 Jan. COUNT DE MORNAY to NOTTINGHAM.

I send M. de Pontchartrain's letters, which will, I think, shew that I have authority to treat about the cartel. Had you asked me this question sooner I should have asked for a more ample power, but I think this letter should suffice, because the ancient treaties of exchange were made no otherwise.

The Commissioners have told me to be ready to leave for Oxford on Monday. I shall always be ready to obey their directions, although I am still very ill. If I have wished to stay here it is only to finish the affair of the cartel, which you allowed me to commence.

P. 1. (*Hol.*) *French.* *Endd.* *S.P. Dom., Naval 118, 5.*

9 Jan.
Oxford.

M. DE SOREL to the DUKE OF [ORMOND ?].*

Milor duc,

Thank you for all your kindness. The Vice-Chancellor and others here are very kind to us every day. If a prison could ever be beautiful, this is so; but it never is so. We know we must be patient, as we hear the cartel is almost broken off. We have wine only for five or six days, and after that shall be reduced to beer and water, which is bad for M. D'Aligre. The wine at the inns is bad. I desire leave of the Queen to go to London for two days to order good wine. All our fellow countrymen send their respects. Pray send me back soon to my wife. *Details.*

Pp. 3. (*Hol.*) *French.* *Endd.* *Ibid, 6.*

[10 Jan.] The COMMITTEE [for Plundered Goods] to the QUEEN.

In obedience to your Majesty's Order in Council of 6 December, we have been aboard the *Oriana* and *Susanna* transports, laden with goods taken from the sunk galleons at Vigo. We found the hatches all sealed down and the seals did not appear to us to have been altered. We have given orders for unlading these ships and the galleons as soon as the warehouses are able to receive the goods.

P. 1. *Signed* by Granville, Boyle and Rooke. *Endd.* "Committee Council" and with date. *Ibid, 7.*

10 Jan.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM to COUNT DE MORNAY.

I return your papers, which contain rather instructions than the power necessary to treat of and sign a cartel. When you have proper authority, power will be given to Commissioners by the Queen to arrange some fresh clauses and complete the whole matter of the exchange of prisoners. When you get your power you

* Chancellor of Oxford University at this time.

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will be permitted to return to London. If you wish to exchange man for man it will be agreed to for the relief of those poor people.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *French. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 193.*

11 Jan.
Admiralty
Office.

GEORGE CLARKE to NOTTINGHAM.

His Royal Highness desires to know her Majesty's pleasure as to when the four 70 gun ships, which are now ready for service, should sail.

P. $\frac{1}{6}$. (*Hol.*) *Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 7, 7.*

11 Jan.
Pescott Street.

E. DUMMER to SAME.

I purpose that the last sloop of the four, the *Bridgewater*, shall be at Falmouth about 28 January for your orders, unless unavoidably prevented. News has reached Falmouth that the first sloop reached Barbados, but I have not heard the date of her arrival.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. (*Hol.*) *Add. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 118, 8.*

11 Jan.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to [WM.] LOWNDES.

The envoy of Tripoli to the States General, who is recommended to me by Mr. Stanhope (her Majesty's envoy at the Hague), complains of his ill circumstances and sends a list of his things, which he says are detained in the Custom House. He desires them and some relief till he goes back to Tripoli. Pray submit the case to the Lord High Treasurer for his directions.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 270.*

Same.

NOTTINGHAM to the COMMISSIONERS of SICK and WOUNDED.

The Queen desires, as you know, that no French prisoners should be kept at Portsmouth or near enough to it to see what passes there. You are not to burden the sea-side towns with too many of them. You must try and place them inland either where there are troops to guard them or prisons to secure them.

You may tell Count de Mornay that I have often given orders for releasing any French ships which were here before the war, and am sure they have been carried out. Colonel Codrington may indeed have threatened severe usage to the French officers taken at St. Christopher's, being provoked to it by the escape of those who were sent to Hispaniola; but he need not fear that such threats will be carried out. Tell him that the prisoners who escaped should be returned. It is a constant rule that a guard should not be insulted when taking prisoners to any place in their own Prince's dominions.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, pp. 192, 193.*

Same.

HEDGES to the PRINCE'S COUNCIL.

To take steps to release two Swedish subjects who have been pressed as sailors [*details*], and give them tickets for their wages.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 204, p. 332.*

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12 Jan.
Sick and
Wounded
Office.

The COMMISSIONERS for SICK and WOUNDED to NOTTINGHAM.

We have already ordered the removal of all the prisoners of war at Gosport to Farnham, and ordered that all other prisoners set ashore at Gosport or Portsmouth be brought there. We have not succeeded in getting the sheriffs to admit them into the county jails, though Secretary Blathwaite assures us that wherever we find suitable places for them within 80 miles of London we shall have guards. Enclosed shew how unjustly the people of Southampton complain of the infection spread by the prisoners.

Details. We send a letter received from our agent in Jersey.

P. ¾. Signed by Herbert. Adams and Sherard. *Endd.*
S.P. Dom., Naval 118, 9. *Enclosing* :—

A. *Mathew Jobson, surgeon for sick and wounded seamen and prisoners, to the Commissioners for Sick and Wounded.*

The prisoners here are not, as alleged, very sickly. Not one has died since they have been here. Care is taken to quarter any who fall sick, when necessary.

It is not true that they suffer because I am too ill to take care of them. I have a cold, but only staid in two days. I have trusted servants who look to them daily, and they do not want medicine. We have not lost 40 [?] out of 300 who were mostly sick with very malignant fever. The petitioners making these allegations are malicious.

Pp. 1½. *Copy.* Dated, Southampton, 9 Jan., 170¾. *Ibid*, 9A.

B. *Edward Hammond, agent at Jersey, to Same.*

On Sunday last a boat from St. Malo landed two merchants here, whom I have in custody.

They said when examined that they came to buy stockings and tobacco and to arrange a correspondence with these two islands and so to have a constant trade to France. The merchants here are disposed to have such a trade, and do not want the French merchants who come here to be either molested or imprisoned. Lieutenant-Governor Collier has written to Lord Secretary Nottingham about it and told me, before several officers, that but for my depositing money for maintenance of the French prisoners he would take no cognizance of my authority from you or anyone else, but only from the Queen and Council and bade me tell you so.

Pp. 1¼. *Copy.* Dated, 23 Dec., 1702. *Ibid*, 9B.

12 Jan.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to M. ROZENCRAINTS.

Yours of to-day. We cannot go further in renewing the Treaties until we know how far the King of Denmark is satisfied with the answer to your late memorial, regarding the arrears of the subsidies paid by England to Denmark. Amongst the treaties which should be renewed is that of 1696 and the article by which the King of England agreed to pay the disputed 100,000 crowns. Parliament has twice considered it, and has always refused to grant the money. For this reason it seems necessary that the King of Denmark should agree to accept 200,000 in discharge

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of all claims under that Treaty, or to find some other way of accommodating the difference between us; or else leave the matter out of this Treaty and put in a clause to say that it is concluded without prejudice to the question of subsidies under the Treaty of 1696. There is no deliberate delay, for the Queen is resolved not only to renew the existing treaties with Denmark, but to enter into a closer alliance with that Crown—one so close that no enemy of either party can break it.

I shall make no delay in getting for you a reply to the memorial sent as answer to a memorial handed in (as alleged) by Mr. Stanhope at the Hague. I only wait to hear the state of the affair from him.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. *French. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, pp. 273, 274.*

12 Jan.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM to the LORD KEEPER.

I understand from Sir Thomas Hanmer and Sir R. Mostyn that there is a Commission of the Peace for Flint ready to be sealed and sent down, but that it is delayed owing to alterations in the list of the justices for reasons which they have given your lordship under their hands. It will be very prejudicial if this commission cannot be sealed to-day, so as to be sent down against the next Sessions on Thursday. I join them in asking you to despatch it.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 194.*

[13 Jan.] The EARL OF PETERBOROUGH to the DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

Your Grace seemed to expect that I should explain my thoughts to you on this occasion rather by a letter than by an interrupted discourse in the House of Lords. If the Dutch forces arrive and pursue the voyage, I am ready to go into my coach in an hour's time. In the last conversation I had with their ministers, they pretend[ed] that their ships and soldiers were ready and that the first fair wind would bring them to Portsmouth, and that their memorial goes no further than to state that the season is far gone and that they offer other services if those at first desired cannot be effected. These easterly winds and fair weather will not leave that matter long in suspense. If this affair comes yet to depend on her Majesty's resolutions, I can only say what I said the other night, "that five weeks' time is sufficient to bring the greatest design in America to a decision that a safe port and a convenient inlet for trade with the Spaniards, whether it can be possessed in the beginning or end of a campaign, the difference in respect to the Dutch is only this, that it may now towards the latter end of the season be effected with less expense to them, and their men and ships sooner returned and exposed to less hazard; [and] that if the fleet sail by the end of the month there will be near three months fit for service. Whether any other design proposed can be of equal consequence to the public I will not pretend to determine, but I can hardly pretend anything can make amends to England for the present disappointment, the men already sent into America, and four and twenty

1703.

capital ships, being made wholly ineffectual to any considerable design for want of this supplemental quota of force from the Dutch, and the English troops and ships not possible to be brought back time enough for any European service next summer." It is useless for me to go immediately without sufficient force or artillery for a sudden action. Such attempts would be of no service to the public, and we can do nothing till next season; but attempts can be made upon us by our enemies.

Civil government in Jamaica (particularly getting the grant of the revenues for 21 years, which they must comply with or have the perpetual Act passed, as by my instructions) can be as well despatched by my Lieutenant-Governor as by me; and if there is a chance of any small military expedition, Colonel Handeside has the reputation of being one of the best infantry officers we have. Towards the end of the summer, according to the Queen's designs or the motions of her enemies; I shall be in a better position and readiness to go to the West Indies than at present, since the short time I had to prepare caused me to neglect all family and private affairs in the public interest. This I was willing to do on a great occasion, but I do not think the Queen will require it of me when there is no pressing public work to do, and when I continue prepared to serve her in those parts as soon as season and opportunity allow. Any designs against the French islands may be pursued by "Coronell" Codrington. They lie properly under his jurisdiction and station and are inconsistent with the position of Jamaica, which is more conveniently situated for designs against the Spaniards. I am sensible of the honour the Queen designed for me and hope I have been zealous in her service, "and I assure you my Lord, the Queen shall ever find a real and hearty obedience from me in what part of the world she is pleased to require my service against her enemies."

P.S.—This settled fair wind makes me lament the present disappointment the more. The Dutch excuses are more extraordinary, since all the world knows that M. Pontis' [Pointis'] expedition was undertaken at this time. His success shewed it was not too late.

Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. (*Hol.*) *Add. Endd. with date. S.P. Dom., Naval* 118, 10.

13 Jan.
St. James'.

THE QUEEN to PRINCE GEORGE OF DENMARK.

We see no reason to shew favour to Captains Richard Kirkby and Cooper Wade, who have been condemned to be shot, or to Captain John Constable, who has been condemned to be cashiered, to be unfit for the Queen's service, and whom you say should be sent prisoner from the Indies on the first occasion.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 170, p. 124.

[14 Jan.
South-
ampton.]

COLONEL HOLT to [HEDGES].

I have taken all the best information I could regarding the complaint against Captain Henley, and am sorry that the Duke of

1703.

Marlborough and the "Cabinet Council" should be troubled over so small a matter. *Vindicates* Henley on grounds set out in the affidavits of Rich and Sutton (*see enclosures*). *Proceeds* :— The town complains of the great oppression from the number of prisoners and of the liberty which any of them who will pay the marshal a small fee can have to walk abroad.

Relates tenor of first enclosure and desires they may be laid before his Grace.

P. 1. *Signed. Endd. with date and* "At Cab[in]et, January 22, Lord Marlborough said he would reprimand Captain Henley." *S.P. Dom., Naval* 118, 11. *Enclosing* :—

A. *Certificate of the Mayor and others of Southampton.*

We certify that there being many French and Spanish prisoners placed here, we have been much alarmed by mutiny amongst them, but that, since Captain John Henley came here we are made much easier by his conduct and care, and hope to be preserved from all danger by his continuing care.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Dated, 5 January, Southampton, with signatures of* Thomas Bracebridge, Mayor, William Godfrey, Sheriff, William Bulkley, Ch. Smith, John Thornburgh, William Cropp, Thomas Cornelius and Jonathan Ingles, justices, and of Adam de Cardonnel, Robert Culliford, James Merick, Edmund Modey, and thirty-two other citizens of Southampton. *Endd. Ibid, 11A.*

B. *Affidavit of William Rich, corporal of Captain John Henley's company.*

Sworn, he says :—

On 4 December last he was corporal of the guard where the French and Spanish prisoners are kept in Southampton. Captain Henley came at 8 a.m. on that day to look at the prisoners, as he frequently did, through a large hole. Some one or more of the prisoners spat in his face, which made him angry. He called on one Sutton, deputy marshal, for the keys, and that the men who had so offended should be discovered and brought out. The prisoners refused to do this, and the Captain, in anger, struck some of them with a small sword in the scabbard without doing them any harm.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *Signed, and sworn before and signed by* Thomas Bracebridge, Mayor of Southampton. *Dated, 11 January, 1703. Southampton. Endd. Ibid, 11B.*

C. *Affidavit of Francis Sutton, Deputy Marshal of the French and Spanish prisoners.*

Corroborates foregoing.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *Signed &c. as foregoing. Endd. Ibid, 11C.*

14 Jan.
Portsmouth.

JOHN POWELL to the EARL OF PETERBOROUGH.

This afternoon a Rear-Admiral of the Dutch, with six men-of-war and twenty-eight merchantmen with the forces aboard

1703.

arrived at Spithead. Governor Gibson sends his respects and hopes you will lodge at his house.

P. 1. *Signed. Add.* to "The Earl of Peterborough at Bow Street, Covent Garden; for her Majesty's special service, London. Express." *S.P. Dom., Naval* 118, 12.

*Also envelope** in which the above letter was sent. *Endd. as follows* :—

- (1) This being for her Majesty's special service, all post-masters are ordered to forward the same from stage to stage, as they will answer the contrary at their perils. Portsmouth, 14 January. J. Gibson.
- (2) Received at the Post Office at Portsmouth at 5 p.m. and sent away by me: James Wansbrough.
- (3) Received at Petersfield past 8 p.m. and forwarded forthwith *per* John Corps.
- (4) Received at Alton past 11 p.m. and sent away presently *per* Mathew Hawkins.
- (5) Received at Staines near 7 o'clock and sent away *per* John Beauchamp.

P. 1. *Ibid*, 13.

14 Jan.
Whitehall.

J. ELLIS to M. VRYBERGE.

The Committee of Council beg you to attend at their meeting at 9 a.m. to-morrow and to bring Admiral Allemonde with you. Their lordships desire to speak with you before the Council. The Prince's Council will be present at the same time. Pray let me have an answer for the Secretary of State, who wishes to inform the Lords of the Committee of Council.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *In French. S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 101, pp. 274, 275.

15 Jan.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM to the DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

Consider enclosed draft warrant for furnishing the packet-boats employed between Lisbon and Falmouth with arms and ammunition, and let the Queen know if you have any objection to the granting of what is desired. *Further pleasure.*

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, p. 195.

15 Jan.
St. James'.

ROYAL ORDER.

The following regulations shall be observed in St. James' Park, and the keeper and his servants, gate keepers &c. shall take care that they are duly obeyed.

1. "No groom, coachman or other person shall ride on the grass.
2. No coaches or carts shall go on the grass.
3. No public passage shall be suffered through the Park with carts.
4. No rude, disorderly people or beggars or rude boys shall be admitted into the Park.

* The envelope (which is the first of its kind I have seen and in a primitive form—a paper folded and sealed) is endorsed as shewn, addressed only "Ld. Peterboro." The full address is on the back of the letter itself.

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5. No person shall be permitted to sell anything there.

6. No persons shall be suffered to walk on the grass, but only on the gravelled path or in the Mall, except only such as are employed in the Park about planting and pruning the trees and other work.

7. The park-keepers and others above mentioned are to take care to keep hogs and dogs out of the park."

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 352, pp. 101, 102.

16 Jan.

ROBERT CROSFIELD to NOTTINGHAM.

I regretted incurring your lordship's displeasure more than being taken into custody. I heard I was to be indicted at the Old Baily, but believed in a little time your lordship's anger would wear off. I did not in the least intend to reflect upon the present ministry, as anyone who reads the book will see; and any remarks in it which may have been so taken were only designed to reflect on the maladministration in the late reign. No such charge could be brought against the Queen's Government, which is only in its infancy. For the last seven years I have been laying open the hypocrisy of the dissenting party, and now am in such a position that I am better able to wound that party than any man that may have ten times my sense. I have tra[cked] their actions for many years past and can make all honest men, even of their own party, desert them, and so "break their heads as it were with a cushion," and will do it if I can be discharged, for I have no bail.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. (*Hol.*) *Add. Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne* 2, 28.

Same.

SAME to SAME.

"I having been occationally the cause of a bill's being brought into the House of Commons entitled 'A Bill for the more free and impartial proceedings in Parliament &c.,' and finding the said bill would no ways answer the end for which it was intended," I thought I ought to draw up my reasons against the said bill. When it was read a second time, I drew up the following reasons and sent them to a person of honour, whom I believed to be interested in the preservation of the Church of England. The bill was to be read in the full house on the 14th, but was postponed to the 16th. Meantime I send my reasons for fear the bill should have passed the House of Commons and that your lordship may see that no unkind usage can make me forget my duty.

I am delicate and have "an astmah" and feel the closeness of the air and nearness to the water very much. I fear I shall soon die if not set free, and pray for release.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. (*Hol.*) *Add. Ibid.* 29. *Enclosing* :—

A. *Reasons against passing a bill entitled, A Bill for the more free and impartial proceedings in Parliament.*

The passing of this bill will actually deprive all the trading part of the nation of its birthright; for the writs which are issued for calling a Parliament direct the several cities

1703.

and corporations which have the right of election to choose or elect members from among themselves, so that the trading part of the nation will be deprived at once of their birthright, few or none of them having the real estate qualification for membership required by this bill, if it pass.

The passing of this bill will greatly disgust all the gentlemen in the country whom it makes incapable of serving their country in Parliament. All men are unwilling to be deprived of that to which they have a legal right, even though they reap no advantage thereby.

"The passing of this bill will greatly prejudice the Church of England and strengthen the hands of the Republican party, who represent themselves to the People to be the only friends to trade &c. ; so that if the Scotch Union should not take place (which is much to be doubted) it may be of dangerous consequence at this time to make so great an innovation in the Legislative Power."

The bill, if passed, can be of no great benefit to the State, for the gentlemen of England have now in a manner as much influence as they might or could have if the bill were passed.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *In same hand as the covering letter. S.P. Dom., Anne 2, 29A.*

13, 14 and
16 Jan.
Admiralty
Office.

THREE MEMORIALS by the PRINCES' COUNCIL regarding the NAVAL CAMPAIGN in the WEST INDIES.

For these see *Cal. of S.P., America and West Indies*, at these dates.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, each signed by three or more members of the Prince's Council. Each endd. *S.P. Dom., Naval 7 ; 8, 9 and 10.*

17 Jan.
Oxford.

COUNT DE MORNAY to NOTTINGHAM.

I have yours of the 10th and instructions sent by you from M. de Pontchartrain. These authorise me to consent to all the terms of the proposals which were sent to France by the Lord High Admiral. I do not think I need ask for a fuller power, since treaties of that sort are always concluded by such writings.

As you know it was always your idea to agree on the terms here and then send the formal Treaty to France to be signed, as was done in the last war.

You told me that you were anxious to agree on reasonable terms. M. de Pontchartrain put forward those of the last war, to which you would not consent. The other terms sent to France by his Royal Highness were accepted by the King, as I told you six weeks ago. Nevertheless you have not let me have any positive answer about them. If you have any additions to make, they can be made when the Treaty is drawn up in form. It will be sent to Calais, where M. de la Tour Montfort has authority to sign it if the person who goes over has a like authority from England.

If you desire that the Treaty should be signed here, I am sure that authority to sign will not be refused me if I apply for it ;

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and, as you say you have further articles to add, I beg that they may be sent me, so that I may explain them to M. de Pontchartrain at the same time as I ask for this authority. He will tell me the King's views on them. Otherwise any step I might take might be useless as beyond my authority. I doubt if the King will consider the question of exchange of man for man unless everything is arranged at the same time. I await your positive proposals.

Pp. 24. *French. Signed. Add. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval* 118, 14.

18 Jan.
Dovenby.

WARRANT to the Mayors, Justices, Constables &c. of Cumberland to arrest CAPTAIN CHRISTOPHER DALSTON.

The warrant sets out that Dalston listed one John Cubbidge* of Cockermouth to serve as a soldier contrary to law, that it appeared to several justices that Cubbidge was so listed without proper authority and that Dalston was ordered by them not to trouble Cubbidge further on that occasion, but that he re-took Cubbidge contrary to law and in contempt of the said order. *Proceeds* :— You are therefore to arrest Dalston and bring him before me with sufficient sureties to be bound for his appearing at the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace to answer on the matter and meantime to be of good behaviour, which, if he refuse, you are to convey him to the Common Gaol at Carlisle and deliver him there to the keeper with this precept, to be kept there till he do so or be released by due course of law. You are also to cause Cubbidge to come before us or some other justice for Cumberland to be discharged according to law.

P. 1. *Signed* by R. Lamplugh. *Addressed as in heading and endd. as follows* :—

Sir,

Captain Christopher Dalston came before me this morning pursuant to your warrant. "We did not, as I remember, discharge Cubbage* without his consent at our request upon his former retainer by usual way of voluntary listing a man into the King or Queen's service, nothing appearing to the contrary at the time, otherwise than that he was duly listed; nor do I think the Justice of Peace has anything to do in this case. If they do [anything], I perceive the Queen would get few soldiers. If the man have a mind to be acquitted he must appear before a Court Martial. This is the judgment of your most humble servant.

R. MUSGRAVE."

P. 2. (*Hol.*) *In all* pp. 12. *S.P. Dom., Anne* 2, 30.

18 Jan.
Whitehall.

SIGN MANUAL WARRANT to COLONEL VENTRIS COLENBINE.

To appoint John Bennet to the first vacant captaincy in his regiment.

P. 1. *Sign manual, and countersigned* by William Blathwayt; *with note* by Blathwayt, *dated*, 20 January, that the Queen desires this warrant to apply to any other regiment under Colenbine's command. *Endd. S.P. Dom., Military* 3, 9.

* The name is spelt in different ways.

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18 Jan.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to the LORD CHAMBERLAIN.

The Queen has consented to be godmother to a son of one of the Princes of the House of Saxony. I am to inform you of this that you may give orders for the usual present of plate, which is to be handed to the Baron de Ungern Sternberg, who came hither with his master's letters to the Queen.

P. 4. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 101, p. 275.

Same.

NOTTINGHAM to LORD WALDEN.

The service for which the troops going to the West Indies are designed is different from, and much shorter than, what was originally intended. Queen's command :—To depute Mr. Hezekiah Marshall to muster the troops there subject to instructions from her Majesty. Please send me a deputation to him that I may send it, with his instructions, to-night.

P. 3. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, p. 194.

18 Jan.

INSTRUCTIONS by the LORD HIGH ADMIRAL for CAPTAIN HOVENDON WALKER.

I have ordered H.M.Ss. *Resolution* and *Blackwall* to join your squadron at Barbados ; or, if you have left there for the Leeward Islands, the *Resolution* to go on there with the transports with soldiers, naval stores and provisions, and leave the *Blackwall* at Barbados for duty there. If these ships join you at Barbados you are to take the *Resolution* under your command and leave the *Blackwall* for duty at that island. If the *Resolution* joins you at the Leeward Islands, take her and the transports with her under your command and protection.

When joined, proceed in the service as a Council of War of the sea and land officers [*details*] shall determine. Proceed with the utmost care in such service until May 20 ; and when occasion arises, spare such men and guns as you can to assist the officer in command of the land forces in any attempt on the enemy which may be resolved on. If it be thought necessary to leave a full regiment, or part of a regiment, at Martinico, if Fort Royal shall be taken, you shall leave such ammunition and provisions as the Governor or commanding land officer shall desire and think necessary for such number of men as he shall leave there.

Having done all you can against the enemy till May 20, repair with all your ships, transports, stores and such soldiers as the chief land officer shall appoint to Port Royal in Jamaica. Join Vice-Admiral Benbow there and place yourself under his command or that of the Commander-in-Chief of the squadron for the time being. Carry to Jamaica as many French prisoners (if any) as you can, that they may be brought to Europe.

Pp. 2½. *Draft*. With note of the Prince's and Burchett's signatures. *Underwritten* :—

To Captian Hov. Walker, commander-in-chief of the ships detached by Sir G. Rooke from the Cadiz fleet to the West Indies, or the officer in his place.

Endd. *S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 67, 33.

1703.
19 Jan.
Whitehall.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To M. Vryberge.

The Queen has consented to give the Marquis de Galissonnière* in exchange for two daughters of the late Sieur Ribaut, consul of the States General at Rochelle, where the ladies are shut up in a convent. It is now for you to negociate the exchange.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$, in *French*. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 101, p. 275.

2. To Count Wratislaw.

I send the Queen's answer to your memoir of $\frac{7}{18}$ January. To yours of $\frac{12}{23}$ January the Queen answers that she will scrupulously observe the terms of the Grand Alliance in which the affairs of America are regulated. As the journey of Cardinal Grimani from Italy to Vienna at this season is probably on some important errand, please let me know what it is.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$, in *French*. *Ibid*, p. 278.

3. To the Lord High Treasurer.

I send the envoy of Tripoli's memorial. The Queen is willing to do something for him, and desires you to consider how much should be given and how.

P. $\frac{1}{6}$. *Ibid*.

Same.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Postmasters General.

Queen's command:—Give strict orders to the packet-boats plying to Lisbon that they take no merchandize and no passengers unless under passes from her Majesty's envoy in Portugal if they are Englishmen, or from the King of Portugal or his ministers if they are Portuguese subjects.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, p. 195.

2. To the Prince's Council.

The Queen, having read his Royal Highness's report on the case of Captain John Evans, is pleased to remit his suspension. He may be employed again as his Royal Highness thinks fit. Acquaint his Royal Highness with this.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid*, pp. 196, 197.

3. To Mr. Methuen.

I have yours up to December 26. You must insist that none of our men-of-war or packet-boats be visited or stopped on their voyages. However, to prevent abuses of any kind to which the King of Portugal may object, the Queen has directed the commanders of those vessels not to take any goods to or from Portugal, and not to take any persons on board except with passes either from the King of Portugal or his ministers or from yourself or some other of the Queen's ministers. If they suspect contravention of these orders by any packet-boat, you must send some servant whom you can trust to inspect it and may do right if you find a case for it, but if you find the suspicion is false,

* *Supra*, 531, note.

1703.

your certificate to that effect must be enough. The Queen will punish herself any commander of a man-of-war who breaks the rule, but will not permit the vessel to be searched.

I have communicated this to the Portuguese envoy. Inform the King of it and it will surely satisfy him.

The convoy for Lisbon will reach almost as soon as this.

Our merchants complain of a tax, called a donation, laid upon wine at Madeira, contrary to our Treaty. Get redress for them. The Portuguese envoy here is sure they will satisfy us.

I have nothing to add on the main negociation. It is strange that you have not yet got a plain and positive answer.

Pp. 1½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 209, pp. 1, 2.

4. To Paul Methuen, jun.

Yours to 26 December received. The Queen has ordered a ship to go and take off her subjects from Teneriffe.

In case your father should be come away, you may open my letter to him and take it as directed to yourself.

P. ¼. *Ibid*, p. 2.

5. To the Prince's Council.

The Queen would have the convoy for the East India ships proceed as was formerly directed without the addition of the service ships mentioned in your memorial of 14 January. Her Majesty desires you to direct a ship at once to go and bring her subjects home from the Canaries. Let me know before the captain sails.

P. ⅓. *Ibid*, pp. 2, 3.

19 Jan. INSTRUCTIONS by the LORD HIGH ADMIRAL to VICE-ADMIRAL BENBOW, Vice-Admiral of the White and Commander-in-Chief in the West Indies (or any acting in his place).

1. I have ordered ten ships [*names given*] to join you at Jamaica as soon as they have performed what service they can against the enemy in the Leeward Islands. They will bring with them transport ships with soldiers, victuals, naval stores &c., and in all probability will arrive with you by May 20. When you receive this, get all your ships together at Port Royal in Jamaica in readiness to join the aforesaid ships from the Leeward Islands when they arrive, and take them under your command; and receive on your warships and transports (save such as by charter-party are to discharge at Jamaica) such land forces as the Commander-in-Chief of the land forces [which are to join you] shall desire.

2. Consider what four vessels [*details*] had best be left behind at Jamaica as a guard, and leave them there with a proper commander-in-chief and instructions. Leave also the two fire-ships lately equipped by that Government.

3. You are to appoint such three other of your ships as you think best to come home to England to act as convoy to the trade which, we hear, is there ready to come home.

1703.

4. Leave two other ships at Jamaica to come home with any trade which is ready to come home at the beginning of August. Both convoys to report at Plymouth and, failing orders there, to come on to the Downs.

5. Detach two of the 4th rate ships with orders to go to Virginia and join the other vessels (sent there direct as a convoy from England) in convoying home the Virginia trade. The senior officer on board the convoying vessels to take command.

6. This being done, you are to repair as soon as you can with transports, victuallers and soldiers to Newfoundland, and consider, at a Council of land and sea officers, how the enemy may be attempted and destroyed at Placentia as well as at their other settlements there, with their fishing tackle, shipping &c. Employ your squadron to help in what may be agreed on. If you can spare them, detach some vessels to attempt the enemy's fishery on the Bank, and, after the attempt, to rejoin you at Newfoundland, where you can re-form and come back to England and Portugal.

7. If when you come from Jamaica you think that you will be too early in Newfoundland, you are to go to Boston and take aboard thence any soldiers which the Government there can spare to help you at Newfoundland, provided that the Government there can furnish embarcations to carry such men to Newfoundland and back again. Otherwise you are not to take them with you.

8. After the attempt at Newfoundland and the Bank and the re-assembly of your squadron, you shall detach some ships to convoy the fish ships for Portugal to that port (Lisbon) and Oporto, from which these vessels shall *at once* return into the Channel (with trade, if any), report at Plymouth, proceed to the Downs and send in an account of their voyage. The commander to make sure before he enters any port of Portugal that there is not a rupture with that Crown. If he finds there is, he must bring his convoys direct for England.

9. Having done this, come home with the remainder of your squadron and such merchant ships as shall be coming over. Take care that none of your ships bring over any fish except what is wanted for the ships' company. If you have on board any regiments intended for Ireland, land them at Cork, convoying the transports thither. Bring thence any regiments which may be ordered to England and ready to embark at Cork.

10. Do not imprest men from the privateers at Jamaica, as it may disenable them to commit spoils on the enemy, unless it is absolutely necessary to do so. If you do it, take as few as you can.

11. If you have imprested, or otherwise obtained any men from Jamaica, put them on shore before you leave, that they may be employed in the service of the island, or at least so many as you can conveniently spare.

12. Provide for bringing home any French prisoners who may be taken and brought to you. [See foregoing instructions to Captain H. Walker, p. 543, par. 3.]

1703.

Pp. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. *With note of signature by the Lord High Admiral and countersignature by Burchett. Draft. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 67, 34.*

19 Jan. INSTRUCTIONS by the LORD HIGH ADMIRAL to CAPTAIN LYELL of the *Resolution*, at Spithead.

1. Receive Colonel Collenbine and such other officers as shall accompany him, together with their servants and equipage, allowing them victuals when aboard as to your ship's company. If you cannot accommodate them all in the ship you command, see that it is done aboard the transport ships or others in her Majesty's pay that are bound to the West Indies.

2. As soon as they are accommodated, take the *Blackwall* under your command, and use your utmost diligence to get in readiness to accompany you all the transport ships with naval or ordnance stores and provisions which shall be bound to the West Indies.

3. When the *Blackwall* and these vessels are ready to sail, proceed at once to Barbados and put yourself under the command of Captain H. Walker, if you find him there, or anyone else acting for him.

4. If you find Walker has gone on to the Leeward Islands, leave the *Blackwall* to act as guard at Barbados and go on with the other vessels to join him there. If, at Nevis, you hear that he has gone to any of the English or French plantations, join him there with the other vessels.

Note of clause for putting the ships' companies on short provisions.

5. Take with you any vessels bound for Jamaica or Barbados which are ready to sail and convoy them to those places.

Pp. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Draft. With note of signature of the Lord High Admiral and countersignature by Burchett. Endd. Ibid, 35.*

[About
20 Jan.]

SIR WILLIAM HODGES to HEDGES.

You lately ordered that the Spanish captain and one of his men should return to Spain to get an exchange of forty-eight English prisoners there, or a testification that there were no English prisoners in Spain, for the forty-eight Spaniards now prisoners at Southampton, and [you said that] the French King would not exchange Englishmen for Spaniards, and that the forty-eight Spaniards might be set at liberty.

The Englishmen who have been carried into the ports of Spain by the French have been allowed to depart for Portugal in order to embark for England. Fifty of them lately went from Cadiz to Faro, and were taken aboard the *Revenge* (Captain Kerr). Pray move her Majesty in Council that these poor Spaniards may have their liberty; for, as Spain does not detain any English seamen, it is not likely that France will surrender Englishmen for Spaniards, there being so many Frenchmen now here; so that these poor Spaniards may be left here till the war ends unless they are allowed to go in exchange for the Englishmen daily expected on the *Revenge*.

1703.

Moreover their release may be of value to me and others of her Majesty's subjects who have still great concerns in Spain.

Pp. 1½. (Hol.) *Endd.* *S.P. Dom.*, Anne 2, 31. *Enclosing* :—

Memorandum by Count de Mornay.

Don Fernando Chacon has begged me that the thirty-five Spaniards here should, as well as the Frenchmen who are here, be exchanged for Englishmen who are prisoners of war in France in the cartel which may be made by France and England. I promised him to insert them in the cartel. I am sure that the Comte de Pontchartrain will not object to my having done this without having got his permission, for the relief of these thirty-five men.

P. ½. *Small.* In *French.* Dated, London, 20 Jan., 170½. (Hol.) *Ibid.*, 31A.

20 Jan.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To Colonel Codrington.

I send your commission to command in the West Indies during the time mentioned in your instructions. Hope for your success.

As sickness and war may make vacancies in your ranks, the Queen would have you place half-pay officers (some of whom have gone to the Indies) in the vacancies as they occur, suitably to their rank. Your commission gives power for this.

"The French have represented to her Majesty that you have threatened to hang some officers whom you took prisoners at St. Christophers in case the French prisoners whom you sent to Hispaniola, and who mastered the vessel on which they were embarked and went with it to a French island, were not restored." Now though they may justly be reclaimed, and her Majesty does not believe you will execute these menaces, yet for their satisfaction she asks me bid you not to execute them.

The officers will tell you what artillery and mortars are sent with these ships.

P. ¾. *with notes of enclosure* of his commission (*as above*); his instructions (as commander-in-chief) dated Jan. 18, 170¾; orders regarding distribution of prizes of Dec. 9, 1702, and orders and instructions for trade also of Dec. 9, 1702. Packet delivered to Brigadier Colenbine, 21 January, 170¾.

S.P. Dom., *Entry Book* 209, p. 3.

2 and 3. To the Prince's Council.

The Queen desires your opinion as to pardoning returned deserters, and wishes orders to be given to all the men-of-war that sail to Portugal [&c., *as in* Lord Nottingham's letter to the Postmasters General of 19 January, 1703].

P. ¼ and p. ½. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, pp. 196, 197.

21 Jan.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to the PRINCE'S COUNCIL.

Queen's command :—To move the Lord High Admiral to detail a vessel for service in carrying the packet from Harwich to Brill.

1703.

One of the packet-boats in use in that service is disabled and beyond repair.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 101, p. 271.

22 Jan.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM to CAPTAIN ATKINSON.

The supernumerary ships not necessary for this expedition to be discharged according to their charter-parties.

You were right not to unload the victuals. If not otherwise ordered by the Prince's Council or the victuallers, let them travel with the men. Do as you propose with the extra beds.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 209, p. 4.

23 Jan.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to JOHN ELLIS.

Sends, for Secretary Hedges, a letter (*copy*) from Captain Bloyce* of the *Swan*.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Signed. S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 7, 11. *Enclosing* :—

Captain Bloyce to [Josiah Burchett].

I met at sea a galleot hoy belonging to Gottenburgh loaded with brass, copper, pitch &c. bound for Rhoan [Rouen]. I thought it best to bring her into the Downs till I heard his Royal Highness's pleasure about her. On the 17th I met with a Dane at sea that came from St. Martin's in France and put into Brest water owing to bad weather. They say that great preparations are being made there in order to fit out what ships are in that port, that an embargo is laid on all merchant ships and privateers, and that seamen, fishermen and boatmen are summoned from all the ports to man the fleet.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Copy, dated from the Swan in the Downs, 22 January, at 3 a.m. Ibid.*, 11a.

23 Jan.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To Vice-Admiral Benbow.

Yours to October 20 [*details*] and others from Mr. Browne and Captain Whetstone received. The Queen is very pleased with your conduct "and much offended with the baseness of those officers who deserted and betrayed you." You will hear more from the Prince's Council. I only lament your misfortune in losing your leg. I hope this will find you otherwise well and "that you are reserved to do her Majesty and your country still greater services, of which no man is more capable than yourself."

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 209, p. 4.

2. To Colonel Beckford.

Yours to 16 October received. Your accounts are very satisfactory. In future no French who are taken are to be sent to Hispaniola. The Queen is justly vexed with the officers who were the occasion of Du Casse's escaping. Your zeal in service, &c.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.*, p. 5.

* Also spelt Bloyes.

1703.

3. To Colonel Handasyd*.

I send enclosed to you as Sir William Beeston is dead. Haines' case seems hard. Examine it and report if he has been unduly oppressed, so that the Queen may give him relief if he deserves any and you cannot relieve him.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$, with note that it enclosed :—

A. The case between Joseph Haines and his wife.

B. Order in Council of July 9, 1702.

C. Copy of certificate of Mr. Montague, 17 April, 1701,† and also the following :—

D. *Nottingham to Colonel Dudley.*

Yours to November 8 [details] received. There was no intention to take any of the men you should raise and send to Jamaica for recruiting the regiment there. They were to serve in distinct companies and go back to New England when their service was over. To prove this I am to tell you now that you need not send any men whom you have raised to Jamaica. If they have already gone they will be sent back to New England and you may be sure of the Queen's favour to them, and acceptance of your ready obedience &c.

It is probable that the ships now at Jamaica will call at Boston on their way home to England. If so, any of your men there who please may join them on the services intended.‡ They will be allowed to return to Boston when they please, though, unless they go on ships belonging to New England, they will scarce have opportunity for it.

In all (letter, notes and enclosure) pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 209, pp. 5, 6.

4. To Colonel Codrington.

The Earl of Peterborough is not going (as Governor of Jamaica and commander of the forces) to the West Indies.

Several ships are, however, going with soldiers, transport ships and stores and I send by them a commission to you and her Majesty's instructions.

I send you the names of some gentlemen who went with recruits from Ireland, on an assurance from the Lords Justices of that kingdom that, on a vacancy, they should be provided for. There is reason for it, because at the same time some of the half-pay officers refused to go. The Queen would have them provided for next after the half-pay officers as follows :—

Lieutenants :—John Armstrong, Alexander Gray, John Alcock, William Warsly.

Ensigns :—John Rallins, Charles Burton, Arthur Cavenagh, William Dukenfield.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Ibid.*, pp. 6, 7.

* The name is spelt in several different ways.

† The substance of A, B, and C not entered. It is merely noted that they were sent.

‡ See above, p. 546, as to attack on French in Newfoundland.

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24 Jan.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to the PRINCE'S COUNCIL.

By command:—I send the East India Company's memorial as to the best way to suppress the pirates that infest the Indian seas, for your consideration and report.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 204, pp. 359, 360.

24 Jan.
Oxford.

COUNT DE MORNAY to [NOTTINGHAM].

I send a letter received through Holland from M. de Pontchartrain since my last.* You will see that in France they expected an agreement on the articles which had been sent there before, and that I cannot answer positively on the new ones, which are quite contrary to the first.

If you desire me to give an answer to the second, third and fourth paragraphs of M. de Pontchartrain's letter, please tell me how you would have them answered; so that I may add that answer to what you have told me to say on the difference which arose after the taking of St. Christopher's between the commanders of the two nations. When you tell me what you would have said I will send my letter for M. de Pontchartrain to you. As to what he says in the third and fourth paragraphs, it has been confirmed by letters to me from all the officers who have remained at the seaports, that naval officers visit, and seek to engage, the French prisoners [in the English service] and clergymen to make them change their religion.

Pp. 1½, in French. Signed. Endd. in Warre's hand. *S.P. Dom., Naval* 118, 15. *Enclosing* :—

A. *M. de Pontchartrain to Count de Mornay.*

1. *I have yours of 26 December. I am surprised that you receive no reply to our answer to the proposals of the Commissioners for Exchange of Prisoners. I hope they will soon make up their minds. As the King has consented to all their terms you have nothing more to offer them.*
2. *If what you hear about the treatment of the French prisoners at Portsmouth is true, I am sure that the officer there will be treated with exemplary justice. Insist on demanding justice, since what has been done is contrary to international law and punishable in all countries.*
3. *They write to me from Portsmouth that our prisoners are still very ill, and that no care is taken of them. Complain of this to Lord Nottingham, and tell him that our [English] prisoners if ill, are placed in a hospital at Dinan, and that when the number of sick there lately increased another house was taken for them.*
4. *Escaped prisoners from Portsmouth bring us news that the English officers often go amongst those who are there and try to make them change sides, offering them money, and that they have got over three men from St. Malo. The King desires you*

* See above at 17 January, 1703.

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to complain of this to Lord Nottingham and to send his answer.

P. $\frac{1}{5}$, *in French. Copy. Signed by Count de Mornay and dated by him as of 21 January. S.P. Dom., Naval 118, 15A.*

25 Jan. CERTIFICATE by the OFFICERS and INHABITANTS of HOLCOMBE [HOLCOMBE] PARISH, near Bristol in Somerset.

John Coulston came of a very good family. His grandfather was a Justice of the Peace and was a great sufferer in Oliver's time. His father was a very honest gentleman, and John Coulston himself during his abode here behaved very honourably, having given to the minister of the said parish 15*l. per annum*, and 10*l. per annum* to the parish poor, which was all the estate he had, his family being formerly reduced. He is well affected to the present Government, has been well educated and is a true Churchman, and so was his father and grandfather; so we think him a worthy person and capable to be instructed with any office.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Copy, with signatures (copies) of John Salmon, Roger Felps, John Everatt, Samuel Turfut, Thomas Lane, George Homener, Mibley Holage, Nicholas Nichols, Nicholas Stamp, George Strencher, Thomas Tomson, Nathaniel Rogers, Roger Colings, Denis Smith, John Talar, Stephen Partreax, John Cok, Thomas Stone, William Pestvill, Roger Admunds. S.P. Dom., Anne 2, 32.*

25 Jan. Admiralty Office. JOSIAH BURCHETT to the COMMISSIONERS of SICK and WOUNDED.

Sends enclosure, and asks that directions may be given to prevent the inconveniences which may arise from the liberty granted to French officers who are detained at Plymouth.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. (*Hol.*) *Underwritten with note of address to the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded, but addressed, on back, to Richard Warre. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 118, 16. Enclosing:—*

A. *Commissioner St. Lo to [Burchett].*

* * * *Notwithstanding that all the French prisoners were remanded to prison, I see many French officers have liberty to go abroad when they please. Many of them have been "two or three miles from Plymouth a fowling with the garrison officers." It is thought that this familiarity is dangerous, and I thought his Royal Highness should know of it * * **

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Extract. Dated, Plymouth, 22 January, 1703. Ibid, 16A.*

25 Jan. M. DUBOURDIEU to [NOTTINGHAM].

My Lord. I have seen Sieur Pagis. He said to me that Mercet, Fabrot, Faure and he had in their hands all the goods which the Genevese had at the Exchequer, which may be worth more than 300,000*l. sterling*.

Genevese merchants treated with the French ministers for supply for the army of Italy. They are Buisson, Saladin, Lullin,

1703.

Perdreaux, Faure &c. It is a fact that on the Place de Lion their credit does not go far. They must draw, for their enterprise, on the purse of Holland, England or Geneva. Their plans for England and Holland will be disconcerted by what has been done in relation to Huguetane, Seignouret, Pages [Pagis] and others.

But, my Lord, that is not enough. Geneva is a wealthy city. The merchants here have 300,000*l.* sterling in the Exchequer. This means more than 20,000*l.* (a year) in interest. News comes to Geneva by post of the value of companies' shares &c., and they have only to offer one or two *per cent* more and the owners [of the money] remit to them the funds which they have here, of which they can dispose to furnish [provisions] in compliance with their treaty with France.

It would be a stroke to ruin their credit at Geneva. This would lance the source of evil. It could best be done if your Highness would have Pagis, Mercet, Fabrot and Faure arrested. After that means should be found to sequester the principal and interest of the Genevese so far as the justice and delicacy of your Government would permit it. If the Republic protests, they should be reproached for their neglect of the common cause and the complaints made to them by the Emperor. They are aware of the contents of treaties which were made with their knowledge.

To save appearances you might have a memorial thereon presented by Count Wratislaw, which should merely declare here what his master's minister has done in Switzerland. I send my views and am zealous if not able.

If you do not think fit to arrest Mercet, Fabrot and Faure, pray have pity on Pagis, whose health and fortune suffer greatly. He may be set at liberty without fear, on caution given, for he is not the man to escape.

Pp. 3½. *French. (Hol.) Endd.* in Warre's hand. *S.P. Dom., Naval* 118, 17.

25 Jan.
Jersey.

COLONEL COLLIER TO NOTTINGHAM.

I send enclosed, from which it appears that the prisoners only came to Jersey to try to trade in tobacco &c.; but I think they had some other errand. I will keep them prisoners till I have further orders.

One of our privateers has brought in two barks bound from Grandville to Dieppe, which have on board 1,400,000 oysters.

P. ¼. *S.P. Dom., Channel Islands* 2, 44. *Enclosing* :—

A. *Declaration by Edward Dumaresq.*

*A month ago the Sieur St. Paul, living at St. Malo with his man, came to my house at 9 p.m. and asked me to go and sit in my Court to hear a special statement. I did so, and he asked me, as a friend of the Sieur la Vallee Bin, to protect him in buying from me 6,000*l.* worth of tobacco, half for himself and half for Bin's wife. I said I was surprised at his boldness in coming into an enemy's country and to me,*

1703.

an officer, and that I should have to hand him over to the Governor, and that I should go and tell the magistrates. He begged me not to, and to let him go to M. Sealle or M. Pipon, whom he had helped to get away from St. Malo, and that he hoped to get Messrs. Orange, who were still near St. Malo. [Details.] I kept them in my house, and informed the Lieutenant Bailly [bailiff], who referred me to Charles Dumaresq, justiciary, and said that then I could keep the foreigners till to-morrow and then inform the Governor. I did so next day, and handed over the foreigners' papers, which they had given me.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$, in bad French. Signed. Dated, Jersey, 15 January. S.P. Dom., Channel Islands 2, 44A.

B. *Examinations of Paul Causserouge de St. Paul and Francis Brusley.*

Taken before the Lieutenant-Governor, Lieut. Jean Durell, Edward de Carteret, Bailly [bailiff] of Jersey, and Philip [?] le Geyt, Charles Dumaresq and Charles Poindestre, jurets at Jersey, 15 January.

De St. Paul says :—Lives at St. Malo. Arrived here nearly a month ago. [Details.] Went before Edward Dumaresq, who &c. [confirms last declaration]. Deponent told Dumaresq he had come to the island to try to trade and agreed to go before the Governor, but begged that his arrival might be kept a secret from the French in the island; otherwise it would become known in France, and he would not dare to return there.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{8}$. Signed.

Brusley says :—I came to Jersey to serve St. Paul as I do business in Jersey, as St. Paul said. Confirms briefly the foregoing.

P. $\frac{1}{8}$. Signed with Brusley's mark.

In all pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. All in French. Certified true copies by Jean Dumaresq, Greffier of the Royal Court of Jersey. Endd. *Ibid*, 44B.

26 Jan.
Sick and
Wounded
Office.

The COMMISSIONERS of SICK and WOUNDED to NOTTINGHAM.

Send enclosed. Besides the 1,000 English prisoners at St. Malo, there are others elsewhere.

P. $\frac{1}{5}$. Signed by Lee, Herbert, Adams and Sherard. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 118, 18. Enclosing :—

A. *Louis Magt [?]* to "Esq. Thomas Addison."*

I am asked by Captain Francis Appleby, of the Bonaventure, by Captain William Wanless, of the soldiers, and by the other officers taken in the said ship to bring to your notice their great indigence. They have no credit except what I give them, and beg your assistance and to know what you will do for the poor soldiers, "which are all naked and shall

* The name is not clear. The letter is in English, but the writer is evidently a foreigner and not a good English scholar.

1703.

hardly be able to withstand the sharpness of the winter." Whilst awaiting your answer, I shall assist them to the best of my ability. I have already asked our Commissary to write to Paris about the allowance the King affords to all officers in commission; and think "the demand shall be brought to a good end."

In Dinan we have about 1,000 prisoners, and there are others elsewhere. They are very anxious to hear that the cartel has been settled, for many of them are in great want. Polite expressions and assurances of service.

P. 1. *Dated at St. Malo, 17 January, 1703. Signed. Add. to Addison, at the Navy Office, Whitehall. S.P. Dom., Naval 118, 18A.*

26 Jan.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to the ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Pray consider how prisoners pardoned by the Queen on condition of their taking service in the Navy or Army may be set free and drafted into the service immediately after the warrants for pardons are signed, and without waiting for a general pardon to come out. The Queen hears that there are many delays in this matter, whereby the health of the pardoned prisoners is impaired and the Queen loses the benefit of their services.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 276.*

Same.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To Colonel Gibson.

Queen's command:—To inquire into and report on truth of enclosed. If true arrest Jackson and report, and meantime appoint some other person to take care of the prisoners.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$, *with note that a letter from Southampton to Mr. Cardonell, dated 23 January, was enclosed, dealing with the mismanagement of the marshal of the French prisoners.*

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 198.*

2. To Count de Mornay.

Repeats substance of his last to Count de Mornay (*see above*, at 10 January, 1703, pp. 533-4).

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *French. Ibid.*

26 Jan.
St. James'.

ROYAL WARRANT to the LORD LIEUTENANT of IRELAND for JOSHUA DAWSON.

Joshua Dawson has petitioned, shewing that:—The Governors of Ireland have been used, on leaving office, to take with them "the books of entries belonging to both their Secretaries' offices, wherein were entered all King's letters, orders, warrants and letters directed to and given by such chief Governors, the removal of which has not only been a great injury to our subjects of that Kingdom for want of copies of such orders upon many occasions, but a great prejudice to all succeeding chief Governors in being deprived of the knowledge and information of what had been done by their predecessors."

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Petitioner has been employed in the office of the "Chief Secretary" to the said chief Governors" for many years, and, during that time, has had many applications for copies of such warrants and letters, which he has not been able to grant for the above reason. He therefore prays for the erection of a Paper Office in Ireland, in which copies of all these documents may be kept, except private letters. He has been bred up in the Chief Secretary's Office and has been zealous in his long discharge of the duties of that office.

He prays for letters under the Privy Signet and Sign Manual creating and erecting an office, to be called the Paper Office, with directions to future chief Governors to allow him to take copies of the books of entries of all warrants, orders &c., belonging to either Secretary's office (private letters excepted), and that a room be appointed for the office in Dublin Castle; and for 100*l.* a year for himself and his clerks, to be inserted in the Irish Civil List as a perpetuity. You approve his request.

Pass patents under the Great Seal &c. erecting a Paper Office accordingly, wherein shall be kept "duplicates and copies of all King's and Queen's letters whereon any warrants, orders or directions" shall be given by you and also duplicates of all warrants &c. issued thereon; and also all other warrants, petitions and letters which have [passed] or shall pass "the said Secretaries' offices or either of them" (private letters excepted). The patents shall grant to Dawson the office of Clerk of the Paper office to hold during pleasure, to exercise by himself or a deputy approved by you. Salary of 100*l.* a year, to be inserted in the Civil List as a perpetuity. Allow Dawson to take all the copies aforesaid "to be kept by him in the said office which is to be an office of Record," and appoint and fit up at our expense a proper room in the Castle to be his office. *Favourable clauses.*

Pp. 34. *S.P. Signet Office* 15, pp. 91-4.

27 Jan.
Admiralty
Office.

THE PRINCE'S COUNCIL to NOTTINGHAM.

Yours of the 20th on the matter of re-enlisting deserters who desire pardon and re-enlistment. We are of opinion that if the Queen is pleased to issue a proclamation offering pardon to all such deserters as voluntarily enter themselves on a ship or vessel by or before 15 March next it will probably bring several men into her service at sea.

P. 3. *Signed by Rooke and Churchill. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval* 7, 12.

Same.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to RICHARD WARRE.

Brigadier Collebine†, who is just going to the West Indies with his regiment, says there is no order for embarking it yet. I am sure orders have gone to the men-of-war, but he may be referring to the transports which are to carry his men. The

* This phrase has sprung up since 1670, when I last was familiar with Irish Records. In 1670 there was only one secretary.

† The name is spelt in different ways.

1703.

frigates are ordered to sea in company of the Portugal convoy if ready at the same time.

Pray inform Lord Secretary Nottingham of what the Brigadier says.

P. ½. (*Hol.*) *Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval* 118, 19.

27 Jan.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to the LORD HIGH TREASURER.

Mary Mayhook, widow of a seaman, when coming home from Boston in the *Expedition* (Henry Lowther, master,) was taken by a French privateer and lost 20*l.* in clothes. The *Expedition* was retaken by the *Weymouth*. Queen's command:—To allow Mary Mayhook 20*l.* out of the salvage money. Give orders accordingly.

P. ¼. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 101, pp. 276, 277.

Same.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Postmaster[s] General.

I send enclosed from the Duke of Queensberry. He says there is one in town empowered to adjust this matter. Wait on him and find out who it is.

P. ¼. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, p. 199.

2. To the Commissioners for the Sick and Wounded.

Queen's command:—Remove immediately from Southampton Captain Coshart and all the French officers who are prisoners there to some inland town, where they may be kept close prisoners. Your officer there has been very negligent in allowing eleven of them to escape at one time, and your officer at Plymouth is also negligent in letting the prisoners at Plymouth walk in the town and go even two or three miles out of it. Queen's command:—To find some place more suitable than Plymouth, where they have an opportunity of seeing the preparations; and meantime to guard them more carefully.

Send a weekly account shewing the number of prisoners.

P. ⅔. *Ibid.*, pp. 199, 200.

3. To MAJOR HOOK, Lieutenant-Governor of Plymouth.

The officers of the garrison at Plymouth, as well as the Governor, are to blame for the too great liberty allowed to the French prisoners there; for they carry the French about the town and to some distance from it "to shoot and for other diversions." This liberty should not be suffered, and as the Commissioners of Prisoners* are ordered to keep them more strictly whilst they are at Plymouth, you will do well to prevent the garrison officers from taking them abroad anywhere out of prison, so that the proper officer may have no excuse for neglect of his duty.

P. ½. *Ibid.*, p. 200.

4. To the Duke of Marlborough.

I send a letter from Colonel Colenbine†, on which I am not competent or empowered to give an answer.

* *i.e.* for Sick and Wounded and exchange of prisoners.

† See p. 556, last note.

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I have told Mr. Blathwayt to send orders to him to embark.
P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Also note of enclosure. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 209, p. 7.*

5. To Mr. Blathwayt.

Colonel Colenbine writes that he has no orders to embark. I thought you had taken care in that matter, for I presume that the Prince or the Duke of Marlborough must sign them. No time should be lost. The fleet has been ordered to proceed to sea with the Portugal convoy for more safety.

Also note of information being sent to Admiral Allemonde.
P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Ibid*, p. 8.

6. To Captain Atkinson, at Portsmouth.

Refers to Colenbine's having no orders to embark. Proceeds :— The masters of the transports need only be ordered to obey the commander of the ship on which Colonel Colenbine is, and, after arriving in the West Indies, to obey the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the men-of-war to which they may be attached from time to time. *Details.*

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid*.

7. To Brigadier Colenbine.

I have written for orders for you to embark your men, which I hope you will soon have.

I do not know what may be necessary for your service, but have acquainted the Duke of Marlborough with your letter, so that you may have orders.

I hope you will not take it as a diminution to you that Colonel Codrington, who is junior to you, is to command you. He is Captain General and Governor of the Leeward Islands, and, as such, has the right to command in operations which are almost under his own Government. I need not argue this matter with you, a zealous servant &c.

Colonel Codrington is, by his instructions, limited to a time for his service, which will consist with the other service on which you are commanded. I wish you success.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Ibid*, p. 9.

8. To the Prince's Council.

Pray report on the enclosed request sent by the Dey of Tunis.

As the Queen will probably have a squadron in the Mediterranean this year, and that will be a proper time to renew the peace with the Governments of Algier, Tunis, Tripoli and also "Sally," and some presents are usually given to these Governments on those occasions. Pray look into the existing treaties with them and see what change, if any, should be made; and also consider the question of suitable presents.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Ibid*, pp. 9, 10.

28 Jan.
Admiralty
Office.

THE PRINCE'S COUNCIL to NOTTINGHAM.

Yours, with an extract of one from the Dey of Tunis. We have considered what presents should be sent to that Government

1703.

and to Algier, Tripoli and "Salley," and what stores the Dey of Tunis desires from her Majesty, and what alterations or additions may or ought to be made to the present Treaties with each of those Governments. We have no objection to the sending of the usual presents to those places when occasion offers; as to which you will hear best from the Lord High Treasurer's office and the Office of Ordnance. As to the guns and mortars which the Dey of Tunis desires, and the sails and furniture for five ships of war, we cannot advise, except to say that we think it better that the few merchants trading there should pay the additional 5 *per cent* custom than that we should part with so many guns and stores. If these guns and stores are sent, the presenting of them may be treated as a precedent.

We have no additions or alterations to suggest in the treaties unless the Queen, on advice of the Privy Council, thinks that some such should be made.

Pp. 1½. Signed by Rooke, Mitchell, Churchill and Hill. *Endd.*
S.P. Dom., Naval 7, 13.

28 Jan.
Sick and
Wounded
Office.

The COMMISSIONERS of SICK and WOUNDED to NOTTINGHAM.

Send enclosed.

P. ¼. Signed by Lee, Herbert, Adams and Sherard. *Endd.*
S.P. Dom., Naval 118, 20. Enclosing:—

A. Charles Taver, Surgeon of the sick and wounded at Weymouth, to the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded.

A French prize of about 29 tons, loaded with salt, was brought in here this morning. She was first taken by an English privateer, retaken by a French privateer, and forced into Portland Road by heavy weather. There the Castle, suspecting them enemies, fired two guns and sent a boat on board, and they surrendered. I secured three men of the French privateer who were on board. They say that the French grand fleet will not be fitted out this year, but they have about fifty privateers belonging to St. Malo, some of considerable force. They say there are about 700 English prisoners at Dinan, and that M. Chateranaud has not yet returned from Paris.*

P. 1. *Extract. Dated, 25 January, 1703. Ibid, 20A.*

28 Jan.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM to the LORD TREASURER.

Forwards a letter from Lord Hatton about the rights and privileges of Guernsey, though it most immediately concerns M. le Tebure. Asks that, if it seem reasonable, M. le Tebure may receive such an order as will free him from unnecessary trouble and charge.

P. ¼. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 201.*

29 Jan.
Oxford.

COUNT DE MORNAY to [NOTTINGHAM].

I am sending copies of your letters and mine to M. de

* See above, p. 186, note.

1703.

Pontchartrain, and will send such reply as you desire to his last, of which I send the substance. *Details.*

P. $\frac{1}{2}$, in *French*. *Signed.* *Endd.* in Warre's [?] hand. *S.P. Dom., Naval* 118, 21.

29 Jan.
Sick and
Wounded
Office.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF SICK AND WOUNDED TO NOTTINGHAM.

As ordered, we have directed Captain Cusart* and all the other French officers to be removed from Southampton to Farnham. It is the only inland town wherein we have been able to procure a small place for keeping prisoners at war. The inhabitants of Southampton have spread such reports of infectious sickness among the prisoners that though we inquired at all the principal inland towns, and offered six times the rent formerly given for the houses, we have not been able to obtain the accommodation we require. We shall make further inquiry and, meantime, take all possible steps to have the prisoners well secured where they are, having frequently commanded our officers not to allow any prisoner to walk about in the towns; but the closeness of the prisons has made it absolutely necessary to remove many of the sick to town quarters. There may, we fear, be a few cases of escape, but we shall punish severely those who, by their neglect, make such escapes possible, and hope thereby to prevent the recurrence of them. Our officer at Plymouth is lately dead, and we have given to his successor such instructions as will, we think, obviate complaints from that quarter in the future.

We are gathering information with a view to sending you a weekly abstract of prisoners, and as soon as we have received that from Southampton, will write to Count de Mornay. The Marshal at Southampton, in his letter of 10 January last, told us he had buried thirty prisoners, and has 738 under him. Since then we have heard that they have been more healthy than before. We hope the complaints of neglect of the sick prisoners will appear groundless. Two of this board who were there were very well pleased with them, and the chief inhabitants said that the prisoners wanted nothing that was necessary.

Pp. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$. *Signed* by Lee, Herbert, Adams and Sherard. *Endd.* in Warre's [?] hand. *Ibid*, 22.

29 Jan.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM to the ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Queen's command :—To prepare a proclamation pardoning all seamen and marines if they return to any ship of the fleet by March 1 next. This shall free them from prosecution, but not entitle them to any wages they have lost by desertion, and is to be so worded as to convey no right by general terms to such wages.

Sends a petition. Queen desires a proclamation prepared as desired, but not so as to pardon the actual murderer.

Also note that a petition from Hillingdon and Uxbridge was enclosed for a proclamation in order to the discovery of the murderers of William Harrison and Edward Simmonds.

In all p. $\frac{3}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, p. 201.

* Usually spelt "Coshart."

1703.

29 Jan.
St. James'.The QUEEN to the LORD LIEUTENANT of IRELAND concerning
Half-Pay Officers.

We have received from you, through our Lord Treasurer, the annexed list of half-pay officers in Ireland who have refused to go in our service to the West Indies. Give orders to determine all payments to them from the date of this warrant.

<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Rank and Name.</i>
<i>From Cork :—</i>	
Lord Donegall's.. ..	{ Ensign James Harrison. Ensign Nicholas Holmes. Lieutenant S. Ferguson.
Colonel Mitchelburne's..	{ Ensign John Forsyth. Ensign Andrew Hamilton. Ensign Charles Johnston.
Colonel Villiers' ..	Lieutenant Walter Travillion.
Colonel Creighton's ..	{ Lieutenant George Hewston. Ensign John Johnston. Ensign James Laying.
Lord Charlemont's ..	{ Lieutenant Roger Holland. Ensign John Henderson.
Sir George St. George's..	Ensign William Hamilton.
Late Brigadier Tiffin's ..	Ensign Andrew Singleton.
<i>From Limerick :—</i>	
Colonel Villiers' ..	Quartermaster J. Boycott.
	{ Captain Abraham Green. Captain William Browning. Captain Alexander Atchison. Captain-Lieutenant John Orban. Lieutenant George Graham.
Colonel Creighton's ..	{ Lieutenant George Castrell. Lieutenant George Johnston. Lieutenant George Curry. Lieutenant Guy Carleton. Quartermaster Thomas Little. Adjutant J. Clarke. Ensign Henry Hodkinton.
Colonel Mitchelburne's..	{ Captain J. McCormuck. Captain J. Manson. Captain George Gregory. Captain St. Miller. Captain Thomas White. Captain J. Blair. Captain William Hamilton.
Colonel St. John's ..	{ Captain-Lieutenant Robert Maughein. Lieutenant William Brown. Lieutenant John Miller. Lieutenant Jeremiah Felton. Lieutenant L. Stewart. Lieutenant James Forbus. Quartermaster Thomas Thornbury.

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Lord Mountjoy's	..	Captain John Murray.
Lord Charlemont's	..	Lieutenant Mark Smith.
Late Brigadier Tiffin's	..	Lieutenant J. Donnelon.
Sir G. St. George's	..	{ Lieutenant Thomas Denny.
		{ Lieutenant James Moore.
Earl Donegall's	..	{ Captain J. Davis.
		{ Captain A. Gore.

From Galway :—

Lieutenant John Deane.
 Lieutenant Luke Davis.
 Captain Murtoth Cuningham.
 Captain J. Woodward.
 Captain William Gunter.
 Captain Oliver Anktill.
 Ensign John Wreckham.
 Captain J. Dunbar.
 Lieutenant J. Devitt.
 Lieutenant Patrick Fox.

Pp. 2½. *S.P. Signet Office* 15, pp. 99, 100, 101.

29 Jan.
 Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Prince's Council.

I send news from Dunkirk.

Command :—To send frigates to cruise thereabouts and prevent such misfortunes.

Also send orders to the ship which has Sir B. Granville's goods aboard to hurry on with all speed to Portsmouth in the hope of catching up the West India ships and being able to go with them. It would be prejudicial to the Queen's service to order all those vessels to wait for her.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 209, p. 10.

2. To Sir Beville Granville.

Repeats substance of foregoing. If his vessel takes advantage of the tides she should overtake him before he gets out of the Channel, if not earlier.

P. ½. *Ibid*, p. 11.

30 Jan.
 Admiralty
 Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to RICHARD WARRE.

Inform the Secretary of State that, the Prince's Council having been told of the coming out of French ships from Dunkirk and the capture by them of the *Ludlow*, orders have been sent to the *Weymouth*, *Lichfield* and *Lynn* to leave the Downs and stretch out towards Calais and thence to stand away towards Camper Down off the Texel. Thence they are directed to stand over towards the Bar of Newcastle and so to return by the East Coast. By this means it is hoped the French ships may be met with. Other vessels will be sent in quest of them as soon as may be.

P. ¾. *Signed. Add. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval* 7, 14.
*Enclosing :—**

* See endorsement at end of the enclosure.

1703.

A. *Extract from a letter from George St. Loe, Esq., Commissioner of the Navy at Plymouth, dated 26 January, 1703.*

The Dutch privateers seize Swedes, Danes and Hamburgers coming from France or Spain. Yesterday I was on board a Hamburger which was brought in hither. She was lately from Malaga and Cadiz, which places are, they say, in miserable condition for want of trade, and the French men-of-war about those parts are very much afraid of our men-of-war coming unawares on them. They have left the galleys at St. Mary Ports and themselves are gone off to Talloon [Toulon].

The French also report, to keep up the drooping spirits of the Spaniards, that the Swedes and Danes are to join them this summer with sixty sail, so that the English and Dutch will not be able to look them in the face ; "but I take it to be only French news."

P. 1. *Endd.* "R. from Admiralty, January 30." *S.P. Dom., Naval 7, 14A.*

30 Jan.
Dublin Castle.

THE LORDS JUSTICES OF IRELAND to the LORD LIEUTENANT.

In obedience to your Excellency's order we have considered with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the three Chief Judges and the Attorney and Solicitor General about the substance or heads for such bills as may be properly prepared here before the meeting of Parliament, and we send you a rough list* of them, merely to show what sort of bills we intend to prepare when ordered to do so. We did not ask the judges to sign this paper as their opinion, because they and we thought that you wished the matter to be treated by way of discourse only between us and them, in order that we might send your Excellency such of their views as we thought fit ; but, nevertheless, we think it right to lay before you plainly the opinion of all who joined in this discourse. They are all of opinion that in view of the poverty of the Kingdom the meeting of Parliament should be postponed as long as possible, even to another year if that might be consistent "with the other circumstances and state of the revenue and Kingdom" ; that, if Parliament meet here this year it should be as late as possible in the year ; that the bills mentioned are thought as proper to be sent over with the first transmission as any they can think of. With regard to the Money Bill, we considered whether the Parliament might not be more pleased and more ready to give what money they are able to give if the granting and manner of raising it were left wholly to themselves without any Money Bill being prepared or offered by the Crown at all ; "and this being introduced by Mr. Solicitor, which brought us upon the former famous point of Sole Right (his remarkable part in which is not unknown to your Excellency), it concluded (as appears by the paper) to be the general opinion of everybody (the Solicitor excepted) that the Queen would think it convenient to

* Missing.

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bring in a Money Bill ; and that if she should do so the proposed Excise Bill would be the most proper." The Solicitor wished it to be known that he thought it better that the Crown should offer no Money Bill at all, and gave reasons which are too long to be touched upon in a letter. He chiefly relied on the strong reasons which there were at present to please the people, who might be expected to be out of humour for giving money, and thought that if money were expected from them they should be gratified in the manner of giving it.

"As to what was objected for the contrary opinion by others of the Queen's being advised in this to quit a right of which the Crown had been so lately so very tender, his answer was that once waving was not a quitting it ; and that if it should be constantly insisted on and practised by the Crown, the people might with reason be jealous that their submitting to it would establish it by their consent. Whether Mr. Solicitor or the rest of the gentlemen consulted with are in the right or wrong as to the point of their differing opinion and advice" is submitted to your Excellency ; also what part of this discourse you will submit to the Queen. We think that both parties have said what they have said in a desire for the Queen's service.

Together with the list of bills, we send you copies of the letters which passed between the Court of England and this Government on the occasion of the meeting of the late Parliament, so that you may have precedents under your view. We shall obey all your directions.

P.S.—The enclosed two letters are all that can be found relating to the orders from England for calling of Parliaments, which are entered in the Council books. Any other letters of the same kind were "carried away by the several chief Governors, to whom it appears that the first orders for preparation of bills were always sent, and not to them and the Council."

Pp. 3½. Signed by the Earl of Mount Alexander and Thomas Keightley. *S.P. Ireland* 363, 1. *Enclosing* :—

A. *The Lords Justices of England to the Lord Deputy Capell.*

As administrators of the Government in the King's absence, we congratulate you on your entry into the Government of Ireland and assure you of our readiness to give you our best assistance in promoting the King's service there and the welfare of his subjects. As the King left directions for the immediate calling of a Parliament there, we desire you to lose no time in causing such bills to be prepared as you think fit to pass in the Parliament and, as soon as they are ready, that they may be transmitted hither in form.

P. ½. *Copy, with signatures (copies) of Lord Somers (C.S.), the Earl of Pembroke (C.P.S.), the Dukes of Devonshire, Shrewsbury and Dorset, and Lord Godolphin. Add. to Lord Capell ; and further note that the original was delivered to Mr. Aldworth by the Lord Deputy's order. Dated, Whitehall, 21 May, 1695. Endd. Ibid, 1A.*

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30 Jan.
Sick and
Wounded
Office.

The COMMISSIONERS of SICK and WOUNDED to NOTTINGHAM.

Send enclosed. Despatched to Harwich at once to prevent the escaped officers from getting away thence. Have suspended and replaced Jackson in the charge of the prisoners pending the Secretary's directions.

P. ½. Signed by Lee, Sherard and Adams. *Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 118, 23. Enclosing :—*

A. Thomas Jackson, Marshal for the prisoners at Southampton, to [the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded].

Last night news was brought that Cushart and Latooch, "who is the Irish captain that was at London," made their escapes by getting open the street door, which never had any key left in it after the people went to bed. It is thought they went to Winchester with a design to get to Harwich and go over by the packet-boat. I have despatched a messenger after them [by the] London road who, if they go that way, will certainly take them. I am now mounting horse to search for them at some great Papists' houses near this town, but wish their Honours to send a despatch to Harwich at once, for, if we take them not, they will certainly be there. I have prepared a house for the others and shall get them in, but this is only a temporary arrangement, as the house is not large or strong enough. The captives are all uneasy at this news of no exchange this war. No man can take more care of them than I do.*

P. 1. Copy. Dated [Southampton], 28 January, 1703. *Ibid*, 23A.

List of French prisoners on 30 January, 1703.

Plymouth, 1,106 ; Gosport, 68 ; Southampton, 823 ; Farnham, 178 ; Dover, 113 ; Yarmouth, 23 ; Exeter, 30 ; Kinsale, 354 ; Guernsey, 314 ; Jersey, 55 ; Tower Hill, London, 24 ; Oxford, on parole, 32. Total, 3,420.

P. ¾ (small). *Ibid*, 23B.

30 Jan.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To Walter Devreux, at Folkestone.

To stop and secure, if possible, Captain Coshart, a Frenchman, and one La Touche, an Irishman, who have lately escaped from Southampton, where they were prisoners of war. If he can take them, he will be well rewarded.

P. ¼. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 202.*

Same.

2. To the Commissioners of Victuals.

The soldiers going to the West Indies must be at short allowance. The number of them is not 1,400, as was at first intended.

P. ½. *Ibid*.

* But apparently he was in the French service, and not, as one might expect, a Protestant and in the English.

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30 Jan.

3. To the Prince's Council.

In view of the enclosed news [*which is not entered*] I suggest that the *Blackwall*, as well as the *Resolution*, should convoy the transport ships not only to Barbados, but further till they join the men-of-war now in the West Indies.

P. $\frac{1}{6}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 209, p. 11.

31 Jan.

Portsmouth.

COLONEL GIBSON to NOTTINGHAM.

I have been at Southampton and applied to the Mayor and other justices there. Jackson was before us, and also those who carried him and the French captain to Gosport, who cannot tell what they [Jackson and Coshart] did till they [the others] came and fetched them back the next day. I cannot yet find, but must discover what they [Jackson and Coshart] did during the day they were at Gosport, but I fear they were not idle. Depositions which I send shew that in Guernsey and Jersey they are much afraid of him; and, if he be got over, I am afraid they will have a bad neighbour of him. This captain knows all our creeks [?], banks and sounds as well as any Englishman, and is more dangerous in consequence. Those poor masters of Jersey and Guernsey ask that they may have better convoy in future.

The Mayor was in doubt as to whether to put Jackson into custody or not. I then showed him for the second time your lordship's orders to me and said that if Jackson had been anywhere in the county, [so] that I could act as justice of the peace, I should have put him in the county jail; and called on him to imprison and supersede Jackson. They promised this.

Pp. 2. (*Hol.*) *Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval* 118, 24.

Jan.

NOTE* for the DIVIDENT for JANUARY, 1703.

The figures on the left are 11*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; those on the right 46*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne* 2, 33.

FEBRUARY, 1703.

1 Feb.
Guernsey.

BERNARD ELLIS to NOTTINGHAM.

In obedience to the Orders in Council of December 17 (issued on Sir Thos. Hardy's complaint to the Lord High Admiral and received January 16), I have done my best to arrest deserters from the fleet who had got on to a Guernsey privateer. One, Brock, has surrendered, and the rest, except John But, are, I hear, on the *Runner*, privateer, Robert Slowley commander, now at Plymouth. The *Runner* lately took a French privateer of 16 guns and brought her into Plymouth. She was formerly an English frigate, the *Falcon*. Prisoners report fifteen men-of-war ready to sail from Brest. Will look out for and secure deserters.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Channel Islands* 2, 45. *Enclosing* :—

* See at March 31, 1702, above, pp. 15, 16.

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A List of deserters from H.M.S. Pembroke (Sir Thomas Hardy commander).

Eleven names. Some are on the Runner now at Plymouth.
Short details.

P. 1. *Dated, Guernsey, 1 February, 1703. S.P. Dom., Channel Islands 2, 45A.*

1 Feb.
Whitehall.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To the Prince's Council.

The design of the squadron for Portugal seems to be at an end. Advise what is to be done with the ships intended for it. Confer on the matter with MM. Allemonde and Cruan, who will be at home this evening in expectation of your making an appointment for to-morrow morning. After meeting them report the result to her Majesty at the Committee of Council at St. James' at 6 p.m. to-morrow.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 279.*

2. To M. Vryberge.

The Queen approves the use of the squadron intended for Portugal here, as the Lord High Admiral and Admiral Allemonde agreed at their meeting to-day. Please inform the ambassadors.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *French. Ibid, p. 280.*

1 Feb.
Portsmouth.

COLONEL GIBSON TO NOTTINGHAM.

I send an affidavit received from the Mayor of Southampton, and his letter, the last paragraph of which shews what he desires. I know nothing of him, but presume that Mr. Cardonell, who represents Southampton in Parliament, can give you some account of him. I am just going to muster and embark Brigadier Columbine's regiment; and when that is done am going to proceed with the two companies of Major-General Erle and the detachment of the "fuzaliers." Some officers fear disturbances, but I hope that the method I have taken will prevent them.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed. Add. Endd. With seal. S.P. Dom., Naval 118, 25. Enclosing :—*

A. *Thomas Bracebridge, Mayor of Southampton, to Colonel Gibson.*

I send an affidavit and will send any further news received. If Mr. Jackson is removed, pray recommend me for his office.*

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Copy. Dated, Southampton, 30 January, 1703. Ibid. 25A.*

1 Feb.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Postmasters General.

You should go at once to the Duke of Queensberry and find out from him who the person here is who has authority to adjust the matter with you in relation to the [Scottish] post office. The

* Missing.

1703.

Scots' Lords are leaving town, and the opportunity may be lost unless you go to-morrow.

P. 1. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, p. 203.

2. To Captain Roope.

You must supply two transport ships at once for carrying 600 recruits to Holland. You may stop two of the transport ships, which have been ordered to come away from the Downs, in the hope that they may be readier for this service.

You are also to go to the Duke of Marlborough and receive his further directions in this matter.

P. 1. *Ibid.*, pp. 202, 203.

2 Feb.
Sick and
Wounded
Office.

The COMMISSIONERS of SICK and WOUNDED to NOTTINGHAM.

Three masters of English merchant ships, who have been released from Ostend, have, in accordance with the terms of their release, applied to us, on behalf of themselves and five of their officers, for the release of two merchant masters and six seamen of that place who are prisoners here. They tell us you sent them to us, saying we had power to agree to the exchange. We have some doubt as to whether yours of 23 December has given us that power, and ask for special directions.

P. 2. *Signed* by Lee, Sherard and Morley. *Endd.* *S.P. Dom. Naval* 118, 26.

3 Feb.
Admiralty
Office.

MEMORIAL to the QUEEN in COUNCIL by PRINCE GEORGE OF DENMARK, Lord High Admiral &c.

By an establishment made by King Charles II in Council on 18 December, 1677, the following rules were established for qualifying persons to serve as lieutenants in the Navy.

1. That they shall spend so much time actually at sea in one or more voyages in the service of the Crown (after abatement for all intervals) as shall together amount to three entire years at least, and to have served in the quality and performed the duty of an ordinary midshipman in some one of the ships of war for one year at least of these three, receiving midshipman's pay for the same.

2. The second part of the above not to apply to any who—
(a) has then served at sea for more than two years in the quality of volunteer by warrant from his said Majesty or the Lord High Admiral;

(b) abides the examination and answers in every respect what is required from him except midshipman's service.

3. He shall not be under 20 years of age at the time of his first admission to the said office.

4. He must produce certificates under the hands of his several commanders testifying to his voyages, and to "his sobriety, diligence, obedience to order, applications to the study and practice of the art of navigation," and to his having served as a midshipman, as before required (except as before excepted).

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5. He must produce a like certificate under the hand of one at least of the principal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy, who has served as a commander at sea, as also of two other commanders of 1st rate or 2nd rate ships of war [*details* as to alternatives], jointly certifying that, after examining him at the office of the Navy, they are satisfied that he is able "to judge of and perform the duty of an able seaman and midshipman," and has "attained a sufficient degree of knowledge in the theory of navigation" to capacitate him for it.

By a long practice in the Navy, no young gentlemen have been or ought to have been admitted to serve as volunteers in the fleet by warrant from the Lord High Admiral who are above the age of 16 years or under that of 14. It is common for them to be admitted before they are 16 years old. When they have served two years as a volunteer and one as an ordinary midshipman they are entitled to an examination and, if found qualified, to the employment of a lieutenant, so that probably some of them will by that time be not above 17 or 18 years old.

It is therefore proposed to her Majesty that when any young gentlemen shall hereafter be admitted to serve as a volunteer on any of her Majesty's ships at the age of 14 years, or between that and 16, they be obliged actually to serve four years as a volunteer and two as an ordinary midshipman before being admitted to the examination for a lieutenant's office. And whereas divers persons have from their youth addicted themselves to the sea with hopes of preferment in the Navy, when they have by their industry qualified themselves for employments, and, in order thereunto, have served in the fleet as midshipmen and mates, it is further proposed to her Majesty that, notwithstanding such persons have not served as volunteers by warrant, yet that, if they have served three years in the Navy either as mates or midshipmen (after abatements for intervals of voyages), and produce certificates [*details*] of this, they may, as an encouragement to them, be admitted from time to time to an examination, and, if found qualified, to a lieutenant's office.

Pp. 3. *Draft*; with note of the Lord High Admiral's and of Burchett's signatures. *Endd.* *S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 7, 15.

3 Feb.
Southampton.

CAPTAIN COSHART to [NOTTINGHAM].

I wrote to ask your leave to go hence and be with my brethren. I wished to be treated as an officer of the King of France. I desire to be protected by you against the insults which the Sieurs La Rufie and Jouchée, officers of privateers, have put upon me by reason of my last letter to your lordship. They said I had written against them [?] and abused me violently, as you will see by the evidence, signed, of eye-witnesses which Count de Mornay will send to you. I hope for justice. I hope you will not confound a number of prisoners who are here, who had no part in the matter [,with the guilty;] and I hope for justice to those who insulted me.

Pp. 24. *Signed.* *In bad French.* *Endd.* *S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 118, 27.

1703.
3 Feb.
London.

WILLIAM SMITH to JOHN HOLLINGBERY, Mayor of Dover.

There is one in Dover jail going by the name of Johnson. His real name is Mark Goodyear, and he is one of the greatest villains in the kingdom, as I and several other witnesses can prove at the next Kent Assizes. Meantime, pray secure him, for it is unsafe that so dangerous a person should go unpunished. Secure him, and let me have an answer, to be left at the Sign of the *Black Bull* in Tower Dock.

P. 1. (*Hol.*) *Add. S.P. Dom., Naval* 118, 28.

3 Feb.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded.

Yours of yesterday. As to the three masters of English merchant ships and their five officers, who were prisoners of war at Ostend, and are now released on condition of obtaining the enlargement of two masters of merchant ships and six seamen of that country who are prisoners here, you must find out if the Englishmen, on being taken, ransomed their ship of the privateer and were taken to Ostend as hostages for payment of the ransom, as has been too usually done. If not, find out the facts as to their capture, taking to Ostend and release, and report to her Majesty.

P. 3. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, pp. 203, 204.

2. To Dr. Brampston.

Sends a memorial of the Portuguese envoy for consideration and report.

Four lines. Ibid, p. 204.

3. To the Attorney General.

I send papers relating to one Jackson, for whose arrest and bringing up in custody I have issued a warrant. Consider, on the depositions, what prosecution the offence will bear and what crime I may lay to his charge in the warrant of commitment.

Also note. Enclosed were a letter of Mr. Cardonell of January 23, 1703, and depositions of John Hides, Joseph Man, Charles Wallis, John Le Cras, William Snow, Daniel Tapin, Aron Dereville and Moses Goodridge.

In all p. 1/2. *Ibid,* p. 205.

4. To Paul Methuen [jun.].

I have read your father's letters to 15 January to the Queen.

To the demands which are put forward [by Portugal], no answer can be given. It would be impossible to accede to them. If the King of Portugal comes down to reasonable terms, which your father did not expect, we may not be able to agree, but, at least, there will be some ground for negotiation and for a treaty "it being most apparently as much for the interest of Portugal as it can be for ours."

The envoy of Portugal here has not receded at all from the original demands, though I pointed out that it was quite

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impossible to accede to them and hoped he might have reduced them. But, after I had spoken with him at length and pointed out the desirability of prompt and early action by Portugal, and assured him of our willingness to do all we can, he said he would write fully on the matter. It was right to let you know this.

P. 3. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 209*, pp. 11, 12.

4 Feb.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to the POSTMASTERS GENERAL.

Queen's command :—Forbidding passengers to go on the packet-boats to or from Holland unless they have passes from the envoy at the Hague, the Commander of the forces in the Low Countries, her Majesty, the Captain-General of the forces [at home] or one of the principal Secretaries of State. Give directions accordingly.

P. 3. *A copy. Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 2, 34. Also S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101*, p. 279.

[4 Feb.]

PETITION to the QUEEN of JOHN HENRY and PETER HUGUSTON, of Amsterdam, merchants, shewing that :

Petitioners are burgers and merchant bankers in Amsterdam, and deal in foreign bills of exchange. They lately sent several bills payable in London to Paul Bretton of London, book-keeper. These were drawn on English merchants in London, who have drawn bills on petitioners, which they have accepted. The said bills are now due.

Above three weeks ago Bretton was arrested on Secretary Nottingham's warrant, and is still confined on suspicion of remitting moneys for the subsistence of the French troops.

Petitioners are innocent of that matter. When Bretton was arrested, his papers were sealed up. Amongst them are books and papers of petitioners. The bills [drawn on petitioners] are due, and petitioners must make them good, and will be ruined if those seized are not restored, so as to be paid.

Pray for restoration of the said bills to Bretton.

P. 3. *Endd.* Generally and with date, and "To be put into the hands of Secretary Hedges." *S.P. Dom., Naval 118*, 29.

4 Feb.
St. James'.

LIST of PERSONS whose names are to be inserted in the new COMMISSION to be granted to the PRIVY COUNCIL of SCOTLAND.

Prince George of Denmark.

James, Earl of Seafield, Chancellor ; William, Marquis of Annandale, Lord President of the Council ; John, Earl of Tullibardin, Keeper of the Privy Seal ; James, Duke of Queensberry, a Secretary of State ; the Duke of Argyll.

The Marquesses of Atholl and Lothian.

Earls of Crawford, Erroll, Sutherland, Mar, Morton, Buchan, Glencairn, Eglinton, Strathmore, Galloway, Lauderdale, Loudoun, Finlater, Leven, Northesk, Forfar, Kintore, Breadalbin, Dunmore, March, and Hyndford.

Viscounts :—Tarbat (a Secretary of State), Stair, Duplin, and Roseberry.

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Lords :—Strathnewer [*sic*], Inverurie, Polwarth, Forbes, Ross, Reay, and Boyle (Treasurer Depute).

The Master of Tarbat, Sir Hugh Dalrymple of North Berwick, President of the College of Justice ; Sir James Murray of Philiphaugh, Lord Register ; Sir James Stewart, Lord Advocate ; Roderick Mackenzie of Prestonhall, Lord Justice Clerk ; Sir Colin Campbell of Aberuchill ; Sir John Hamilton of Halcraig ; Sir Archibald Hope of Rankeiller ; Sir William Anstruther of same ; Sir David Falconer of Phesdoe ; Stewart of Tillicoutrie ; General George Ramsay ; Mr. Francis Montgomery ; Sir James Foulis of Colington ; Sir James Stewart, Sheriff of Bute ; Sir Robert Sinclair of Stevenson ; Sir James Primrose ; Archibald Douglas of Cavers ; — Crawford of Kilbirnie ; George Lockhart of Carnwath ; — Hope of Hopetoun ; the Provost of Edinburgh.

Pp. 1½. *S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book* 18, pp. 393–5.

5 Feb.
St. James'.

INSTRUCTIONS to the EARL OF SEAFIELD as Commissioner to the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the CHURCH of SCOTLAND.

1. Give the Assembly all assurances of our resolution to continue Presbyterian government in the Church.

2. Let them know that we expect that at this time they will regulate matters of order and discipline amongst themselves.

3. Hinder “the turning of those ministers out of their churches who have qualified themselves according to law by taking the oath to us. And for those who have not qualified themselves, it being a civil affair, we shall give directions to our Privy Council concerning them.”

4. Take special care that nothing be done in the Assembly prejudicial to our authority or prerogative, “and that they treat of nothing but ecclesiastical affairs.”

5. “Since the shortness of time by the near approach of the Parliament’s dyet doth press, you shall allow the Assembly to grant a commission to such of their number as they think fit for revising of their Synodical books and such other matters as they judge proper to be tried by the commission.”

6. “You may advise with our officers of State or members of the Assembly that you think fit in matters of difficulty.”

7. “It is not convenient that the Assembly should sit long at this time.” Excite them to complete the business that must necessarily be now done and to leave the rest to the commission and inferior judicatories.

8. Appoint a new Assembly to meet on [*blank*].

Pp. 1½. *Ibid*, pp. 401, 402.

Same.

LIST of NAMES to be inserted in the new Commission to the LORDS and others of the EXCHEQUER of SCOTLAND.

Prince George of Denmark.

Earl of Tullibardine, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal ; Marquis of Atholl ; Robert, Marquis of Lothian, and Lord Justice General.

Earls :—Mar, Morton, Galloway, Lauderdale, Leven, Northesk, Kintore, and March.

1703.

Viscounts :—Tarbat (Secretary of State), Stair and Roseberry.
The Master of Tarbat.

Sir Hugh Dalrymple, Sir James Murray, Sir James Stewart,
Lord Advocate, Roderick Mackenzie, Sir C. Campbell, Sir J.
Hamilton, Sir Robert Sinclair of Stein-ton [Stevenson] Archi-
bald Douglas of Cavers, and the Sheriff of Bute.

P. 1. *S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book* 18, p. 396.

5 Feb.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM to BRIGADIER COLENBINE.

Details. Colonel Codrington's orders, as you know, are such
that he cannot delay you in doing the other service which you
are particularly to perform. You need therefore have no fears
on that point, and will, I hope, cordially co-operate with him in
the Queen's service whilst you are with him. *Details.*

All is in order for you to sail, and I wish you a fair wind.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 209, p. 12.

6 Feb.
Dover.

JOHN HOLLINGBERY, Mayor of Dover, to NOTTINGHAM.

Johnson, whom I imprisoned two months ago for not taking
the oaths to the Queen, is still in prison here. I have received
the enclosed two* letters about him, and do not know how
to deal with that of the third, so send it. The persons who
wrote it are in London, and may inform you if they have anything
material to say. Pray send me directions what to do.

P. ¾. *Signed. Add. Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne* 2, 35.
Enclosing :—

A. *John Yeats to the Mayor of Dover.*

*I hear one who goes by the name of Johnson is in Dover gaol,
"a little man in black, a very high nose, and wears his own
hair." He goes by so many names he cannot be found in the
City of York, where he was in prison twelve months and pilloried
for perjury and forgery, by which he intended to take away
the lives of several honest gentlemen. In that place he
went by the name of Bonan. He was in jail at the Savoy
last year, when he came from France under the name of Morgan.
He sometimes passes as a priest and sometimes as a
Presbyterian. Other details. His real name is Mark
Goodyear, and he was born in Holbourn in London. He
has often tricked the Secretary of State. I desire to know
what he is in jail for now, that his further mischiefs may be
prevented.*

P.S.—*Direct "For John Yeats, at the sign of the Three
Falkens in St. John Street, near Hix Hall."*

P. 1. (*Hol.*) *Dated, London, 25 Jan. Add. Endd. Ibid,* 35A.

General date, DOCUMENTS relating to the alleged IMPRESSMENT of MEN in
6 Feb. CUMBERLAND.

1. Information of Captain Christopher Dalston, of Sir Richard
Temple's regiment, taken on oath at Hayton Castle on 6 February,
1702, before Sir Richard Musgrave, Bt., J.P.

* The second is probably Smith to Hollingbery (p. 570, *supra*), which is in the
Naval papers.

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Informant says that on Monday, 1 June last, at the house of Mr. John Inman, of Cockermouth, in the aforesaid county, he gave one shilling to John Cuppage, a fiddler in the said town, as a retainer to serve in Temple's regiment. Cuppage accepted the coin and was lawfully listed. Nevertheless, on 18 January last, Richard Lamplugh, Esq., a J.P. for Cumberland, issued his warrant to arrest informant and bring him before a Justice to give security for his appearing at the next General Sessions of the Peace to answer the premises and to be of good behaviour; and informant was compelled to make immediate application to Sir Richard for relief therein. Sir Richard had made a former examination of the whole matter in the presence of Mr. Lamplugh, and was satisfied that Cuppage had been lawfully retained. He therefore superseded the warrant, and informant hoped to have no further trouble; but Lamplugh, continuing his endeavours to prevent him from enlisting men, issued forth another warrant the very next day (January 19th) to arrest and bring before him the said Cuppage and several of informant's other men. And in pursuance thereof the constable of Lorton and about 14 or 15 men and horse, headed by Mr. Robert Lamplugh, son of the said Richard Lamplugh, J.P., came to informant's house at Lorton, assaulted informant and took away Cuppage and four other of his soldiers and brought them before Richard Lamplugh, Esq., who detained Cuppage and sent the others back to their quarters, as they tell informant. Informant believes that he can prove that Lamplugh has kept Cuppage in his home and under his sanctuary ever since the said rescue.

Pp. 1½. *Signed* by Dalston, and taken and sworn before Sir Richard Musgrave, who also signs. *Endd.* "Sir Rd. Temple," *S.P. Dom., Anne 2, 36.*

Certificate by William Tyson, Constable, and Anthony Preston, Sergeant.

We certify that Captain Dalston, having a man deserted from him at Whitehaven, had a warrant from Justice Gilping to search for him, and that William Robertson, attorney, denied the warrant when Dalston wished to search his house.

P. ¾ (*small*). *Signed* by the above. *Dated*, 6 February, 170¾. *Ibid*, 37.

Information on oath of Daniel Fisher and Joseph Tyson, both of Lorton in Cumberland, yeomen, taken at Hayton Castle on 6 February, 170¾, before Sir Richard Musgrave, J.P.

The informants severally say:—On or about 19 January last Thomas Burnyeats, constable of Lorton, Robert son of Richard Lamplugh, J.P., and about fourteen horsemen came to Lorton to apprehend John Cuppage, Richard Mitchell, Henry Wood, John Hodgson and Thomas Cunningham, soldiers in Captain Dalston's company, &c., then quartered at Lorton, under a warrant from Richard Lamplugh, Esq., J.P. They took

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these people away and assaulted Dalston and blooded one of the servants. Informants were present at the time.

P. 1. *Signed* by informants and taken [&c., as last but one].
Followed by :—

Information by Thomas Burnyeate, Constable of Lorton, taken
[&c. as foregoing].

Corroborates foregoing as to the arrest of Cuppage and the others. They were brought before Richard Lamplugh, J.P., who, having examined them, released all of them except Cuppage, whom he kept, and still keeps, in his house.

P. 1. *Signed* by Burnyeate with his mark and taken &c. as foregoing.

In all pp. 2. Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 2, 38.

Information of Joseph Relfe, William Ewart and Richard Crosthwaite, all of Cockermouth, gentlemen, and of John Peile, of Lorton, yeoman, taken on oath [&c. as foregoing].

They say severally :—On 1 June last they saw Captain Dalston give John Cuppage one shilling at the house of John Inman in Cockermouth as a retainer to serve in his [Dalston's] company. Cuppage accepted it, and was lawfully listed according to informants' judgment.

P. 1. *Signed* by all the informants and taken &c., as foregoing. *Ibid*, 39.

This concludes the documents relating to this case.

6 Feb.
Sick and
Wounded
Office.

The COMMISSIONERS of SICK and WOUNDED to NOTTINGHAM.

According to your orders, we send an account of the numbers of prisoners at war in the custody of our several officers on 31 January last. We have told them to let us know of any increase or decrease in these numbers from time to time, and will send weekly lists.

P. 1. *Signed* by Adams, Sherard and Morley. *Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 118, 30. Enclosing* :—

A. *List of Prisoners referred to above.*

<i>Plymouth</i>	.. 1,116	<i>Exeter</i>	.. .. 30
<i>Gosport</i>	.. 68	<i>Kinsale</i>	.. .. 354
<i>Southampton</i>	.. 823	<i>Guernsey</i>	.. .. 314
<i>Farnham</i>	.. 173	<i>Jersey</i>	.. .. 55
<i>Dover</i>	.. 413	<i>Tower Hill, London.</i>	24
<i>Yarmouth</i>	.. 23	<i>Oxford, on parole</i>	.. 32

P. 2. *Ibid*, 30A.

Same.

SAME to SAME.

In obedience &c. we asked the three English masters of ships lately prisoners at Ostend as to the terms of their release. They were taken by men-of-war and did not ransom their ships, nor were they detained hostages there, but were set at liberty on bonds of 200 guilders to petition for the release of certain

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Ostenders who are prisoners here. They offered to make oath of this, but we had no power to administer an oath.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. Signed by Adams, Sherard and Morley. *Endd.* *S.P. Dom., Naval* 118, 31.

6 Feb. THOMAS RICE to HENRY LEE.
Southampton.

I went to Lyndhurst on the 4th with Mr. Taunton, of this town, to examine the Queen's stables. They are very commodious [*details of measurements*], with good lodging-houses over the stables and coach-houses. You can judge how many men they will hold. There is one butcher in the place, and two or three more three miles from thence, and at Ringwood there are many butchers, some of which bring meat to Hampton market, which is 16 miles away, and Lyndhurst is but seven from there. Kitchen furnaces may be set up outside under a skilling of the side of the stable or in one of the coach-houses.

Soldiers can be quartered in one of the four public-houses in the place, or in the chambers over the stables, or in part of her Majesty's house. It has now in it only a small family to keep it clean. There is a great bakehouse within three or four miles, and as for garden stuff those of the place bring it to market for want of a trade for it at home.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Extract.* *Ibid*, 32.

6 Feb. NOTTINGHAM to the LORD TREASURER.
Whitehall.

Recommends that Mr. Alexander Griffith, Attorney General of New Jersey, be paid a year's salary of 60*l.* in advance, as he desires. This will promote the service by enabling him to go to his duty.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, p. 206.

7 Feb. BRIGADIER COLENBINE* to [NOTTINGHAM?].
Portsmouth.

Yours of the 5th. I make no difficulty about serving under Colonel Codrington, and am proud to serve the Queen in any capacity. I am ready when wind and weather permit, and wish all things in the expedition were so. I hope the wind will soon prove kind.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. Signed. *Endd.* in Warre's[?] hand. *S.P. Dom., Naval* 118, 33.

7 Feb. The FRENCH OFFICERS at FARNHAM to [SAME].
Farnham
[Surrey].

Twenty-five of us are here, sent hither by the marshal of Southampton. They have shewn us the prison which is being made ready for us. It is a place where the water lies, dark and without windows, and very low. We can only hope for straw for beds. If this happens we do not think we can live eight days.

At Southampton we had houses of the townspeople for prisons, and behaved ourselves as we were ordered. We beg for a similar favour here, or, at least, for a place where we can have beds by

* See p. 556, second note.

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paying for them. We shall remember it, if granted, when any [English] fall into our hands.

Pp. 2½. *French. Signed* by Charles Feret, captain of the fleet[?] of the King of [France], De Sollign[e]s, Du Plessis, Creeheoalleir [*sic*], Harel, S. Hermaden, Lievre and Havuffier [?].*

Endd. in Warre's hand. *S.P. Dom., Naval* 118, 34.

8 Feb.
Whitehall.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To George Clarke.

Her Majesty desires all the general officers to be present at the meeting at the Horse Guards and give their opinion in the case of Sir Henry Bellasyse and Sir C. Hara, and lay it before her Majesty as soon as possible. An account to be taken of those who are present and absent. Give notice to all that the may speedily comply.

P. ¼. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 101, p. 280.

2. To the Attorney General.

The town of Great Yarmouth have lately petitioned for incorporation of themselves and the town of South Town in Suffolk as a borough. The town claims an Admiralty jurisdiction to the exclusion of that of the Lord High Admiral, which has occasioned many disputes and obstructed the course of justice. Consider the matter and report what grounds there are for this pretence in their charter, and what may be done to settle the matter and prevent the like inconveniences in the future.

P. ½. *Ibid*, p. 281.

8 Feb.
St. James'.

ROYAL WARRANT to the MASTER GENERAL of the ORDNANCE (Duke of Marlborough).

Having by warrant of 14 March last ordered a train of artillery to be prepared to go over to Holland for our service there, we now find it requisite that that train should be augmented. You shall cause the several brass ordnance, mortars, ammunition and other stores of war mentioned in a schedule hereto annexed to be forthwith provided and made ready for our service. You shall cause the officers, gunners, bombardiers and other attendants belonging to the said train to be regulated and established, with their respective pays *per diem*, as is mentioned in a list hereto likewise annexed, "which we do hereby approve of and establish accordingly," and shall pay these officers and men out of the sums paid in from time to time to the Treasury of the Ordnance for land service; the pay to commence from 18 February next. You may also diminish the "natures of ordnance" and proportion of ammunition and other stores and attendants as you think fit, or add to them.

Pp. 1½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 171, pp. 124, 125. *Followed by* :—

* These names are very difficult to read. I give the best reading I can offer.

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Schedule 1.

A proportion of ordnance, ammunition and other habiliments of war to compose a train of artillery for the service of her Majesty's forces in Holland.

Howitzers	4
Brass ordnance :—	
Demi-culvering[s]	6
Saker[s]	14
Three-pounder[s]	16
Travelling carriages. The complement is for :—	
Demi-culvering[s]	8
Saker[s]	11
Three-pounders	<i>nil.</i>
Travelling carriages with limbers for three pounders	19
Carriages with limbers for howitzers	6
Spare limbers—	
Demi-culvering[s]	1p.*
Saker[s]	2p.
Three-pounders	2p.
Spare hind wheels for—	
Demi-culvering[s]	2p.
Saker[s]	3p.
Three-pounders	3p.
Spare fore wheels for—	
Demi-culvering[s]	2p.
Saker[s]	2p.
Three-pounders	2p.
Spare shafts	2p.
Spare extras for—	
Demi-culvering[s]	3
Saker[s]	3
Three-pounders	3
Howitzers	2
Spare wheels for howitzers.. .. .	1p.
Round shot for—	
Demi-culvering[s]	1,200
Saker[s]	2,540
Three-pounders	3,304
Tin cases filled with musket shot for—	
Demi-culvering[s]	240
Saker[s]	282
Three-pounders	324
Howitzers	26
Kettle-drum complement	1
Granado shells of $7\frac{3}{4}$ in.	735
Ladles and sponges for—	
Demi-culvering	8 & 8
Saker[s]	14 & 14
Three-pounders	16 & 16
Howitzers	4 & 4

* Probably means "pair" in each case.

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Ladle staves, 154; funnels of plate, 6; hand hatchets, 413; bill hooks, 523; sheet lead, 5*cwt.*; field staves for the gunners, 14; crows of iron, 20; lynch pins, 133 pr., forelockkeys, 60 pr.; sledges, 4; field beds, 49; field coyne, 114; field great tampeons, 10; do. small, 31; heads and rammers, great, 16p.; do. small, 60p.; formers, 6, and 4 small; bridge barrells, 34; baskets, 100; paper, Royal, 15 rhe [reams?]; oil, 10 galls.; starch, 30*lb.*; needles, 30 doz.; thread, 30*lb.*; lanthorns, ordinary, 29; do. tin, 12; do. dark, 12; Musco lights, ordinary, 15; wadhooks, 49; hand-spikes, 66; powder horns, 60; priming irons, 110; linstocks with locks, 30; tarpaulins, 60; aprons of lead, 8; marlin, 134*lb.*; twine, 25*lb.*; wire, 15*lb.*; hand screws, 6; small hammers, 30; pincers, 30 pr.; pairs of scales with weights and pile, 3; great melting ladles, 4; do. small, 4; nails and spikes (*details* of different sizes); tanned hides, 78; white rope (*details* of different lengths and sizes); sheepskins, 84; hair cloths, 78; tallow, 5*cwt.*; grease, 10½*cwt.*; shovels, 4,000; spades, 4,000; pickaxes, 4,954; helves for same, 5,454; hand grenadoes, 5,794; fuzes for do., 4,500; links, 500; iron bars, 20c[*cwt.*?]; do. in rods, 40 bundles; steel, 50[*lb.*?]; whip saws, 6; handsaws, 6; slings for horses, 50; pontoons, 18; brass petards, 6; pitch, 4 barrells; tar, 4 barrells; candles, 418*lb.*; bare hides, 10 tarred thread, 26*lb.*; felling axes, 59; small carts, 30; forge carts, 2; sling carts, 1; small block carriages, 2; gynns furnished, 3; spare gin-head, 1; horse harness as follows—trace 122, twill [?] 48, fore-horse halters *nil*; do. bit 176; do. hemp 30; tug pins, 30 pr.; corn powder, 2,836 ½ barrells; match, 9*tons* 7*cwt.* 2*qrs.* muskett shot, 106 *tons*; carbine shot, 8*tons* 16*cwt.*; pistol shot, 3*tons* 14*cwt.*; flints, 298,662; bags filled with musket shot, 592; belts [?] for arms, 2; fuzes for the matrosses,* 2; cartouch boxes, 2; swords, 22; rugs, 50; brass kettles, 50; swingle trees, 36; draught chains, 25 pr.; ridge ropes, 80; draught ropes, 20; pickets shodd, 138; distinguishing flags, 3; washers, 50; halberts, 8; straps of leather, 12 pr.; do. for the muzzles, 6; draught ropes of 2½ inch, 120 pa. [?]; carbines, 10; hangers with brass hilts, 40.

Schedule 2.

A list of the officers, ministers and attendants appointed to attend the train of artillery in Holland in 1703, with their daily pay.

						<i>Per day.</i>		
						<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Master General ..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0*
His secretary ..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0
His clerk ..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0
Colonel ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	0
Lieutenant-Colonel ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
Comptroller ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
Major ..	..	..	..	..	..	0	15	0
Paymaster	0	10	0
His assistant	0	3	6

* No pay is entered for the first three officers.

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						<i>Per day.</i>		
						<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Adjutant..	0	6	0
Quartermaster	0	6	0
Chaplain	0	6	0
Commissary of the horse	0	6	0
Master Surgeon ..	..	..	..	..	..	0	5	0
His Assistant ..	..	..	..	..	..	0	3	0
Provost marshal ..	..	..	..	..	..	0	2	6
Kettle drummer ..	..	..	..	..	..	0	3	0
Do. driver ..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	6
A first company of gunners consisting of—								
A Captain ..	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	0
A Lieutenant ..	..	..	..	..	..	0	6	0
A Gentleman of the Ordnance	..	..	..	..	..	0	4	0
Three sergeants, each 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	0	7	6
Three corporals, each 2 <i>s.</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	0	6	0
Thirty gunners at 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	0
Twenty-five matrosses at 1 <i>s.</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	0
A second company of gunners.								
This has the same establishment as the first company, but in addition the following :—								
Two fire-workers at 4 <i>s.</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	0	8	0
Eight bombardiers at 2 <i>s.</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	0	16	0
Commissary of the stores ..	..	..	..	..	..	0	6	0
His assistant ..	..	..	..	..	..	0	4	0
Two clerks at 4 <i>s.</i> each ..	..	..	..	..	..	0	8	0
Eleven conductors at 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> and a conductor and cooper at 3 <i>s.</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	6
A Master carpenter ..	..	..	..	..	..	0	4	0
His mate ..	..	..	..	..	..	0	3	0
Six carpenters at 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	0	15	0
Master wheelwright ..	..	..	..	..	..	0	4	0
Three wheelwrights ..	..	..	..	..	..	0	7	6
Master smith ..	..	..	..	..	..	0	4	0
Two smiths at 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	0	5	0
Master tinman ..	..	..	..	..	..	0	4	0
One tinman ..	..	..	..	..	..	0	2	6
A company of pioneers consisting of—								
Two sergeants at 2 <i>s.</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	0	4	0
Twenty pioneers at 1 <i>s.</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
A company of pontoon men consisting of—								
A Bridgmaster..	..	..	..	..	..	0	5	0
Two corporals at 2 <i>s.</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	0	4	0
Twenty pontoonmen ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	0

Pp. 61½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 171, pp. 126–32.*

9 Feb.

JOHN TUTCHIN to NOTTINGHAM.

I have cause to believe that, since your lordship's just management of printers and publishers, the method of printing pamphlets will be carried on, as formerly, in Holland, where they print

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everything. I think it right to tell you that John Gellibrand, *quondam* Clerk of the Cheque to the Messengers, has a post at the Custom House, where he may be serviceable to such a trade, he passing all books that are taken up there. He is put in there by the Archbishop of Canterbury, has his warrant from the Treasury and is paid at the Custom House. He is busy about something and keeps company every night at a certain place with some lords and others. I thought fit to tell you this knowing your eyes cannot be everywhere.

P. ½. (Hol.) *Add. Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 2, 40.*

9 Feb.

PROPOSALS tendered to the QUEEN by SIR JEFFREY JEFFREYS.

Your Majesty has arranged a service of four packet-boats to the West Indies, whereby frequent advices may be sent from and to those parts. The same method will be advisable in relation to communication with North America, "and New York being the centre of those parts."

Sir Jeffrey proposes to furnish your Majesty with two vessels suitable for that service. One of these, with twelve guns, forty men, oars and strong fittings for the winter service, will leave the Isle of Wight for New York in a month, stay there 30 days only, in which time letters may be sent to and answers received from New England, Virginia, Maryland and all adjacent Colonies, and brought back to the Isle of Wight, at 200*l.* a month. From thence the ship shall depart in twenty days or so soon as is directed.

The other vessel to be fitted with eight guns and thirty men, to be ready two months later and keep the same course, at 150*l.* per month. By this means your Majesty and your subjects may send and receive news from those parts every two months.

The ships must be allowed to take in passengers who offer, and a few goods for ballast on both journeys, not exceeding fifty tons and thirty tons respectively. The crews must be protected both at sea and on shore, the hire to be paid quarterly and to have three months' pay imprest.

P. 1. *Endd. Ibid, 41.*

9 Feb.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to RICHARD WARRE.

By command of his Royal Highness, I send the enclosed copy of a letter touching the ill-treatment of English prisoners at Dunkerque to be laid before her Majesty's principal Secretary of State.

P. ½. (Hol.) *Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 118, 35.*
Enclosing :—

Captain Cock to the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded.

The English prisoners here are kept seventy or eighty in a room, so that one half have to rise when the other half lie down. They have tasted nothing but the worst of cheese, and what they have had from the English nuns here and myself in charity. They are not allowed to leave their rooms on the greatest occasion, and "do everything that nature requires

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in common where they lie." There are orders from M. Pontchartrain to keep me under close confinement, although the captain of a Dutch man-of-war taken last summer by the gallies is at large. They scrutinise our letters very closely. The reason given for this is that they hear that the French officers and men in England are ready to starve in their prisons. I believe, on investigation, that their informant on this point is the Count de Mornay, who was taken at Vigo. "And not only these things, but matters of more moment are very well understood here, insomuch that in two minutes after my coming on board and before anybody was spoken to, I was told by one of the ship, not proper to be named, that they were purposely fitted out for the taking of our ship and a less in the river, and did expect a yacht to be sent over into Holland for a person of quality and lately an Ambassador"; but the damage received from us has, I hope, prevented [this], for, had not the wind been fair that day we were taken, so that we got in the next, both our own and the enemy had sunk in the sea, the latter having all night four and five feet of water in the hold.

I am assured here that if no cartel be arranged, there will be no difficulty about my being exchanged for any French captain, and beg that his Royal Highness will favour me accordingly. I hope to give a good account of the loss of the ship. On examination I find the killed and wounded were about seventy.

Pp. 2. A copy. S.P. Dom., Naval 118, 35A.

9 Feb.
Sick and
Wounded
Office.

The COMMISSIONERS of SICK and WOUNDED to NOTTINGHAM.

We send a copy of a letter from our new Marshal at Southampton.

The Duke of Ormond proposed to one of us that we should exchange M. Soreli, now a prisoner at Oxford, for Captain Cock of the *Ludlow* (5th rate), lately taken. We are told that M. Soreli held important posts. [Details.] Besides your lordships' orders to remove the prisoners from Southampton inland, we have had complaints from the people of Southampton that the report of sickness amongst those prisoners keeps people from their markets. We have made inquiries and heard of some stables belonging to the Queen at Lyndhurst.

Pp. 1½. Signed by Lee, Adams and Morley. Endd. *Ibid*, 36. Enclosing:—

A. Peter Stanley to the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded.

I have found from Coshart's servant that Latouche bought two horses and that they [Latouche and Coshart] went to London. Details A little brother of Coshart's is left there with an ensign who was very intimate with them, and, I think, knows where they are, and has, I am informed, heard from Coshart since he left. I keep him here in case the Board wish to send for and examine him.

Pp. 1½. Dated, Southampton, 6 Feb., 1703½. *Ibid*, 36A.

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9 Feb.
Oxford.

COUNT DE MORNAY to NOTTINGHAM.

I have heard from M. de Pontchartrain. The King of France is surprised at what is asked of me as to my powers, since the Commissioners themselves sent me proposals for a cartel to send to France and since I had signified his Majesty's consent to you, and he had done all that could be expected of him. [*Details.*] But I hear that the King consents to my treating for a cartel for Spaniards taken at sea as well as French subjects making separate treaties. If necessary, a power for this will be sent me. I think therefore that all difficulties are settled; and, as the power must now be on the way, we may begin. I am to tell you again that M. La Tour Monfort, commandant at Calais, has been authorised to sign [?] the matter and has a passport for the person you send thither.

I am to say that unless the French prisoners in England are better treated, retaliatory treatment will be dealt out to the English prisoners in France. The English sick in France are in hospitals at Dinant, of which they will be deprived unless there is similar relief given in England. *Repeats* demand for punishment of an officer at Southampton.

Proceeds :—M Pontchartrain will be surprised that my protest against the attempt to induce captives to enter the English service is only answered by the Commissioners with recriminations. As to the charge that such things are done in France, they could not be done without express authority from the King. I will, however, get proofs [*details*] that there is no foundation for the charge. I have endeavoured to keep silence in this matter and to bring the two parties together, for the relief of unfortunate men.

Pp. 3½. *Signed. French. Endd.* in Warre's[?] hand. *S.P. Dom., Naval* 118, 37.

Same.

SAME to the COMMISSIONERS of SICK and WOUNDED.

Though the King [of France] is greatly surprised at the want of punctuality which has been shewn in dealing with the cartel, I am informed by M. de Pontchartrain that I shall soon have power to treat for a cartel applying to both French subjects taken at sea and Spanish subjects.

Expresses hopes for a speedy settlement, otherwise a number of poor soldiers on each side will perish, which should not happen amongst Christian peoples. *Proceeds* :—M. de Pontchartrain tells me positively that there are as many prisoners in France now as you can have in England. Thus a treaty for exchange is as much to be desired on one side as on the other, and I shall be always ready to deal for it when I meet with the required sincerity.

P. ¾. *French. An extract. Ibid,* 38.

9 Feb.
Whitehall.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To the Prince's Council.

By command :—I enclose case and request of Captain William Hester, now a prisoner at Dunkirk. Report whether you have

1703.

any objection to exchanges of this kind being made and whether you suspect that this ship was taken by collusion.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 204, p. 362.

2. To the Prince's Council.

To give order for clearing Andrew Peterson a Swedish subject, lately pressed on the *Mary*. Leyoncrona's request.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Ibid*, p. 363.

9 Feb.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded.

I see from your list of prisoners that 68 of them are still at Gosport. All prisoners there and at Portsmouth and Plymouth must be removed inland. Her Majesty consents to liberate three French prisoners in exchange for the three English masters who have been discharged. Let me know the names of those whom it is proposed to set free, and their qualities.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, pp. 206, 207.

2. To the Lord High Treasurer.

Encloses Alexander Inglis' petition.

P. $\frac{1}{6}$. *Ibid*, p. 207.

3. To the Victuallers of the Navy.

As the supplies of provisions sent to Jamaica from here and from New England and Carolina may be more than are needed, command: To order your agent and Jamaica to sell any of them which may not be required for the soldiers and seamen who remain in those parts after the service is over. Keep accurate accounts [*details*].

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 209, p. 13.

10 Feb.
Admiralty
Office.

THE PRINCE'S COUNCIL TO HEDGES.

Yours of yesterday. We do not object to giving up Captain Mathias Depray, of Dunkerque, in exchange for Captain William Hester, who is now a prisoner there, if it does not appear that Captain Hester's ship was collusively taken (which does not appear here), and "that the French ship was *not* actually a privateer and not a trading ship with a letter of mart.*"

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed* by Rooke, Mitchell, Churchill and Hill. *Endd.* *S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 7, 16.

10 Feb.
Whitehall.

HEDGES TO THE PRINCE'S COUNCIL.

I send M. Leyoncrona's request for release of several Swedish ships which are embargoed here. Command:—Consider and report on it.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 204, p. 363.

10 Feb.
Portsmouth
Dock.

AFFIDAVIT BY JOHN LANE.

Late purser deputy of H.M.S. *Royal William*. Says:—To

* The italicised *not* is inserted over the line.

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the best of his memory it was about the middle or the latter end of November last that Sir G. Parker, Mr. Goring and two other gentlemen, one of them being a Frenchman of small stature and "a cast with one of his eyes," taken to be Captain Coshart, came on board the *Royal William* with a boat and a boat's crew from Hampton, and stayed there about a quarter of an hour, From thence they rowed up the harbour and, Lane believes, went on board the *Victory*. Three or four days later, he saw the Frenchman again at Gosport, and, about a fortnight later, saw him again riding out of Gosport.

When the said gentleman come on board the *Royal William* none of the officers were on board but himself, the boatswain being gone to work in the ordinary. The Frenchman conversed with nobody there except those with whom he came.

P. 1. *Copy*, with *copy* of Lane's signature and of attestation by D. Batwell. *Endd.* *S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 118, 39.

11 Feb.
Sick and
Wounded
Office.

The COMMISSIONERS of SICK and WOUNDED to NOTTINGHAM.

We send enclosed relating to the escape of Captain Coshart. Have arrested Sutton.

P. 1. *Signed* by Lee and Herbert. *Add.* *Endd.* *Ibid*, 40. *Enclosing* :—

A. *Voluntary affidavit* of "John Beckett," prisoner at war.

Deponent belongs to Coshart's ship. On the same night that Captain Coshart went away he (Coshart) told deponent that he had satisfied and contented — Sutton, under jail-keeper, that everything was ready and that they would go away that night. Saw Coshart take money out of his pocket and give it to Sutton.

P. 1. *Copy. Signed (copy)* by "Jean Bechet," and with copy of attestation before Adam de Cardonell, Colonel, *dated*, Southampton, 8 February, 1703. *Ibid*, 40A.

11 Feb.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Prince's Council.

Her Majesty refers enclosed petition of Eleanor Wreen to you and favours her request for payment of 1½ arrears of pay owing to her husband's services and her own condition. Give orders to pay it unless there is strong reason against it; and, if there is, report thereon.

P. 1. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, pp. 207, 208.

2. To the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded.

The Queen has received complaints from the French officers regarding the accommodation provided for them at Farnham. See it is as convenient for them as may be consistently with security against escape.

You may not exchange—Sorelli for Captain Cock. The Queen does not approve of Lyndhurst as a place for prisoners.

P. 1. *Ibid*, p. 208.

1703.

3. To the Lord High Treasurer.

Queen's command:—To consider the enclosed memorial regarding the Alcalde of Rotta in Spain and his nephew, and report what may be further done for them.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, p. 209.

4. To the Prince's Council.

Sends enclosed from Mr. Ellis, Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, as to some men who ran away from H.M.S. *Pembroke* (Sir Thomas Hardy). Sends also memorials by Mr. Henry Baker regarding the correspondence between French sloops and privateers and the owlers of Romney Marsh. Report what should be done to prevent the latter great abuse.

Also memorandum of the enclosed documents, which are as stated above, and are dated 1 February, 1703, and 7 and 27 January (two memorials), 1703.

P. 1. *Ibid.*, pp. 209, 210.

5. Same to the Lord High Treasurer.

By Queen's command:—Sends part of a letter from Consul Lodington at Tripoli and a statement of his arrears, for such order therein as the Treasurer thinks necessary.

His arrears are:—

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Salary at 380 <i>l.</i> a year arrear to Christmas last	475	0	0
Two bills of extraordinaries	302	10	0
	<hr/>		
	777	10	0
	<hr/>		

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Ibid.*, p. 210.

11 Feb.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to RICHARD WARRE.

Pray move Lord Secretary Nottingham to advise the Queen to send to the Council of Scotland for the seamen which the frigates are going to that Kingdom in order to bring here for the fleet.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. (*Hol.*) *Endd.* *S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 7, 17.

12 Feb.
Sick and
Wounded
Office.

The COMMISSIONERS of SICK and WOUNDED to NOTTINGHAM.

Yours of the 9th and to-day. As to the first, the prisoners whom we stated to be at Gosport are at Fortune, a little village a mile from that place. They were too sick to be moved with the others to Southampton, but will be sent there as they recover. Our agent at Plymouth has orders to look out for some place inland in which to keep prisoners and, meantime, to keep them so close in prison that they cannot see what is going on in the port. *Details*, with names, as to exchange of prisoners for English prisoners at Ostend. *Proceeds*:—If you approve of our discharging these and of their being permitted, on their return to Ostend, to promise the surrender of any other two Ostenders of equal quality

1703.

with Hendricksen and Jacks, we presume the English masters will be acquitted of the obligations they entered into for this exchange. They say the judge at Ostend assured them that if these men were returned all the English prisoners at Ostend would at once be liberated.

We have instructed our officer at Farnham to do what he can for the accommodation of the French officers there consistently with their security. He finds it very hard to find house-room for them. Having your strict orders we had to order them to be sent thither and accommodated as best could be. We have been prevented from sending prisoners away from the seaport towns, as you directed, by the difficulty of getting house-room for them; but we hope that, as they grow more healthy (which they do) the people will be less unwilling to let houses for the purpose.

We are negotiating, under orders from his Royal Highness for the exchange of Captain Cock against Count de Mornay. We have informed the Count of it and of the ill-treatment of the English prisoners at Dunkirk, of which Captain Cock was an eye witness. We have sent him the sense of Captain Cock's letter and told him how much more cause for complaint those prisoners have than the French prisoners here, who have 5*d.* a day allowed for each soldier, 6*d.* for each commander of a privateer, and 12*d.* for a commissioned French naval officer. Those who are sick or wounded receive the same treatment as her Majesty's own subjects.

We send a copy of part of a letter* from Count de Mornay concerning his authority to settle a cartel.

Pp. 2½. Signed by Lee, Adams and Sherard. *Endd.* S.P. Dom., Naval 118, 41.

12 Feb. E. BURT to [NOTTINGHAM].

Sick and
Wounded
Office.

The number of French prisoners who died up to Jan. 31 is 281. I have spoken with somebody who hopes soon to take both Coshart and "La Toooh."

P. ¾. (*Hol.*) *Endd.* in Warre's[?] hand. *Ibid*, 42.

13 Feb. BRIGADIER COLENBINE to SAME.

Portsmouth.

Has got sailing orders and is going aboard. Presumes Plymouth is the best place to which to send further orders.

Four lines. Signed. Add. Endd. Ibid, 43.

13 Feb. HEDGES to the LORD HIGH TREASURER.

Whitehall.

The bearer, as previously reported, says he can give some information as to abuses in the management of the revenue.

P. ½. S.P. Dom., *Entry Book* 101, p. 282.

13 Feb. MEMORIAL by the LORD HIGH ADMIRAL to the QUEEN in COUNCIL.

Admiralty
Office.

I ordered [*details*] the *Muscovia* and *Loyal Merchant* to carry recruits to Holland, and to follow the directions of the

* Perhaps the extract above at p. 583.

1703.

Commissioners of Transportation. The Commissioners of the Navy have given orders accordingly, but submit that the charge of these vessels should not be paid out of money appropriated for the Navy, which it cannot be without exceeding the estimates. I therefore propose to the Queen that neither the charge of this nor any other transportation be laid on the Navy.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *Signed. Countersigned by Geo. Clarke. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 7, 18.*

14 Feb.
Dinant.

EXTRACT from a LETTER from JOHN BLENKERN, a prisoner at war.

The men in hospital die at the rate of eight or ten a day. If this continues they need not trouble themselves about a cartel. I never heard of any of them having any medicine, whatever be their illness. There are about 550 or 600 English and Dutch prisoners. Many have run away. About 28 are now going out of hospital to the French privateers. Instead of being better used, we are worse. The Governor is very sick, and if he dies I fear we shall be worse treated.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Naval 118, 44.*

15 Feb.

EXTRACT from the *London Gazette*.

Notice is given that, in this time of war, no person whatever is to be received on board of any of her Majesty's ships as a passenger or on board any of the packet-boats at Harwich or Falmouth, or to go abroad from any port in England or Wales without a pass under the Royal Signet and Sign Manual or under the hand and seal of one of the Secretaries of State, unless they be officers, soldiers and recruits for the forces in Holland or Flanders. These must produce a pass from the Generalissimo or General. Customs and port officers to take notice of this.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 2, 42.*

Same.

DEPOSITION of CHARLES GORING.

In November last was at Portsmouth taking care of plundered goods. One day got to Gosport with difficulty, owing to rough weather. Dined there with Sir George Parker, Mr. Culliford, a Custom officer at Southampton, and two other gentlemen from the Custom House at London, who were to assist us to take care of the Queen's duty. Mr. Culliford informed us that one Captain Coshart was in the next room, that his keeper Jackson had left him there, and that Culliford desired the captain might dine with us.* We agreed. Before we went to dinner, Jackson came in and told us he was going with a warrant to the Governor of Portsmouth for M. De Le Agra. I said I thought it very improper of Jackson to carry Coshart into a garrison and especially into the Governor's house, and that he had been guilty of great neglect of his duty in relation to one Lewis de Lot, that he [Jackson] had given in contradictory evidence to what

* The "he's" and "hims" are very complicated in this document. I think the sense given is right.

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he had sworn in order to the condemnation of a prize, which was like to create a lawsuit between the Lord High Admiral and the Prize Office, and that I had already complained to the Governor of him. He then desired Coshart might stay with us, and that he would be back in half an hour. He never came back. Coshart could speak no English and I no French, but Culliford told me he was very unwilling to be left alone, and desired to go over the water with us to be delivered to Jackson or the town major. We went over (*other details*). Coshart was taken care of that night by the town major and delivered back next day.

Pp. 1½. *Copy. Endd. with date. S.P. Dom., Anne 2, 43.*

15 Feb.
Oxford.

The MARQUIS DE LA GALLISSONNIÈRE to [NOTTINGHAM].

I send enclosed from my correspondents in London, from which you will see that we can get no money. We shall be in great want, having hitherto lived at our own expense, and had nothing from the Queen since we have been prisoners at war, and do not know how we can live if we cannot be helped by our friends at home. Pray present this to the Queen, that the bankers of London may be allowed to help us.

P. 1. (*Hol.*) *French. Endd. in Warre's hand. S.P. Dom., Naval 118, 45. Enclosing :—*

A. *Couuren* [sic] and others to the Marquis de la Gallissonnière.

We have long been ordered to pay you 200 guineas by M. De Menues' [?] order, he having it from M. de Vanoles, the same to M. Sotel [Sorel] and 4,000 francs to the Marquis de Camilly, by order of M. Bernard. We are sure you want the money which, at another time, we should have paid at once; but we hesitate to pay at a time of difficulty and danger. We should have to be reimbursed by drawing on Paris, and if we did this, should incur the charge of corresponding with France. We desire to be of service to everybody, and especially to persons of your merit, who are in trouble, but we cannot offend the Government. This is to you and the other gentlemen.

P. 1. *French. Dated, London, 13 February. Signed, Couuren, Baudouin, Santiny and Seignorst [?]. Add. to Gallissonnière, at Oxford. Ibid, 45A.*

15 Feb.

E. DUMMER to SAME.

The following is a record of the voyage of the *Bridgman* :—

She left the Needles on 22 October, 1702, and arrived at Barbados 18 November.

She left Barbados 20 November, and arrived at Antegoa 24 November.

She left Antegoa 26 November, and arrived at Monserat 27 November.

She left Monserat 28 November, and arrived at Nevis 28 November.

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She left Nevis 29 November, and arrived at St. Christopher's the same day.

She left St. Christopher's 1 December, and arrived at Jamaica 6 December.

She left Jamaica 15 December, and arrived at Falmouth 2 February, 1703.

The total is 3 months and 13 days, and the captain thinks that but for an interruption at Jamaica and some difficulty with a privateer, he would have saved 12 days. He has not lost a man, but had hard weather coming into the Channel.

P. 3. (*Hol.*) *Add. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval* 118, 46.

15 Feb.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to the COMMISSIONERS for SICK and WOUNDED.

Yours of the 13th, enclosing that of your officer at Yarmouth. As there is no means of transporting the prisoners there to Dover, apply to Lord Secretary Nottingham for the Queen's order to the magistrates at Yarmouth and elsewhere to receive the prisoners into the county jails.

P. 1. *Copy. Ibid,* 47.

15 Feb.
Southampton.

PETER STANLEY, Marshal for Prisoners at War, to the SECRETARY to SAME.

Yours of the 11th, with an order from the Board for securing Sutton. I applied to the Mayor who, with Dr. Cropp and Mr. Cornelius, committed him to prison. He swore he was no party to Latouche's and Coshart's going away, and that he had no money from them. The magistrates did not think it well to rely on a prisoner's evidence, as this might encourage them to give false evidence, and also the prisoners might have been actuated by malice, as they were more strictly confined than they had been for some time. Pray let me know if Sutton may be admitted to bail. I think if he had been guilty he would have confessed. Coshart and Latouch used to get their money from M. De veale, a French merchant in this town.

Pp. 11. *An extract. Ibid,* 48.

15 Feb.
Oxford.

COUNT DE MORNAY to the COMMISSIONERS for SICK and WOUNDED.

Yours of the 12th. If things are ordered as you have directed, the French prisoners would be very wrong in complaining as they have done, and still do. You tell me that you only receive into your fleet Protestants who have certificates and present themselves. This does not agree with what M. de la Gallissonnière and I hear [to the effect] that a French minister called Gogo visits the prisoners daily to try to get them to change their religion and to engage, offering them money, and that, on the day when the officers left for Farnham, there were four sailors and a soldier who agreed to do so.

If these poor men are offered money and liberty [on these terms] and at the same time kept in captivity, it is natural that

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many will become Protestants ; and those who give them money can also give them certificates. Moreover, I do not see that you have any greater right over Protestants than over Catholics. Whatever faith they may believe, they are subjects of the King of France.

As for the complaints you make of the ill-treatment of English prisoners in France, and especially at Dunkirk, I have great difficulty in believing them, because the officer in command there is the most just and reasonable of men. I am very grateful for your suggestion as to my own exchange, and obliged for your offer ; but the Queen has long said that she would not agree to particular exchanges until the whole question of exchange was regulated. Moreover, Lord Secretary Nottingham has asked me to ask for authority to treat for the cartel, and this will soon arrive, unless it be true, as I hear, that the Queen has instructed her Ambassador in Holland to treat for it. If that be so, and if exchanges are made man for man, according to rank, I gladly accept your offer, and pray you to remember it. Being the first taken, I am entitled, by the laws of war, to be first released. I shall rely on your justice.

Pp. 2½. *Copy. French. S.P. Dom., Naval* 118, 49.

15 Feb.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To Sir George Parker.

Queen's command :—To come to town. I will tell you the reason when I see you.

Three lines. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 211.

2. To Colonel Gibson.

Queen's command :—To send a report on the bringing of Captain Coshart to Southampton by Sir George Parker and others in November last, and the giving him into the custody of the town major.

P. ½. *Ibid.*

Same.

HEDGES to the COMMISSIONERS for SICK and WOUNDED.

Queen's command :—To give directions for allowing Captain Martin de Sansinenez [*sic*], who lately commanded a Spanish ship, and is now a prisoner at Southampton, to come up here with any three men of his company. Give these directions to Sir William Hodges, who answers for the said prisoners, or whom soever he shall appoint to attend you for the same.

P. ¾. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 101, p. 281.

General date, DOCUMENTS relating to the case of JAMES MORRISSE.

16 Feb.

Petition to Nottingham of James Morrisse, a young French Protestant, now prisoner at Plymouth, shewing that :—

He was born and bred a Protestant, as appears by annexed certificates. Was sent to San Domingo and, in his return, was captured in the *Eagle* of Nantes. Is anxious, with the consent

1703.

of his mother and family, to stay in England for liberty of religion and to follow a trade.

Prays for release from prison.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Copy. Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 2, 44.*

Certificate by — Hugueville [?] and others.

Morrisse was born and bred a Protestant, but, because of the persecution in France, could not there make a public profession of it. *Relates* his capture, "by God's providence," and desire of his mother and relatives that he should live in England and learn a trade.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *Dated, London, 7 February, 170 $\frac{2}{3}$. Signed by — Hugueville, minister, Jacob Assreni[?], formerly minister of Dieppe, S. Dubourdieu, minister, Michel de Caux, James de Caux, Thomas Thomas, and Thomas Bareau. Ibid, 45.*

Certificate by James de Joux and others.

By testimony of many refugees of Plymouth who knew Morrisse's family at Dieppe, they corroborate foregoing. They have seen Morrisse in prison and testify to his desire to remain in England.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Dated, Plymouth, 29 January, 170 $\frac{2}{3}$. Signed by James De Joux, minister, Francis Delacombe, and James Delacombe. Underwritten with—*

Note by the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded.

They have no power to discharge French prisoners of war by reason only of their being Protestants, unless they are willing to serve in the Queen's Navy.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Signed by Lee, Sherard, Adams and Morley. Dated, Sick and Wounded Office, 16 February, 170 $\frac{2}{3}$. Ibid, 46.*

This concludes the documents relating to this case.

16 Feb.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To Sir Richard Cox, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland.

Desiring his presence in England. The Queen is considering many Irish matters in which he may be useful.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Ireland, Entry Book 3, p. 41.*

2. To Paul Methuen, jun.

I have spoken with the envoy of Portugal on his master's proposals, as they are now reduced. *Details.*

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 209, pp. 13.*

3. To Sir Lambert Blackwell.

Yours, to January 28, I have read to the Queen. The answer of Genoa evades the point on which you were to press, *i.e.* that the Queen's enemies should not be supplied with ships or stores by Genoese subjects. If any of them do it, the Queen will resent it, for the State of Genoa should forbid it.

1703.

The Queen, I repeat, will not allow enemies' goods to be carried in Genoese ships. She welcomes the Genoese concession of magazines, but the Genoese consul says that salt will not be granted at less than the usual price, which, as you said, they had agreed to let us have at one-fifth thereof. Please explain this discrepancy.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 209, p. 14.*

16 Feb.
Plymouth.

BRIGADIER COLENBINE to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

The four transport ships carrying my regiment have not come down, though Captain Lyell tells me he gave the necessary orders and signals. All the officers were certainly on board before I left Portsmouth, and I do not know why they didn't sail. The seamen on the *Three Pilgrims* mutinied. I tried to inform Captain Lyell of the *Resolution*, but, before I got up with him, he was past the Narrows, and the tide so far spent he could not return, though he tried to; so all that could be done (the other ships being under sail and the wind making it impossible to go back) was to come on here and await those which have not come. I cannot understand why the others have not come, for, while speaking the *Three Pilgrims*, I saw them ready [details]. I hope those to blame will be punished, for we have lost time and the best wind that could blow.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Signed. Add. Endd. With seal. S.P. Dom., Naval 118, 50.*

Same.

SAME to [NOTTINGHAM].

Gives shortly the substance of the foregoing.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *Signed. Endd. in Nottingham's hand. Ibid, 51.*

16 Feb.
Sick and
Wounded
Office.

THE COMMISSIONERS of SICK and WOUNDED to SAME.

Fifty-four prisoners have arrived at Yarmouth, and as we cannot get accommodation for them there we asked his Royal Highness to give orders for some ships coming from the North to call and bring them to Dover. His Royal Highness having told us to apply to you, we send a copy of his letter.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Signed by Lee, Adams, Sherard and Morley. Endd. Ibid. 52.*

16 Feb.
Portsmouth.

COLONEL GIBSON to [SAME].

About a week ago M. Dutot (?), a French prisoner, now turned Protestant and married in Gosport (who escaped out of our town prison some months ago, as I informed the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded), came to me and asked for a warrant to arrest Captain Couchart [Coshart]. I said to him the Queen's proclamation was sufficient warrant, but, he insisting, I thought abundance of the law could not break the law, and gave him my warrant, as he was positive that he could find Coshart. He now comes back with a long story, which I enclose. I have no good opinion of this gentleman, and wish he were settled elsewhere.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. (*Hol.*) *Endd. in Warre's hand. Ibid, 53.*

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1703.

[17 Feb.] ROBERT PORTEUS to NOTTINGHAM.

One Richard Whitman, who is here to attest, informs me that he met Captain La Touche in the house of William Games, a victualler at Wapping Dock, on February 1, with a Mr. Morgin, who is a pretended husband to the ship that Captain Damper is going out in, and reports that he is a part owner of that ship. Knowing La Touche, Whitman asked him how he came out of prison. La Touche answered that he was cleared out and that Morgin was his friend. *Details.* Morgin knows where La Touche now is.

In answer to my questions, Whitman said he could not swear whether the person he had spoken to was La Touche or Captain Coshart, but knew that he was one who had been a prisoner at Southampton in December [1702] and was called a captain. Having taken steps [*details*] to get a description of La Touche, I tried on February 13 to find him, but could not identify him for certain, and they who were with him said they knew no man by [that ?] name and asked what order I had to search. I therefore write to acquaint your honour with what I have heard; and, if the parties or party be arrested, hope I may have the bounty money promised in the Queen's proclamation.

P. 1. *Signed* by Porteus and Whitman. *Endd.* with date. *S.P. Dom., Anne 2, 47.*

17 Feb. COLONEL GIBSON to [SAME].
Portsmouth.

Yours of the 15th. Towards the end of November (I cannot give the day) I was at one of our coffee-houses in company with Dr. Sherrarde. The Town Major came to receive the word and orders for the night—it being about the time of shutting the gates. Before I gave him the word, he told me that Sir George Parker had brought over from Gosport M. Coshart to see M. D'Aligre, a prisoner then at the Town Major's house in custody; but that he [the Major] had not allowed them to meet till he had my consent. I objected, and said that if it were not out of respect to him I would confine Coshart and Jackson. The doctor was very much concerned, and sent for Jackson, then at Gosport. I told the Major to tell Sir George Parker that I would not comply with his desire, it being a thing I could not answer. The enclosed* shew the sequel, and I am sure Dr. Sherrarde and Sir G. Parker will both do me and the Town Major justice in this affair, if asked.

The enclosed, to the best of my knowledge, are matter of fact. Next morning Coshart was carried over to Gosport and delivered to the Marshal, and the Doctor knows best how he reprimanded him. I am sorry your lordship should have so much trouble in this affair, but I could not avoid it.

Pp. 1½. (*Hol.*) *Endd.* *S.P. Dom., Naval 118, 54.*

Same. ROBERT DALZELL to [SAME].

Yours of the 15th to the Lieutenant Governor [Gibson] says

* The following document may be one of these.

1703.

that you are informed that when Captain Coshart was brought over from Gosport by Sir George Parker and others he was delivered to me. What I can say on the matter is as follows:—About sunset on the day in question, at the usual time for firing the gun for shutting the gates, I was going towards the main guard, and found standing near it Sir George Parker, Mr. Goreing, and I think Mr. Bryan, with Lieutenant Foulks, of Colonel Holt's regiment. The first three gentlemen belong to the prize office. Captain Coshart, whom I had never seen or spoken to before, was with them. The gentlemen had brought him over from Gosport to pay a visit to M. d'Aligre, a French prisoner of war, who was then detained at my house. *Corroborates* the foregoing as to the refusal of the Lieutenant-Governor [Gibson] and Commissioner [Dr. Sherard] to authorise the meeting between Coshart and D'Aligre. At the time when he was asked for leave, the Lieutenant Governor was at the Point Coffee House, and Parker &c. remained at Norris' Coffee House. *Proceeds*:—The Lieutenant Governor told me to keep him [Coshart] till next morning in some proper place with two sentinels. When I delivered Coshart these orders, there were present Sir G. Parker, Mr. Goreing, Mr. Bryan, Lord Durzly, Major Lawrence, Lieutenant Foulks and many others. I refer for details to Major Lawrence's letters of this date.

Pp. 2½. (*Hol.*) *S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 118, 55.

17 Feb.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded.

The Queen approves your exchange of prisoners [*details*], and you may tell those you discharge that you will set at liberty two more, of the same quality as Hendricksen and Jacks, when the names of any such two are sent you. The Queen approves of Count de Mornay being exchanged for Captain Cock. If the French won't agree to this, let me know.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, pp. 211, 212.

2. To the Prince's Council.

I send enclosure from the Duke of Marlborough that anything which is wanting to enable the transports to join the men-of-war for the West Indies, may be ordered by the Council.

P. ¼. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 209, p. 14.

17 Feb.

NOTE of [RICHARD WARRE] to the MAYOR OF DOVER.

Wrote that my Lord received his letter and sent for the two persons who writ to him, William Smith and John Yeates,* whose letters he enclosed, but they could not be found. [They were:—] John Yeates, at the sign of the *Three Falcons* in St. John's Street, near Hick's Hall. Three months ago lay there four nights, but they know nothing more of him.

William Smith, at the sign of the *Black Bull* in Tower Dock.

* Also spelt 'Yates.'

1703.

Mrs. Bland, at the *Cat and Dog* in Rosemary Lane. Gone thence, and letters to be delivered to Mr. Paddison. Gone thence to quarters.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 146, p. 3.

18 Feb.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to RICHARD WARRE.

Lord High Admiral's request:—To move Lord Secretary Nottingham for the Queen's orders to the Governor of Tilbury to permit the vessels to proceed to Chatham that have ballast aboard for her Majesty's ships, or appear to him to be on the Queen's service.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed. Add. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval* 7, 19.

18 Feb.
Sick and
Wounded
Office.

The COMMISSIONERS of SICK and WOUNDED to NOTTINGHAM.

Send a list of prisoners; and letters* from Count de Mornay, Captain de Gratton and their officer at Southampton.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Signed by Lee, Sherard, Morley and Adams. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval* 118, 56. *Enclosing* :—

A. *Return of the number of Prisoners at war in custody.*

Plymouth, 1,116; *Gosport*, 68; *Southampton*, 823; *Farnham*, 173; *Dover*, 596; *Yarmouth*, 77; *Exeter*, 30; *Kinsale*, 393; *Guernsey*, 314; *Jersey*, 55; *Tower Hill, London*, 24; *Oxford, on parole*, 32.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$ (small). *Dated*, 16 February, 170 $\frac{2}{3}$. *Endd. Ibid*, 56A.

18 Feb.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM to the PRINCE'S COUNCIL.

Refers John Colston's petition for consideration and report as to how he may best be employed in the Queen's service. *Further pleasure. Note.* The petition was enclosed.

P. $\frac{1}{6}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, p. 212.

19 Feb.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to RICHARD WARRE.

Inform Lord Secretary Nottingham that the *Resolution* and *Blackwall* are stopped in Plymouth Sound, and that the *Tilbury* 4th rater is gone with the transports from Spithead to join them there.

P. $\frac{1}{6}$. (Hol.) *Add. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval* 7, 20.

Latest date, NOTES on the movements of MORGAN.

19 Feb.

Wednesday, February 17, he went to Long Acre, to a broker's in St. Martin's Lane, to Wido's [?] Coffee-house in Spring Garden, to the Admiralty, to the Admiralty Coffee-house, to Hanel [?], a Frenchman [?], in Warwick [?] Street, to King Street, near Golden Square, to Devil tavern at Charing Cross. There he met five gentlemen. [Their clothes &c. *described*.] On Sunday, 14 February, he went to the Chapel in Lincoln's Inn Fields and thence to Clancy's, where he spent three-quarters of an hour.

* Missing.

1703.

Mary Russell, now Collins, makes oath that some day within a week past she saw Morgan go to the house of Clancy, an Irishman, in Long Acre, where La Touche was taken, and that he staid in that house near an hour.

In all p. ¾. The deposition of Collins *signed* with her mark and written and attested on 19 February, 170¾, by Lord Secretary Nottingham. *S.P. Dom., Naval* 118, 57, 1 and 2.

19 Feb.
Plymouth.

BRIGADIER COLENBINE to NOTTINGHAM.

The ships which were delayed have arrived with my regiment. We shall sail as soon as the wind serves, unless otherwise ordered.

P. ½. (*Hol.*) *Endd. Ibid*, 58.

19 Feb.

MEMORANDUM by SIR G. PARKER.

Some day in November last, after working at Portsmouth in connection with the landing of the Port St. Mary's plunder, I and some other gentlemen went to dine at Gosport. Before we sat down, Mr. Cullfort, an officer of Southampton, being in company with us, was alone in the next room, and desired to be admitted to dinner with us. We consented.

In the evening we were going over to Portsmouth, and he asked leave to come with us, as he was alone. He said he had come from Southampton with a design to wait upon some prisoners who were taken at Vigo. *Details.* When we landed at the "Pint a' Portsmouth" we met the Town Major, to whom I referred Captain Coshart for leave to see M. d'Alleger [D'Aligre]. I saw Coshart afterwards in the coffee-house, but do not know what became of him from that time to this.

P. ¾. *Signed. Endd. Ibid*, 59.

19 Feb.
Portsmouth.

[MAJOR] H. LAWRENCE to [NOTTINGHAM].

To vindicate Major Dalliele from the suspicion of neglect, I beg to state what I saw in November last :—

As Major to Colonel Holt's regiment here, I have frequently had orders from Colonel Gibson to make detachments to convoy prisoners to Southampton. Amongst them was Coshart, whom I at first treated with the decency due to his appearance, but he soon "forfeited my condescension," and I had to give orders to the officers at Southampton to treat him strictly. *Details.* He made favour with his gaoler, who consented to many irregularities.

Confirms Colonel Gibson and Sir G. Parker [*above at* 17 and 19 February, 1703] as to the events before Coshart's escape. *Proceeds* :—After supper I took him to my lodging, had my field bed set up [for him] and never let him out of my sight till I sent him under an officer's guard to Jackson, his keeper.

Pp. 4 (*small*). (*Hol.*) *Ibid*, 60.

1703.
19 Feb.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to the POSTMASTER[S] GENERAL.

The Holland mail to go to-night for Harwich. The packet-boat not to sail thence till a flying packet arrives.

P. $\frac{1}{10}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 101, p. 282.

Same.

NOTTINGHAM to the LORD TREASURER.

1. Her Majesty desires your opinion on the enclosed petition of Sir Alexander Bruce before she takes any action on it.

Note. Petition enclosed.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, p. 213.

2. Queen's command :—To pay 200*l.* to the person by whose means La Touche, one of the French prisoners who lately escaped from Southampton, was captured. The money is to be paid to Mr. Thomas Armstrong, and I will see it paid to the proper person. His name must be kept secret, in order that he may be better able to seize Coshart too.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Ibid.*

3. Enclosed is an account of what the late King presented to the Governments of Algier, Tripoli and Tunis ; but your lordship will see by another paper that things of another nature will be more welcome at Algier. The Queen is willing to allow 300*l.* to be laid out in a present to that Government and a bale of cloth and a gold watch and two "prospective" glasses to each of the Governments of Tunis and Tripoli. Give orders accordingly, I have ordered Mr. Baker, late Consul at Algier, to attend you, as he may be useful on this occasion.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.*, p. 214.

20 Feb.
Greenwich.

MEMORIAL [to the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY ?] by certain INHABITANTS OF GREENWICH.

We hear that certain persons are trying by your Grace's interest to procure the presentation to this vicarage when it shall fall vacant. The incumbent is not likely to live long. We certify that Mr. Turner is very acceptable to the parish, "having for several years lived in our neighbourhood, and being much valued by us for his prudent behaviour, profitable preaching, affection to the present Government and zeal for the established Church. We pray that by your interest he may succeed to the living when it falls vacant.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed*, Litchfield, Derby, Philip Becket, Isr. [?] Clements, Robert Robinson, Gebriell Milliken [?], S. Cade, William Hooker, Robert Robinson, Richard Crick, Nicholas Cooke, John Stow, William Nepuen, Jo. Cottle, Robert Watson, Thomas Robinson, Benjamin Dyer, Charles Guy, J. Guy, Searle Spranger, John Blundell, Luke Cooke, Natha[niel?] Ryley, Gabriell Garrett, Thomas Wiggell, John Tindalls, George Fuller, Thomas Dewell, John Fisher, Ernest Madox, Genath Bestwick and Ambrose Page.

In all pp. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Anne* 2, 48.

1703.
20 Feb.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To Mr. Blathwayt.

Is it true, as "the Committee of Council" are informed, that the recruits brought up to the Savoy are ill-cared for, and have to lie upon boards? Inform yourself, and send me an account to lay before the Queen "at the Cabinet Council" to-morrow evening.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, p. 214.

2. To Mr. Couereu and Co.

The Queen permits you to pay 200 guineas to the Marquis de la Gallissonnière, the same to M. Sorel, and 4,000*fr.* to the Marquis de Chamilly, according to instructions which she hears you have from Paris.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid*, p. 215.

3. To the Marquis de la Gallissonnière.

Inform him that the permission referred to in the foregoing has been given.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *French. Ibid*, pp. 215, 216.

4. To the Governor of Tilbury.

The Queen hears that you stopped some ships with ballast on board for her Majesty's ships without permitting them to proceed to Chatham. Command:—Let all vessels proceed which appear to you to be in her Majesty's service.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid*, p. 216.

Same.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To the Commissioners for Sick and Wounded.

The Queen approves the exchange of Captain William Hester, who commanded the *Diamond* galley, taken in November last by a French privateer, and now at Dunkirk, for Mathew du Prey, master of the *Bonheur*, lately taken by her Majesty's ship *Chatham* and now a prisoner at Plymouth. Take action accordingly.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 101, p. 282.

2. To the Postmaster[s] General.

To send enclosed by a flying-packet to Harwich, whence the packet is to be despatched as soon as they arrive.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid*, p. 283.

20 Feb.
Office of
Ordinance.

WARRANT by the DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

Appointing Peter Cotter kettle-drummer to the train of artillery commanded by Colonel Holcraft Blood. Pay 3*s.* a day, as from 18 February, 170 $\frac{3}{4}$.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. (*Copy.*) *Endd. S.P. Dom., Military* 34, 1.

20 Feb.
St. James'.

ROYAL WARRANT to the MASTER-GENERAL of the ORDINANCE.

It is for the good of our service that a true state and account of the present condition of all our garrisons, forts and

1703.

block-houses should be reported to us. No survey has been made of them for a long time, so that their condition, and the amount of repair needed to fit them for defence of the realm, "against foreign invasions or other hostile attempts that may be made against our State and Government," cannot be known. We authorise and desire you, taking the assistance of such officers, engineers and clerks as you think fit, to make such a particular survey of "all our said garrisons, castles, forts and blockhouses situate upon the coasts, harbours, maritime places and frontiers of this our kingdom and town of Berwick-on-Tweed." Consider and certify how many of them are "useful and of such defence as may make them capable of rendering us considerable service at least of such importance as may countervail the charge of their respective entertainments and supplies, how many ([because] the sea hath forsaken them or in respect of any other important defects in the situation, form, materials, endowments or other remarkable decays) are become unserviceable and unfit to be maintained" as being too chargeable to us; how many should be maintained with a small number of men or otherwise; and of these "to take due consideration of their fortifications and works and of all annoyances which may make them subject to the danger of a surprise." Return an estimate of the cost of necessary repairs and of what entertainment (issued out of what fund and upon what consideration) has been allowed for their support. Say whether such consideration still exists and what change has occurred since the allowance was first made.

If you cannot yourself undertake this survey, you may depute such of our principal officers of ordnance as you approve to do it, acting under your instructions, under which they shall make a detailed return of the state of the fortifications, which you shall send to us. You, or those under your orders, shall make a return also of all the ordnance, platforms, carriages and habiliments of war charged out of our magazines and remaining in any of our said forts, of the defects of such provisions and their need of repair. You, or they, shall also report what ordnance &c. is necessary in each of these forts, whether the officers, gunners &c. that receive our pay are capable of discharging their respective charges, what officers and men are allowed for each fort, at what pay, what repairs are needed for the quarters of such officers and men, what encroachments, if any, have been made to the prejudice of the forts, what officers and men were allowed, originally and now, for each fort,* whether all such officers and men are in residence, and generally all particulars which you think conducing to our service touching the said castles &c. Lastly, have the remainder of stores in each fort examined and get certificates from the person in command of each [details], how their stores of all kinds have been expended or saved according to our instructions for preventing waste. Where particular commanders have been wasteful, certify their names and defaults, and do not discharge them on their accounts till you hear from us or the Privy Council.

* The warrant repeats itself here.

1703.

All officers, gunners &c. in forts are commanded to assist and obey you in this service.

Pp. 5. *Countersigned* by Hedges. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 171, pp. 156-161.

21 Feb. EDWARD MORGAN to NOTTINGHAM.

Promises to reveal secrets and find out where certain persons are. *Protests* his sincerity. *Proceeds*:—Your lordship can see that my intention was real, seeing otherwise I had not gone near La Touche nor troubled myself about it, knowing the consequences of such affairs. If the management of the affair had been left in my hands, I might by to-morrow have been able to give you some account of "Coshar." It was through me that the information about La Touche reached you. Others are trying to defraud me of the benefits of the Queen's proclamation. *Details*.

Pp. 2. *With seal* (bearing a swan). (*Hol.*) *Add. Endd.* *S.P. Dom., Anne* 2, 49.

22 Feb. SAME to SAME.

I hope you have the letter I sent by Mr. Hill. Please order me to be set at liberty. Whatever people may tell you, I do not know where Coshart is. *Subservient expressions*.

Pp. 1½. *Seal* as foregoing. (*Hol.*) *Add. Endd.* *Ibid*, 50.

22 Feb. NOTTINGHAM to the ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Whitehall.

Queen's command:—To prepare a proclamation commanding all deserters to repair to their ships, promising pardon to all such as shall return by 10 April next, and pardoning William Gray, of Ipswich, who is condemned at Spithead for desertion.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, p. 217.

23 Feb.

Sick and
Wounded
Office.

The COMMISSIONERS of SICK and WOUNDED to NOTTINGHAM.

Send enclosed. Observe that Count de Mornay does not refer to the proposal to exchange him for Captain Cock.

P. ¼. *Signed* by four Commissioners. *Endd.* *S.P. Dom., Naval* 118, 61. *Enclosing*:—

A. *Count de Mornay* to [*the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded*].

I send the letter I am sending to M. de Pontchartrain for you to read and shew, if you think well, to Lord Secretary Nottingham.

I make the complaints which you ask for. If you desire any alteration in my letter, let me know and I will make it.

P. ¼. *French. Signed. Dated*, Oxford, 22 February. *Ibid*, 61A.

24 Feb. REPORT on the GAOL DELIVERY of NEWGATE, the 24th of February, 170½.

London and Middlesex. Condemned to die:—

Thomas Moore.—For privately stealing 10s. in money from Hester Hebbard. *Pardoned*.

1703.

Mary Fudge.—For privately stealing goods value 3*l.* 13*s.* 0*d.* out of the shop of Elizabeth Hobday. *Pregnant.**

Richard Gerratt.—For stealing a mare value 3*l.* from Elizabeth Holden. *Transported.*

Anne Denton.—For privately stealing goods value 40*s.* from Peter Reeves. *Pregnant.**

John Estrick *alias* Howard *alias* Walker.—For a burglary in the house of John Bourne and stealing his goods, value 10*l.* and 126*l.* and goods value 12*l.* from William Dawson. *Executed.*

Mary Raby *alias* Rogers *alias* Jackson *alias* Browne *alias* Crone.—Burglary in the house of Lady Rhoda Cavendish and stealing her goods, value 170*l.* *Pregnant.**

Burnt in the face, 15.

Respited from being burnt in the face, 5.

To be whipped, 6.

P. 1. *Endd.* *S.P. Dom.*, *Anne* 2, 51.

24 Feb.

CAPTAIN [SIR] THOMAS HARLOW, commanding H.M.S. *Grafton*, to [NOTTINGHAM].

I sent to Barnstaple and Falmouth for volunteers. Five volunteers were brought from Falmouth yesterday. My master, mate and midshipman were ill-treated at Falmouth. The Mayor refused to enter any man he brought and suffered the people to "palt" [pelt] them through the town when they beat up for volunteers, put those he had entertained in prison, and afterwards sent them on board the ships he was concerned in. If officers are so treated by magistrates, we shall have an ill time of it, and of what use is her Majesty's proclamation, and what use is our expense if they "banter with the authority."

I send the names of the men enclosed. He had no press-warrant with him. I thought they might have interest enough, being both of that country, to raise volunteers, "but in this, as in other matters, meet disappointments by a disaffected sort of people."

Pp. 1½. *Extract.* *Endd.* in Nottingham's hand: Sir Thomas Harlow. *S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 7, 21.

24 Feb.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded.

Yours of the 18th. Queen's command:—To commit Sutton for high treason in corresponding with her Majesty's enemies.

P. ¼. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, p. 217.

2. To Colonel Collier.

Yours of 17 December and 25 January. Queen's command:—To release the *Esperance de Derniville* and detain the French merchant and others prisoner.

P. ¼. *Ibid.*, p. 218.

* This, no doubt, refers to the practice of respiting execution of female convicts who were pregnant when convicted until after the birth of their children.

1703.
25 Feb.
St. James'.

ROYAL WARRANT to the ATTORNEY or SOLICITOR GENERAL.

To prepare a bill &c. to pass the Great Seal incorporating the bailiffs, aldermen, burgesses and commonalty of Great Yarmouth in Norfolk, and the town of South Town in Suffolk, by the name of the Mayor, aldermen, burgesses and commonalty of the Burgh of Great Yarmouth, in order to enable them to execute the powers given to that corporation by an Act of Parliament passed in 1699, for maintaining the piers and haven there. The grant shall contain all the privileges mentioned in the annexed schedule, and the persons whose names are therein mentioned with all other usual privileges.

Pp. 14. *S.P. Dom.*, *Warrant Book* 350, pp. 317, 318.

Schedule.

The petitioners were, by a charter of 1668, united into one corporation by the names of the bailiffs, aldermen, burgesses and commonalty of the Burgh of Great Yarmouth in Norfolk.

They pray that they may have a Mayor instead of two bailiffs, to be chosen from among the aldermen and sworn at the same time as the bailiffs have hitherto been sworn, and that they be incorporated as the Mayor &c. [see warrant above] of Great Yarmouth, and that Benjamin Engle, Esq., may be the first and modern Mayor of this town, and may continue so till next Michaelmas.

By a charter of 22 July, 1608, they have twenty-four aldermen. They desire that as these die they may be reduced to eighteen, and ever after remain at that number. They desire that their Common Councilmen who, by a charter of 8 January, 1664, are forty-eight, be reduced by death to thirty-six, and kept ever after at that number.

They desire the present High Steward, Recorder, and the rest of the officers of the Corporation to be continued according to the charters, except the bailiffs, and that there may be a man learned in the law to be called the under steward of the said borough, that Francis Long, Esq., be the first under steward, to continue during good conduct, and that the High Steward, Recorder and under steward continue in office during good behaviour. The other officers to be elected according to the custom of the borough, and the Mayor to have such power at elections as the bailiffs now have.

That in case any Mayor refuse to serve, or be removed, the senior, or any willing, alderman who is a Justice of the Peace have power to call a Common Council of the borough, giving three days' notice to each resident member, and that such Council proceed to the election of a new Mayor.

That the Mayor may elect any other alderman to be his deputy, who shall have power to execute all the Mayor's functions during his absence.

The Mayor or (in his absence or sickness) the Deputy Mayor to have power to call a Common Council, which shall have all the powers that the Common Council ever had.

1703.

By former charters the Bailiffs, Recorder and one other man learned in the law, chosen by them at Michaelmas, were Justices for the year ensuing. They desire that instead of this, the seven senior aldermen of the said borough, now being, *vizt.*, Benjamin England, Peter Caulier, Sam Fuller, Nathaniel Symonds, Thomas Godfrey, Antony Ellis, *sen.*, and Gabriel Ward, and every Mayor, from his entering and during office, and every Mayor, or ex-Mayor who is still an alderman, and every High Steward, Recorder and Under Steward, while he holds his office, shall be Justices of the Peace for the said borough; and that they or any three of them (of whom the Mayor or Deputy Mayor, Recorder or under steward shall be always one) be justices to meet, call and adjourn any Sessions [*details*]; and that all writs, precepts &c. of the Sessions be directed to and executed by the officers of the said borough without any warrant from the Sheriff or Coroner of Norfolk or Suffolk in that behalf to be directed according to the charter of Queen Elizabeth.

By former charters, the Justices of the Peace for Norfolk were prohibited from exercising jurisdiction in Great Yarmouth, and by the charter of 1668 the King granted to Little Yarmouth all the privileges which Great Yarmouth formerly enjoyed. They desire that the authority of the said Justices of the Peace of Great Yarmouth may be extended to Little Yarmouth, and that the Justices of Suffolk may be prohibited from officiating there.

They desire that each Mayor-elect, before he enter his office, take the oath of office before the seven senior aldermen or any two of them; and that all other officers of the borough take the oath before entering on their offices [*details*].

They desire that the Mayor or Deputy-Mayor may hold all such Courts and may enjoy all such privileges, fees, perquisites &c., as the bailiffs, jointly or severally, formerly had; and that the new corporation have and enjoy all the lands, liberties, prescriptions, fees &c. which the old corporation had; and that the Mayor may elect a sword-bearer during pleasure.

Pp. 5½. *S.P. Dom., Warrant Book* 350, pp. 319-324.

25 Feb.
Sick and
Wounded
Office.

The COMMISSIONERS of SICK and WOUNDED to [NOTTINGHAM].

Send list of prisoners, and an extract of a letter from their officer at Weymouth.

Four lines. Signed by four Commissioners. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 118, 62. *Enclosing* :—

A. *Number of prisoners of war in custody on 25 February, 1703.*

The total is 3,714. Number at each of the various ports given [see above, pp. 575, 596].

P. ¾, *small. Endd. Ibid, 62A.*

B. *Charles Taver, surgeon at Weymouth, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded.*

The Conqueror, privateer, has just come in here and has brought in a French prize of 26 tons and nine men, laden with wine and brandy. She belonged to "Deip" and was coming

1703.

from Bordeaux. I learn from them only that Bordeaux is full of soldiers and a revolt apprehended there. Soldiers are being impressed night and day; but they believe the Grand Fleet will not come out this year. "The master is, as they call him, a new convert, and he tells me that certainly the French King hath an intent upon Holland, and he adds that about 60,000 militia men are raised at the country's charge," and that Chateaurenought is still at Paris. They complain of an extraordinary poverty. That is all at present.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. Dated, 22 February, 1702[3]. *S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 118, 62B.

26 Feb.
Whitehall.

[RICHARD WARRE] to MR. BURT.

Lord Secretary Nottingham directs me to say that although La Touche, who made his escape from Southampton, is now committed to Newgate, he thinks he should be so far considered a prisoner of war as to have the same allowance for his subsistence which he had at Southampton, to commence from the time of his commitment (19 February). Acquaint the Commissioners with it. If they desire further directions they will be sent, "but my Lord is now gone in haste to the House."

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 146, p. 3.

27 Feb.

J. HITE to HEDGES.

My Lord Marquis wants and expects the two men from me. *Other details.*

P. $\frac{2}{3}$ (*small*). (*Hol.*) *Add. S.P. Dom.*, *Anne* 2, 52.

27 Feb.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To Sir Thomas Harlow, Captain of the *Grafton*.

Your complaints of the Mayor of Falmouth have reached me through the Prince's Council, but must be corroborated on oath before the Queen can take any step. Send depositions in support by those who have knowledge of these proceedings.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, p. 218.

2. To the Mayor of Falmouth.

Complaint has been made that you discourage volunteers and allowed some officers of the *Grafton* to be ill-treated when they beat up for them, and imprisoned some who had listed themselves. The Queen desires your account of this matter before she acts.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid*, p. 219.

3. To the Lord Treasurer.

I enclose Mr. Burchett's to Mr. Warre of 23 February. The Queen would have the galleons therein mentioned taken into her Navy, and leaves it to your lordships to consider how this may best be done and to give orders accordingly.

Note of enclosure.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid*, pp. 219, 220.

1703.

Feb.

St. James'.

WARRANT to the CLERK of the SIGNET attending.

To prepare a bill &c. to pass the Privy Seal licensing Sir Andrew Forrester (who went to France since 11 December, 1688, without leave), to return into and remain in England.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Draft. Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 2, 53.*

MARCH, 1703.

1 Mar.

Kirby
[Northants].

LORD HATTON to [NOTTINGHAM].

I beg your lordship's favour for the enclosed petition of the juratts of Guernsey, which will be presented by the bailiff, Sir Edmund Andros. The old court is ruinous and useless and the hired room in which justice is now administered is so small that it will not hold those who have to attend there, and many of those attending have been almost suffocated. The cost of repairing the old court is trifling; but the inhabitants are so divided amongst themselves that they cannot agree on anything. This and other necessary charges might be easily paid by raising 2 *sols.* per pot on all wine sold by retail there and 3 or 4 *sols.* on brandy; but whoever suggested such a course would immediately be met by factious opposition unless it is countenanced or commanded by the Queen.

It would be more acceptable if the Queen would add something to it out of her bounty, though it should be only some part of the duty on prizes brought in there.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed. Endd. in Warre's hand. S.P. Dom., Channel Islands 2, 46. Enclosing :—*

A. *Petition to the Queen of the Lieutenant, Bailiff and Jurats of the Royal Court of Jersey, shewing that :—*

Their Court of Justice is so old and decayed as to be dangerous to the petitioners and other inhabitants. As there is no prison in the island, debts cannot be enforced nor the sentences of the Court duly executed.

Pray for construction of a new Court and a prison, and for such supply therefor as the Queen thinks fit.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed by Eleazar and W. Le Marchant, W. Marchant, James de Beauvoir, Thomas de Lisle, J. and Peter Carey, John Renouf, A. Andros and P. Martin, and underwritten with*

Order, dated Whitehall, 8 March, 170 $\frac{3}{4}$, signed by Nottingham :—Referred to the Committee of Council for Jersey and Guernsey. Further pleasure.

In all p. 1. Ibid, 46A.

1 Mar.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Council of Trade and Plantations.

Encloses a memorial from Sir Jeffry Jeffrys and desires a report. His former demands were rejected.

Note of enclosure.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 220.*

1703.

2. To the Postmaster[s] General.

Encloses Jeffrys' proposal for packet-boats between the Isle of Wight and New York for consideration and report.

Note of enclosure.

P. ¼. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, pp. 220, 221.

1 Mar.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to the PRINCE'S COUNCIL.

Command :—Give directions that Baron de Schutz (Envoy from Lunebourg) have a passage to Holland on board a yacht or one of the men-of-war that attend the Duke of Marlborough thither.

P. ¼. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 204, p. 365.

2 Mar.
Sick and
Wounded
Office.

The COMMISSIONERS of SICK and WOUNDED to NOTTINGHAM.

Since we heard that her Majesty did not approve of Lyndhurst as a place to keep prisoners in, we have looked out for other places to which they could be moved from Southampton. We found a house near Winchester with an old chapel attached, which was formerly used for the same purpose, and agreed with the present proprietor (who was only a small time in it) for it for 50*l.* a year, and should have laid out 200*l.* in fitting it up and strengthening it for the service, "but the house and chapel belonging to one Mr. Fines, a Fellow of Winchester College, he will not consent to our having it for this use." All, therefore, that we can do to gratify the inhabitants of Southampton, who complain of the number of prisoners there, is to move some of them to Farnham, where we have made provision for about 160 more.

We have also looked about for a prison near Plymouth, and have got an estimate of 600*l.* for building Trymenton [Trematon] Castle for this service. We have laid this before his Royal Highness.

Pp. 1½. Signed by Adams, Sherard and Morley. *Endd.*
S.P. Dom., Naval 118, 63.

2 Mar.
Plymouth.

BRIGADIER V. COLENBINE to [SAME].

I do not pretend to judge whether the taking of Placentia and destruction of the French fishery in Newfoundland is important, but I must tell your lordship that a regular fortification of four bastions with a fort on an ascent is not to be taken without men and cannon. This made me insist that my stay in the West Indies might be regulated, and no draft made to complete the three regiments there till I had taken the place. I have often pressed for the ten 24 pounders and carriages designed for that expedition. I have waited till Admiral Craden [Graydon] came, and daily hoped to get the cannon and other things to enable me to do my part by taking that place.

If it is still desired to take Placentia, the thing can be done by sending some ships to Newfoundland to meet me there, which will prevent the French from relieving it and bring me what necessaries I want.

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P.S.—I want the ten 24 pounders or land carriages to take the twelve iron 24 pounders, having to carry the cannon three miles at least up an ascent (if the plan which you gave me is true), four gunners with planks to make a platform, and blinds for the battery; and “12 tinkers mortars with shells conform to their callibear.”

Pp. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$. *Signed. Endd.* in Warre’s hand. *S.P. Dom., Naval* 118, 64.

2 Mar.
St. James’.

ROYAL WARRANT to the ATTORNEY or SOLICITOR GENERAL.

To prepare a bill &c. containing a charter for incorporating the tanners in St. Mary Magdalene parish, Bermondsey. They desire incorporation “for the better regulation, encouragement and improvement of the said trade and preventing the several abuses therein.” The charter to incorporate the persons named in the annexed paper in the manner therein expressed. The clauses in that paper to be inserted and also such other reasonable clauses as you think fit for our service and the public good.

P. 1. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 350, p. 325, followed by :—

Heads of a new Charter for incorporationg the Tanners [*as above*] and within 30 miles’ distant from the said parish.

1. All persons lawfully qualified to “use and exercise the art and mystery of tanning leather” within the said area [*see heading*] to be incorporated by the name of “The Master, Wardens and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Tanners of the parish of St. Mary Magdalene, Bermondsey, in the County of Surrey, and within 30 miles distant from the said parish.” Right to sue and be sued, perpetual succession, and a common seal.

2. One Master, two Wardens, and sixteen or more (but not more than twenty-four) Assistants.

3. William Jeffreys to be the first and present Master and to hold office till June 24, 1704, and then till a new Master is elected and sworn in.

4. Joseph Heaton and — Stenton to be the first and present Warden * and to hold [&c. as in foregoing head].

5. Thomas Willard, James Lowder, James Moore, Trustram Marris, Richard Baker, Jeremy Moore, William Cooke, Thomas Coe, Gilbert Dunton, Daniel Shipton, Thomas Dockwra, Thomas Law, Samuel Enderbury, John Shewelle, Charles Halsey, Robert Leake, Thomas Jackson, Mathew Lake, Joshua Carter and Richard Coe to be first and present assistants; to hold for life or till removed.

6. William East to be clerk to the Company, to hold for life, and act by self or deputy.

7. On 24 June yearly, or within 14 days after, the Master, Wardens and Assistants, or the major part of them in Court

* In this and the next head several names have been erased, and others, which I give, substituted. A marginal note says:—These heads of the charter were taken off from the warrant and new ones annexed, signed by the Queen, with the alteration of the names of these two articles.

1703.

assembled, to elect a new Master and Wardens from amongst the Assistants by plurality of votes. These to hold office till the following 24 June or till their successors are elected.

8. All ex-Masters to be assistants, and all ex-Wardens to be assistants and re-eligible as Masters or Wardens.

9. The Master, or, in his absence or non-existence, the upper Warden, to have a casting vote when votes are equal at elections.

10. No person may become Master or Warden till he has taken in open Court before the Master, the oath substituted by Parliament for the oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and also the oath for the due execution of his office and trust.

11. The present Master and Wardens to take the oaths appointed by Act of Parliament and also the oath of office before either of the Lord Chief Justices. The Assistants afterwards to take the oaths before the Master or a Warden. In future a Warden or two Assistants to swear the Master. Then the Master the Wardens, and the Master or a Warden the Assistants.

12. Power to the Court of the Master, Wardens and Assistants, or greater part of them, to remove any of their body for misdemeanour or any other reasonable cause, and replace them by a fresh election, and to fill vacancies which occur by death or surrender. Persons so elected to hold till June 24 following, and afterwards till superseded by a fresh election.

13. The Corporation, or the Master, one Warden and any eight of the Assistants, as a Committee, may keep a Court when they think convenient and there deliberate on the affairs of the Company.

14. The Corporation or committee, may choose beadles, under-servants &c. [*details*], may appoint and summon sub-committees, and make byelaws and impose and enforce (or remit) penalties for breach of such byelaws. Fines and penalties to be recovered by action of debt to the use of the Company and their successors. The bye laws to be kept and the penalties enforced for breach of them, "so as they be reasonable and not contrary to law."

15. All Justices, Mayors, Sheriffs &c. to assist the Corporation and their agents.

16. Power to the Corporation to purchase lands not exceeding 600*l.* a year in value.

17. Power to same to raise joint stock for company purposes to any amount and to increase and diminish it as they see cause.

Pp. 5½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 350, pp. 326-331.*

2 Mar.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM to the VICTUALLERS of the NAVY.

Command:—To victual the ships bringing Brigadier Colenbine's soldiers for a month whilst they are in Plymouth Sound. They must not lose any opportunity of sailing or be delayed a moment even though they have to sail without a full month's provisions.

P. ¼. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 209, p. 15.*

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3 Mar.
Admiralty
Office.

GEORGE CLARKE to HEDGES.

Yours of to-day. None of her Majesty's ships are at present going to the Mediterranean.

Four lines. (Hol.) Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 7, 22.

3 Mar.
Chichester.

JOHN SHERER, Mayor of Chichester, to NOTTINGHAM.

Three Frenchmen were brought before me to-day, which were taken by the Custom House officers by the sea-side. I have committed them to prison, and they say they were imprisoned at Southampton and were endeavouring for a passage to France. Their names are Jacques Bachelet, Noel Fautrel, and Nicholas Boyaux.

P. 1. Signed. Add. Endd. With post-mark of 4 March. S.P. Dom., Naval 118, 65.

3 Mar.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Council of Trade and Plantations.

Sends letters lately received from Colonel Dudley, and Rhode Island, and the papers enclosed in them, for consideration and report.

Note of enclosures.

P. 1. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 221.

2. To the Lord Treasurer.

Sends a bill of 178*l.* odd paid out by Colonel Dudley, the Governor of New Hampshire, for the Queen's service. Queen's command, to pay him.

P. 1. Ibid, p. 235.

Same.

HEDGES to the PRINCE'S COUNCIL.

Command:—To direct that the first of her Majesty's ships going to the Mediterranean Sea or the coast of Barbary receive on board Bohas Pinchas, Envoy from Tripoli to Holland, with his servants and goods, and set him ashore at Tunis or Tripoli. He has come from Holland to England in order to go home. If you object to this order, report to me.

P. 1. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 204, p. 365.

4 Mar.
Oxford.

COUNT DE MORNAY to [M. DE PONTCHARTRAIN].

I have had yours of February 8 and have written again to Lord Secretary Nottingham. *Details.*

The Commissioners of Sick and Wounded have replied to my complaints that, on investigation, they find the complaints of the French prisoners were without foundation, that, if there had been many deaths, this was because it had been necessary to keep the prisoners more closely than before, contrary to the Commissioners' desire, because more than 100 had escaped from the places in which they had been put during their illness; that the English in France were worse treated than the French in England, and were, in some cases, dying of hunger and kept in

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such places that half of them had to lie down to enable the other half to sleep, whilst in England, even in the most confined places, the prisoners had places in which to sleep and walk.

I answered that I was sure the orders of the Commissioners had been as they stated, but that it was to be feared that those who had to distribute food did not do so fairly, and mentioned the many complaints I had received from prisoners at Plymouth &c. [*Details.*] I also complained, as you directed, of the attempts made to proselytise the prisoners and to induce them to take service in the English fleet. They replied that, far from persuading to such a change they had actually refused [to engage] many who had publicly abjured the Roman religion, and that they only engaged such as produced certificates from French clergymen of their having been brought up in the Protestant religion. They made a similar charge against the French officers in France, to which I answered that no foreigner could be embarked on a French ship without an express order from the King; and that I knew the intendants of ports had orders not to allow it. I had no answer to my complaint that French prisoners had been ill-treated by an English officer at Southampton. As to a cartel, the Commissioners say that when I have power to deal for both French and Spanish prisoners they will give orders for an attempt to arrange all points. I await that power and will communicate it to them.

We have been moved here, and the town is our prison. The Sieur Cochard escaped from Southampton with La Touche, a privateersman of Brest, since which they have transferred to Farnham all the officers of the frigates who were at Southampton as well as those of merchantmen and privateers. The Sieur du Rodon has, at my request, been left behind to distribute their most pressing necessities to the crews, who were mostly without shirts or shoes. I have sent 55*l.*E. to M. du Rodon for the crews of the *Gracieuse* and *Trompette*, and other vessels [*details*], and for 35 prisoners taken at Vigo. I have exact lists.

I have not been in London for six weeks, and do not know how the prisoners are, but the Commissioners tell me they have orders to treat them well unless complaints from France caused that order to be changed. They asked me to tell you this.

Pp. 23. *French. Signed. S.P. Dom., Naval* 118, 66.

4 Mar.
Whitehall.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded.

Inquire into the case of William Keller, alleged to be a native of Wolfenbuttell and detained on suspicion at Falmouth. If you find his case is in the memorial (*enclosed*) of Count Wratislaw states, set him at liberty, if you have no objection.

P. 1. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 101, p. 283.

2. To Dr. Bramston.

Count Wratislaw has given a memorial stating that John Janka, who has a cause depending in the Court of Admiralty, is

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a Bohemian. I send it, to be used as evidence of his nationality. Give him all despatch.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 101, p. 283.

3. To the Earl of Essex.

As the Duke of Marlborough has gone for Holland, I presume you told him what you intended in regard to the persons whose names I gave you at the House of Lords to be Deputy Lieutenants for Hertfordshire. Pray let me know what you have decided therein that I may acquaint the Queen.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.*, p. 284.

5 Mar.
Sick and
Wounded
Office.

The COMMISSIONERS of SICK and WOUNDED to NOTTINGHAM.

Is it the Queen's pleasure that, pending the general cartel, we should as a rule set free Ostenders whenever an equal number of English prisoners at Ostend are liberated? We are now asked to do this by some Englishmen lately liberated at Ostend. Hitherto we have had special orders in each case from your lordship.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *Signed* by Lee, Adams, Sherard and Morley. *Endd.* *S.P. Dom., Naval* 118, 67.

5 Mar.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Prince's Council.

Captain Atkinson writes that by Colonel Featherston's order he was to embark the forces at Harwich to-day, but that there was no convoy arrived for them there last night.

P. $\frac{1}{5}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, p. 222.

2. To the Commissioners for Sick and Wounded.

The Queen allows the exchange of Ostender prisoners for a like number of her subjects that shall be released from thence, provided they are of the same quality.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.*

3. To Mr. Blathwayt.

To attend the Cabinet Council on Sunday* night with an account when the two regiments designed for Holland will be ready to embark.

P. $\frac{1}{5}$. *Ibid.*

6 Mar.

EDWARD SOUTHWELL to NOTTINGHAM.

Sends enclosed which he has received from Mr. Des Bouverie, a merchant of London, and relates their purport.

Proceeds :—Most of the letters were from English prisoners at Calais complaining of their want of money and letters from French women to their husbands who are prisoners in England; but four of them were from M. Pigault, a general factor at Calais, and were directed to myself, to Captain Gibson, to M. Desbouverie, and M. Minet, a merchant at Dover. They all deal with a

* Note its meeting on Sunday.

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proposal made by your leave [*details*] for the exchange of man for man of some fishermen from Rye, Deal, Hythe, Hastings and Folkestone. He says the Court of France have agreed and accordingly does assure that whatever shall be sent over the same number and quality will be returned. He sends a list of in all thirty-seven men [*details*], whom he desires returned, particularly John Blard, an old fishermaster of seventy, and sends a list of those who will be given for them—in all twenty-nine men. These, he says, are all the English fishermen that are at Calais and Boulogne; but, if we send over all those he requires he will make up the difference with other Englishmen. *Details.*

Captain Gibson suggests that this offer should be accepted, and M. Pigault adds: If your Court would let all the fishermen be free, the French Court will tell their privateers not to meddle with yours.

Pp. 2. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 118, 68. Enclosing:—*

A. John Jordan [*Mayor of Folkestone*] to Jacob Des Bouverie.

The enclosed came last night by a boy that belongs to George Chapman and John Hobday's boat's crew, landed out of a French shallop between Brockman's Barn and Hythe. As there was one among the rest directed to you I thought it well to send you the whole packet to be laid before the Secretary of State or otherwise as you think fit.

P. ¼. *Dated, 4 March [Folkestone]. Endd. Ibid, 68A.*

B. William Pigault to Edward Southwell.

In sense of the covering letter. Old John Blard will die in England if he is not soon returned, and has a large family.

Pp. 1½. *Hol. A friendly letter offering services. Dated, Calais, 8 March [n.s.]. Add. Endd. Ibid, 68B.*

Mar.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to SERJEANT BONTHON.

Acquaint the inhabitants in the liberties of Westminster by the proper officers that to-morrow, being the Queen's Accession Day, will be celebrated as usual; so that the shops may be shut and the day observed as a holiday.

P. ¼. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 286.*

8 Mar.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to RICHARD WARRE.

Instructions are preparing for the *Severn* and *Scarborough* to proceed to India in the service of the United East India Companies. The Companies desire that the captains of these vessels may have orders to consult constantly with the Governor and Council at Bombay or any other Governors and Councils for England in India, and to proceed as, after such consultation, may be thought most advisable and as the case may require. The Prince fears that "such a latitude may occasion the acting something that may bring her Majesty into a war with the Grand Mogul or the Princes in those parts." I am, therefore, to send

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you a copy of a clause that may be necessary to restrain those captains in that particular, to be laid before Secretary Nottingham. If he has no objection, kindly let me know, so that the instructions may go to the Commander in Chief of the two ships.

Pp. 1½. (Hol.) Add. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 7, 23.
Enclosing :—

A. *The Clause aforesaid.*

But you shall be careful not to do anything in execution of what is directed by this article (or any other) which may occasion a war [&c. as in covering letter] without orders under the Queen's sign manual or from her principal Secretary of State.

P. ½. *Ibid*, 23A.

8 Mar.
General Post
Office.

The POSTMASTERS GENERAL to HEDGES.

We hear from our agents at Harwich (dated the 7th) that the *Marlborough* packet coming over thither with the mail from Holland, was attacked by a privateer of 16 or 18 guns. She fought for four hours and escaped into Harwich very badly damaged. Fearing that the mails would fall into the enemy's hands, the Captain had to throw them overboard.

P. ½. Signed, R. Cotton, Tho. Frankland. Add. Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 2, 54.

8 Mar.
Sick and
Wounded
Office.

The COMMISSIONERS of SICK and WOUNDED to NOTTINGHAM.

Sending an extract of a letter received from a prisoner of war at Dinant to Mr. Aires, a merchant in London. Aires has promised to bring them another prisoner who lately escaped from that place, and will give an account of his treatment there. Have heard that this is very different from what the French receive here.

P. ¼. Signed by Lee, Adams and Sherard. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 118, 69.

8 Mar.
Whitehall.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To the Bishop of London.

The bearer has orders to proceed to Witham and take your orders as to whom he should apply to in order to seizing the persons suspected of an unlawful correspondence. Pray give him orders.

P. ¼. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 284.

2. To the Lord Treasurer.

Mrs. MacCarthy, widow of Col. MacCarthy (commonly called MacCarthy Reagh) petitioned shewing that her late husband had a pension of 100*l.* a year from King Charles II on account of his good service, that he greatly helped and succoured the Protestants in the late war in Ireland, which was vouched for by the Duke of Marlborough, and that the Duke gave an implied promise he should be considered for it, but that the pension

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has been stopped ever since the Revolution ; and asks that the Queen will continue it to her.

The Queen, on reference to and report from the Lord Lieutenant, is pleased to grant the petition, and wishes to give Mrs. MacCarthy something to carry her to Ireland. You are to remember her Majesty's pleasure therein. Please remember that the Duke of Marlborough spoke in the petitioner's favour when it was last before the Queen.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 101, pp. 284, 285.

3. To the Duke of Ormond.

Mrs. MacCarthy's petition [sets out the facts, for which *see* foregoing] was approved by the late Lord Lieutenant as fit to be granted, and the Queen desires to relieve her. Give her a pension in Ireland.

P. ¾. *Ibid*, p. 289.

8 Mar.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded.

I send extract from a deposition of her Majesty's Consul in the Canaries relating the barbarous treatment of Richard Jones, an English subject who was captured when a passenger on a brigantine by a French *Satia*.* He died shortly afterwards of his stripes. Write to Count de Mornay and complain of this cruelty and demand the punishment of the French officer.

The Mayor of Chichester has imprisoned three persons who, when arrested, admitted that they were escaped prisoners and trying to get over to France. I have ordered him to give them to your officers. Those who have once escaped should be kept with "more severe care" than others.

Their names were Jacques Bachelett, Noell Fautrell and Nicholas Boyaux.

Also note of the deposition of John Dussell, master of the *Logwood Merchant*, bound from Cork for Jamaica with beef, butter &c., and taken and carried to Teneriffe by the French on 16 October last.

Pp. 1¼. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, pp. 223, 224.

2. To the Same.

I send a list of French fishermen prisoners at Dover, with the names of some English fishermen now prisoners in France, for whom they will be exchanged. Send them by Captain Gibson, and, as there are more French prisoners than English, the difference may be made up by the French returning the lieutenant and boat's crew that were driven on the French coast this winter, and, if these are not sufficient, by such others as may be most proper. If there are any other French prisoners here the Queen will release them in return for the like number and quality of English prisoners from France. *Also note* of enclosed lists.

P. ¾. *Ibid*, pp. 224, 225.

* A fast pinnacle ; see the *New English Dictionary*, s.v. "Settee."

1703.

3. To the Mayor of Chichester.

Consequential on the first letter to the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded above, at this date. To deliver his prisoners to the Commissioners' officer.

P.S.—To examine strictly, and report how these men escaped.

P. ½. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, pp. 225, 226.

Latest and
general date,
9 Mar.

DOCUMENTS relating to the CASE of CAPTAIN MARTIN LAYCOCK.

Note of proceedings in the House of Commons.

A petition of Captain Martin Laycock was presented praying that his services and sufferings might be considered and that he might be put on the list of broken officers to have half-pay.

Order. Petition granted. *Signed* by Paul Jodrell, Clerk of the House of Commons. *Note* that there is due for the said half-pay from 18 April, 1699, to 1 December, 1702, at 4s. a day, 264*l.* 8s. 0*d.*

P. ½. Small. S.P. Dom., Anne 2, 55.

Captain Laycock to Hedges.

Relates his grievances. The Queen lately promised his wife that he should be relieved and posted, and told her to send in a petition to remind her Majesty of it. *Proceeds* :—My wife has been too sick to petition, and I got a poor woman to hand in a petition at the Council Board. It was returned to me with directions to send it to the Secretary of State. I pray for leave to lay a scheme before the House of Commons whereby several millions will be brought into the nation and relieve taxation. It has been shewn to several members, who advise that I should first get my liberty and lay it before the House in person. Pray lay this petition before the Queen and let the bearer know when she may wait on you for an answer.

P. 1. Small. Dated, Marshalsea prison in Southwark, 8 February, 170½. Add. Endd. Ibid, 56. Enclosing :—

Petition of Laycock, a close prisoner in the "Knight Marshall prison" in Southwark, to the Queen, shewing that :—

Petitioner was arrested by an order from the Green Cloth in St. James' Park on July 9 last. He has since been a prisoner in the Knight Marshal's prison at Southwark, and has been in great want. Has been ten weeks in bed with wounds and incurred great expenses in getting them cured. He received these in the nation's service. Raised men, fed them when no money was coming, and waited several years to establish his pension. He received neither small moneys nor the pension voted him by Parliament,† nor payment of his pay or out of pocket expenses. Is very poor and his family perishing. To enable him to show how seven or eight millions of money may be brought into the nation* :—

Prays that he be established in half-pay from the time he was

* The text is obscure here.

† See foregoing.

1703.

voted into it by the House of Commons till he is posted, that he may have the arrears of it for his family, and be able to serve the Queen anywhere. Prays also for release from prison.

P. 1. *Small. Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 2, .*

Captain Laycock to Hedges.

Objects to being referred to Ireland for redress. Is not an Irishman, and hopes he may have relief in England. His wife is very ill, and will perish if not relieved, and he must stay with her. Prays that his petition may be laid before the Queen, and his wife's afflictions, which are worse than his, relieved.

Pp. 1½. *Small. (Hol.) Dated, Marshalsea Prison, 13 February, 170¾. Add. Ibid, 57.*

Same to Same.

I have not as yet the Queen's answer, but am tossed to and fro between England and Ireland. If, as I hear, two regiments are being raised for Ireland, I hope I may be posted now. I am not like the officers that threw down their commissions rather than go to the West Indies. I want only to get there, and dare say that I can do her Majesty more service there than any officer in her service. I will, if allowed, send a petition and will suffer death if I am not several millions in her Majesty's interests.

Pray let me know what I have to depend on, or I will send to the Emperor's ambassador or Dutch Envoy for employment before the campaign begins. I have seen much service.

P. 1. *Small. (Hol.) Dated, Marshalsea Prison, 26 February, 170¾. Add. Ibid, 58.*

Same to Same.

Prays for relief and to be posted in some one of the new regiments of foot for the raising of which, he hears, commissions are being issued. Is penniless and cannot buy bread for his family. *Other details.*

Pp. 1¾. *Small. (Hol.) Dated, Marshalsea Prison, 9 March, 170¾. Add. Ibid, 59.*

This concludes the documents relating to this case.

9 Mar.
Jersey.

COLONEL COLLIER to [NOTTINGHAM].

I have liberated the *Esperance de Derniville*. One, Manwaring, who is appointed here by Mr. Dod to take the Lord High Admiral's part of the prizes, objected, and said the boat was condemned and to be "aprizd"; so I had her "aprizd," and her "apraise-ment" was 30 *livers*, and the master has given security to pay the sum if due. The ship was seized long before Manwaring arrived here; so I think his claim bad, but shall do nothing till I have your orders.

P. ¼. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Channel Islands 2, 47.*

1703.

9 Mar.
Admiralty
Office.

MEMORIAL by PRINCE GEORGE OF DENMARK.

On pressing men from the ships going to Virginia.
For this see *Cal. of S.P. Colonial (America and West Indies)*, at this date.

Pp. 1½. *Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval* 7, 24.

9 Mar.
Whitehall.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To Captain Gifford.

Directions have been given to the Governors of the Post Office to deliver three posts a week in the evenings at Portsmouth, which is for her Majesty's service. Thank you for remembering about the wine. Hope you will soon get some good from the prizes.

P. 1. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 101, p. 285.

2. To the Postmasters General.

Gives the directions mentioned in foregoing. *Details.*

P. ½. *Ibid*, p. 286.

3. To Baron Price.

Samuel Bugler, John and William Barber and William Warren, having been concerned in the killing of George Jey, William Warren confessed and discovered the rest, and several gentlemen of the country desire that his evidence should be admitted against the rest. At their desire, I tell you so. They are to be tried before you at the next assizes at Dorchester.

P. ¼. *Ibid*, p. 285.

4. To Baron de Schutz.

Sends for his special care and conveyance an autograph letter from the Queen to the Electress Dowager of Brunswick [Hanover].

P. ¼, in *French. S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 105, p. 2.

9 Mar.

COLONEL THOMAS SAUNDERSON to JOHN ELLIS.

Asks that the three commissions now passing to officers may be dated 25 December; otherwise the officers in question will suffer by being respited on the muster from that day.

P. ¼. *Signed. Add. S.P. Dom., Military* 3, 10.

10 Mar.
Lloyd's
Coffee House.

COPY of a LETTER signed R.S., and dated as in margin.

It is very strange that after persuading Holland to forbid all commerce with France, one Gipson should come upon the Exchange and tell the merchants there that he is going to France, and desire their commissions and letters, that he shall "keep a public office in Waghorn's coffee-house to receive all people that hath any commission to give him, and that this place should, in the face of a Government, be crowded with people sending messages and letters thither."

It is strange that, when we desire the Dutch not to exchange prisoners taken at sea but in concert with us, this Gipson shall declare instructions he hath to treat for a general exchange and

1703.

an order on commission from the Prince to exchange fifty now." How this sounds on the exchange you may guess.

Last war you had officers to prevent corresponding when the commerce of letters through Holland was not forbid; and this war you have none.

The commanders for exchange of prisoners were not allowed to go ashore during last war, and now you make them negotiators. When these strange abuses are rectified you shall hear of them from _____.

P. 1. *Copy. Endd.* [in Warre's hand]. Copy of a letter from an unknown hand to the Admiralty; received from Mr. Clarke, 12 March, 170 $\frac{3}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Naval* 7, 25.

10 Mar.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to RICHARD WARRE.

Inform Lord Secretary Nottingham that the Commissioners of Victuals have been ordered to take steps to prepare a supply of oil and wine at Genoa or Livorno sufficient for 20,000 men for two months.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. (*Hol.*) *Add. Endd. Ibid.*, 26.

10 Mar.

Extract from a Letter from CAPTAIN SOANES of the *Dolphin*, dated 10 March, 170 $\frac{3}{4}$.

I have just now stopped a Danes' ship bound for St. Martin's in France, laden with deals, Newcastle coals and some provisions. I desire instructions as to keeping her or letting her go.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval* 118, 70.

Same.

Same from CAPTAIN COCK to his brother, dated 10 March, 170 $\frac{3}{4}$.

I wish they were again put in mind of the dismal state of the poor men here. It is so miserable that notwithstanding a thousand solicitations by me, we must inevitably lose more men by sickness than we did in battle, and they were very nearly eighty killed and wounded by our last computation. Should the cartel not be settled, I hope some way will be found to write to the Court of France and complain of this treatment. They get but 2 ounces of cheese and a little bread per day. Seventy or eighty are kept in a small room, "where half stand while half lie." I believe also the [French] officers are not confined, as I have told you I am, to a house. Pray inform me on this.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd. Ibid.*, 71.

10 Mar.
Whitehall.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To the Lord Treasurer.

The Queen is anxious to do something for Michael Arnold, whose petition is enclosed, and desires you to give him some post in the Revenue.

Also note. Arnold's petition set out that his father was brewer to King Charles II and King James II, till chosen Member of Parliament for Westminster; that petitioner then filled his place

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till King James went away, and that then his father "was barbarously used by the name of Jacobite &c." His father was confined to his house for his own protection, "and died of grief." Petitioner was forced to leave his trade to his utter ruin, and lost above 200*l.* in beer and casks unpaid for in Whitehall cellar. No trade and seven children. Prays for help.

In all p. ¾. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 287.

2. To Mr. Sansome.

Yours *re* the two French prisoners has been sent to the Commissioners for Sick and Wounded &c. Your letter about the landing of men from a French sloop near Seaford seems to require further directions from the Commissioners of Customs, to their coast officers with a view to preventing such landings and the carrying of letters and goods, which seems to be their object in thus venturing to come ashore. The officers at Chichester and Bourne did their duty well, and deserve encouragement at a time when it is so necessary they should do it.

P. ½. Ibid, p. 310, ad fin.

10 Mar.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Prince's Council.

The Queen approves the proposed addition to the instructions to the commander of her ships going to the East with the United East India Company's ships.

P. ¼. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 226.

2. To Edward Southwell.*

There was an Irish ship at Rochelle on $\frac{1}{2}$ February last, which passed for a Swedish ship. She may be one of those whose names I gave you, which "do use the French trade." It would be very fit to examine such ships as have lately come into the ports of Ireland, or may soon come hither (for this was designed to return to Ireland), whence they came; that this practice may be stopped.

P. ¼. S.P. Ireland, Entry Book 3, p. 117.

11 Mar.
Sick and
Wounded
Office.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF SICK AND WOUNDED TO NOTTINGHAM.

We send an extract from our agent at Plymouth *re* escape of prisoners. His Royal Highness informs us that he does not think it expedient to incur the charge of fitting up Trymington [Trematon] Castle. We also send a total of the prisoners at war now in custody.

P. ½. Signed by Lee, Sherard and Adams. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 118, 72. Enclosing:—

A. *Kym[pton] Mabbott [as above] to the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded.*

Seventeen of the prisoners taken by the Medway escaped by breaking a large hole in the wall of Cockside Prison and wading away to dry land through mud when the tide was out. They then divided. Some went to a small village,

* This is the first letter on Irish affairs directed to Edward Southwell.

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where we took them, and they say that six others were resolved to go to West Chester and not to travel except at night, and the other seven were to go aboard a Dutch privateer.

I am searching for them. Some of them are Irishmen, but speak French well enough to pass for Frenchmen. I wish Captain Good had called for them as the Board writ. I wish I had order to fit up Trimeton [Trematon] Castle for them, from whence they could not escape.

P. 1. *Extract, Dated 7 March, 170 $\frac{3}{4}$. S.P. Dom., Naval 118, 72A.*

B. *Number of prisoners at war in custody, 9 March, 170 $\frac{3}{4}$.*

In all 3,784, kept at Rochester, Plymouth, Gosport, Southampton, Farnham, Dover, Yarmouth, Kinsale, Guernsey, Jersey, London and Oxford.

Numbers at each place given in detail.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$ (small). *Ibid*, 72B.

11 Mar.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM to BRIGADIER COLENBINE.

Though you have no spare cannon, yet those of the ships may be put on land carriage on occasion. *Details.*

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 209, p. 15.*

11 Mar.
Admiralty
Office.

MEMORIAL by PRINCE GEORGE OF DENMARK to the QUEEN in COUNCIL.*

As the six marine regiments are designed only for the service of her Majesty at sea and are reckoned as part of the 40,000 men given by Parliament for that purpose, and as several inconveniences have arisen in manning the fleet by reason of those regiments not being complete and under the same command with the rest of the men employed there, I propose to the Queen that the said regiments be put entirely and immediately under my particular care, the better to carry on the public service, and that Colonel Seymour's regiment be made one of them instead of that under Colonel Harry Mordaunt, now at the [Channel] Islands.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *Signed, and countersigned by George Clarke. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 7, 27.*

12 Mar.
[Jersey.]

COLONEL COLLIER to NOTTINGHAM.

The French merchant who came here [see above, p. 345] says he is a Protestant. He prays that his attempt to trade here may not be made known to the French prisoners here, as trading with the enemy is severely punished [details] in France.

He further offered to bring me news from time to time from St. Malo's to any rock I might appoint here; and only asked that whenever he brought such news he might be allowed to carry back, for ready money, tobacco, stockings and drapery. He said he could only offer his oath and bond for this; and, in answer to my warning, said he could never be discovered, for that he would write nothing until he was on a rock near this island, and, then, would write in cypher only known to him and me. He could easily obtain the large quantity of tobacco and

* The words 'in Council' have been deleted, but are visible.

1703.

drapery, which he would get here from a merchant who would not discover him, "provided I would wink at it." I said I would consider it and send him back to his confinement.

He has some credit in France. I desire to know how I shall answer him.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Channel Islands 2, 48.*

12 Mar.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Lord Treasurer.

Queen's command: To give the necessary directions on a paper sent by the Bishop of London and enclosed.

Enclosed was a memorial from the inhabitants of New York asking for a grant of a little farm adjoining the town of New York "for a glebe to the Rectory of Trinity Church, newly erected by the inhabitants in the same town," and to build a school upon, [and] half an acre of ground lying just before the church to build upon it a house for the Minister.

An escheat in West Chester in the province of New York of 100 acres belonging formerly to one William for a glebe to the church there settled.

All this is humbly requested by Lord Cornbury and the inhabitants.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, pp. 228, 229.*

2. To Mr. Roope.

Command:—Provide an extra ship to transport the soldiers to the West Indies if you can, to avoid unhealthy crowding. If you cannot provide one before the first favourable wind, they must go as they are. The Queen will have no further delay.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 209, p. 16.*

Same.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To the Postmaster[s] General.

Give your agent at Harwich order to send away to-night's mail, as well as the former, by extraordinary packet-boats, if none of your boats are in when this post gets to Harwich. Dispatch is necessary. All officers must have passes from the General or a Secretary of State.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 288.*

2. To the Prince's Council.

For release of Danish sailors [pressed for service] on her Majesty's ships. Similar to the letter of 13 October, 1702 [*above*, pp. 268–9] in favour of Swedish subjects.

The letters are dated, and for release of one or more Danish subjects, as follows:—15 February, two; 18 February, six; 12 March, eleven. Names given in each case.

Three separate letters. In all about pp. 2. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 204, pp. 364 and 366.

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13 Mar.
Admiralty
Office.

GEORGE CLARKE to HEDGES.

Sends enclosed.

Four lines. Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 7, 28.

Enclosing :—

The Navy Board to [George Clarke].

As directed by his Royal Highness we have perused the extracts of letters which came from the Queen's Envoy Extraordinary in Sweden and Mr. Jackson, her Majesty's Commissary at Stockholm, touching the procuring of masts for the Navy, and also that from my Lord Raby about supplying the Navy with tar and pitch from Queenbrough.

For the first two we have always desired that an open trade be obtained with Sweden for masts, tar, pitch and other naval commodities as formerly, so as the English merchants might be able to supply the nation in general as well as the Navy in particular with the said commodities in the customary methods ; but as her Majesty was imposed upon last year in the tar and pitch, so the King of Sweden's letter to the College of Admiralty seems to be worded with such caution as that it may be doubted whether those gentlemen will succeed in their endeavours.

Masts from 6 to 15 or 16 hands have usually been had from Norway more cheaply than from anywhere else. It is believed they can still be had thence, so that only those of greater sizes need be looked for. We do not see how to get any ; for when we lately named a day to treat for large masts "from Poland, Sweden, New England or any other country," nobody came to offer us any.

Those mentioned in Mr. Robinson's letters to be at Riga are of very proper sizes for the Navy. Those at Danzig will also be useful. He should encourage not only the sending of those parcels, but also of other consignments of the largest size. Those mentioned to be at Gottenburgh are no larger than what we already have from Norway. Any of them which are of fifteen hands or more would be very acceptable to the Navy at this time.

Mr. Jackson says he has sent a person into the country to look for large masts, but we do not know if he will be able to find any, if the King of Sweden will allow the export, or to what port they will come if they come at all. In case he does succeed in getting any, we think he should have particular instructions not to send any here which are not sizeable, sound and good, and to see that the freight be as cheap as possible by bringing them over in ships which bring over iron and other goods. In the management of this much money may, we are told, be saved. If thought fit he should be instructed to draw bills on this Board for his payments and to take vouchers for all of them.

As for Lord Raby's letter about supplying the Navy with tar and pitch from Queenbrough, we think it very desirable that this source should be kept open in order that we may not

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be so much dependent on Sweden. To that end his lordship should be acquainted with the prices usually given in Sweden, which are (as we are informed) 6l. 10s. 0d. a last for tar and 11l. 10s. 0d. a last for pitch. Each last contains twelve barrels, and each barrel of tar thirty-six gallons; and each barrel of pitch to be of three hundredweight—for his lordship's better government in promoting the same. Finding that Mr. Gould and Mr. Hall are better able to advise on this than we are, we desired them to wait on Mr. Secretary, and beg you to communicate all to his Royal Highness.

Pp. 3½. Copy. Endd. with date 10 March, 170½. S.P. Dom., Naval 7, 28A.

13 Mar.
Sick and
Wounded
Office.

The COMMISSIONERS of SICK and WOUNDED to NOTTINGHAM.

We send, as directed, an abstract of the complaints of the English prisoners in France with, opposite each item, an account of how well our French prisoners are treated. These complaints are based on the sworn report of a master of a ship lately escaped from Dinant, or on other trustworthy information.

If the French are treating our men so in order to force the Queen to agree to a cartel, we think the French gentlemen at Oxford should be told that unless their prisoners are better treated they must expect, without distinction, to be dealt with in the same manner.

Pp. 1½. Signed by Adams, Sherard and Morley. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 118, 73. Enclosing :—

Abstract and Account as in the covering letter.

1. (a) *In France. The French King's pretended allowance for prisoners of war at Dinant is 5 sous per diem, but instead thereof they have victuals provided by the Keeper, who cheats them of half. Those few who have the privilege to get money receive only 3 sous (2d.) a day.*

In Dunkirk the prisoners have only about 2 oz. of stinking cheese and a little bread.

The prisoners at Ostend speak well of their treatment, but have only 3 sous a day for subsistence.

- (b) *In England. Her Majesty's allowance for the subsistence of commissioned officers of the French ships is 12d. a day, for commissioned officers of privateers 6d., and for common seamen 5d. In one place, pending the fixing of coppers (for cooking meat), the prisoners were kept on bread, butter and cheese, and had also 1½d. a day in money. The established allowance at all ports is now—*

Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays—meat.

Mondays and Fridays—wheat or pease.

Wednesdays and Saturdays—butter and cheese.

2. (a) *In France. At Dinant they have no straw, but lie on the damp ground, where also the vault belonging to the prison breaks in upon them, which is an intolerable nuisance. The dead (commonly four or five die every day) are left lying*

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three or four days before being removed, which proves infectious to the others, who are 600 or 700 in number.

In Dunkirk they are also crowded 70 or 80 in one small room, where one half must stand up while the other lies down.

(b) In England. The agents have orders to provide fresh straw every fortnight and tubs and other necessities for keeping the prisoners clean and removing nuisances. The sick are kept apart and are doubtless carried out of the prison immediately upon their death. In even the narrowest places of confinement they can all lie down, and, in most of them, have courtyards in which to exercise.

3. (a) In France. Some mar[iners] who, at Dinant, were allowed, for money, to bury their dead, were insulted by the mob, which was allowed to throw stones and dirt at them. One of them was knocked down and another thrown into the grave.

(b) In England. No such complaints can be made. One officer who proposed corporal punishment for escaped prisoners was forbidden to do more than confine them more closely and ordered on no account to beat them.

4. (a) In France. - The captain of the Ludlow in Dunkirk writes that so little care is taken of the sick that they will shortly lose more by sickness than by battle, which was eighty out of 300. They lie so near death before being removed to hospital that many die on the way there, "the hospital itself being worse than a hogsty, the rain falling in and standing there, which makes it as bad as a prison, and that in the said hospital they are not allowed any physic."

(b) In England. All the agents have orders to make the same provision for sick prisoners as for the sick and wounded Englishmen. They are removed into the hospital or town quarters, where the Queen pays 12d. a day each for their maintenance, besides physic. Our physicians and surgeons visit them daily, and their own surgeon is allowed to do so too. This is still allowed, though several of the said surgeons and sick have "been so disingenious" as to run away from their hospitals when the pretence of extraordinary weakness had made the guards a little remiss in their duties.

5. (a) In France. The hospital at Dinant differs from the prison only in being a little more airy. The sick are sent back to prison as soon as they can walk, and generally die on their return, so that many, to escape that fate, petition to serve in their privateers, which has been done by twenty-eight or thirty at one time.

(b) In England. Far from being forced or encouraged to serve in the English fleet, many French prisoners have been refused leave to do so when they applied. Only in ten or twelve cases has such leave been given, where the applicants produced certificates from French Protestant ministers of their having been educated in the Protestant religion.

6. (a) In France. The masters of ships at Dinant are not allowed to relieve their men, being knocked down by soldiers

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for coming within call of them. They have been abused for giving them money when sent out for wood or water.

(b) *In England.* So far is this from being the case that when lately the French officers were removed from Southampton to Farnham, one of them was left behind under a particular guard, at the request of Count de Mornay, on purpose to distribute some money sent by him to the other prisoners there.

7. *In France.* Some English prisoners were lately drowned by the breaking of the bridge going into the Castle at Dinant. This may have been an accident, and no blame unless there was negligence in not trying to save them.

8. (a) *In France.* Richard Jones, a passenger on the Logwood Merchant, was taken and carried into the Canaries by the St. Joseph de Marseilles (Claudio Rebein, [?] master), and, whilst the said commander had a commission from the General of those islands, "barbarously whipped to death by order of the said commander."

(b) *In England.* No such inhumanity has ever been known.

Pp. 23. Closely written in parallel columns S P. Dom., Naval 118, 73A.

13 Mar.
Sick and
Wounded
Office.

RETURN of PRISONERS.

Last return (9 March)	3,784
Since dead	17
Escaped	—
	<hr/>
	3,767
Since taken	259
	<hr/>
Total to-day	4,026
	<hr/>

P. $\frac{1}{2}$ (small), *Endd.* *Ibid*, 74.

13 Mar.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To Mr. Ambler, at Spalding, Lincolnshire, J.P.

An officer of Lieutenant-General Stuart's, who has lately been recruiting near you, says on oath that you rescued one, Jeremy Field, who had willingly enlisted at Dunnington, before John Burbidge, a constable there, whose certificate has been sent up, and who, it is said, declared the same to you. The Queen desires explanation of such conduct, which is contrary to your duty as a magistrate and against her service.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 101, p. 288.

2. To the Dutch Ambassadors.

The Queen approves your Excellencies' suggestion as to the giving back to the owners the property captured in the Bay of Cadiz or at Port St. Marie, and has ordered her Envoy at the Hague to let the Pensionary know of it.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$, *in French.* *Ibid*, p. 290.

1703.

14 Mar.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM to the PRINCE'S COUNCIL.

The Queen has considered the representations of the Old East India Company concerning the *St. George* (Captain Dampier), the *Fame* (Captain Pullerine) and some other ships which are, it is said, fitting out to cruise against the Spaniards in the West Indies.

Stop the ships till you have investigated the matter and reported your opinion on it.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, p. 226.

14 Mar.
Genoa.

MEMORANDUM from GENOA.

I enclose a small draft of the entrance and port of Toulon, which is very intelligible. The new port, No. 1, has very bad water, and is only used for careening ships. As soon as careened they go into the bay, as the worms in the new port are very prejudicial.

Details. It is very easy now, with very little force, to burn all their ships, especially the great ones which lie within the chain. They are close together, and there is no room to remove them out of danger. It is very easy going into the Bay No. 10, and few ships might do the work, their forces being inconsiderable. *Details.* If one ship were lit, all the rest would take fire, as they are so close together.

Two of the three ships building are being built for the Maltese. They work but slowly on them.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 209, p. 52.

About
same.*

MEMORANDUM on the FRENCH SQUADRON.

M. Coetlogon's squadron consists of five ships. *Names* and crews given. These will soon be ready to sail. M. de la Harteloiere's squadron is of four ships. *Same* details given. Coetlogon's squadron will sail first. Four galleys will, it is said, sail from Toulon to Languedoc.

The fleet at Toulon, "which the Great Admiral of France is to command," will consist of at least 22 ships. *Names* and guns of eight ships given. Fourteen more preparing.

Taking these three squadrons together and adding thereto the two vessels from Port Louis, it is estimated that the fleet will consist of not less than 36 ships from 40 to 100 guns.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid*, p. 53.

15 Mar.

The BISHOP OF LONDON to HEDGES.

Mr. Scot, the bearer, is the person to whom the Queen has given the living of Sutterton in Lincolnshire. He has a large family, and a small vicarage has left him very poor. He deserves your charitable consideration.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. (*Hol.*) *Add. Endd.* *S.P. Dom.*, *Anne* 2, 60.

15 Mar.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Mayor of Oxford.

Queen's command:—To appoint a guard to watch the French

* Undated, but entered next foregoing.

1703.

gentlemen, now prisoners in Oxford jail, until they can be brought up to London.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, p. 227.

2. To Mr. Blathwayt.

Queen's command :—To send a troop of Dragoons to Oxford to bring up the French prisoners. Care to be taken that none escape. Deliver them to the Keeper of the Gate House, Westminster.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Ibid.*

3. To Count de Mornay.

The Queen continues to have complaints of the ill-treatment of English prisoners in France from different places. It is clear that her protests are unavailing in spite of all that has been done for the French prisoners here. The Queen therefore thinks that the French prisoners here cannot any longer enjoy their present treatment, and has ordered that they be all confined and that the gentlemen at Oxford shall no longer have their present liberty. I am to let you know this.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$, in *French. Ibid.*, pp. 227, 228.

4. To Captain Baker.

Inquire into enclosed complaint against the constable of Newhaven for suffering some Frenchmen to escape. *Note* of enclosure.

P. $\frac{1}{6}$. *Ibid.*, p. 228.

5. To Mr. Blathwayt.

Re conduct of prisoners to London from Oxford. They are to be brought up as the Commissioners for Sick and Wounded, or their agent, direct.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Ibid.*, p. 229.

16 Mar.
Jersey.

COLONEL COLLIER to [NOTTINGHAM].

Escaped prisoners from Dinant report thirty ships fitting out at Brest, that a regiment and a half quartered at Dinant had orders to prepare for a march, it is believed, to Flanders, and that of all the privateers fitted out at St. Malo's only four were left, the others having been taken or destroyed this war.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Channel Islands* 2, 49.

16 Mar.
Sick and
Wounded
Office.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF SICK AND WOUNDED to the SAME.

After attending at the Committee of Council yesterday we gathered the sense of the meeting to be expressed in your lordship's order to us :—For the present to reduce the subsistence of the French prisoners of war to 3*d.* a day, letting them know the reason, and that they may expect further hardship if the cruelty practised in France is not speedily redressed. We send copies of the orders which we have in consequence sent to our

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agents, and of a letter to Count de Mornay [see below for substance]. If these are not according to directions, please let us know.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Signed by Lee, Adams, Sherard and Morley. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 118, 75. Enclosing :—

A. *The Commissioners of Sick and Wounded to Count de Mornay.*

Her Majesty having lately received many grievous complaints of their sufferings [i.e., the English prisoners in France], has given directions for a very mild measure of retaliation upon the French prisoners here. We have accordingly given to our agents the orders of which a copy is herewith. We might say more about the cruel treatment of prisoners in France. Refer to the leaving behind of an officer at Southampton for relief purposes. Proceed :—If an English officer even tries to relieve his men with money, he is beaten for it by the soldiers, and men are knocked down and insulted whilst burying their dead. Were this not sworn to by creditable witnesses we should not believe a Christian people could be guilty of such inhumanity. The denying of physic is an act of barbarous inhumanity, and these things are so highly resented by her Majesty that unless she speedily receives very good assurances of their being redressed, we shall have orders to treat the other French prisoners in the same way, and to arrest and confine you and all the other gentlemen with you and feed you on the same sort of diet as the English prisoners in France are compelled to take. You had therefore best make speedy representations to your Court.*

P.S.—*It is judged that your groundless reports of the ill-treatment of French prisoners here may have contributed to the cruelties practised in France.*

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Extract. Dated, Sick and Wounded Office, 16 March, 170 $\frac{3}{4}$. *Ibid*, 75A.

B. *The Commissioners of Sick and Wounded to Kympton Mabbott, Marshal of the prisoners at Plymouth.*

Recite the information received of cruel treatment of English prisoners in France [see above, pp. 624–626] and the kindness shewn to French prisoners in England [for which see same]. Direct the reduction of the subsistence money for each prisoner to 3d. a day. Proceed :—You may tell the prisoners why this is done, and also that though the Queen for the present, of her great goodness continues their allowance of straw and physic, yet, unless the cruelty used towards her subjects in France be speedily stopped, “her justice will call for such a retaliation as may (if the French King has any tenderness or regard for his own subjects) induce him to give effectual directions that those of her Majesty’s whom the chance of war shall bring into his power may be used like fair and honourable enemies.”

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Dated, Sick and Wounded Office, 16 March, 170 $\frac{3}{4}$. *Ibid*, 75B.

* The document, as noted below, is an extract.

1703.

c. *The Commissioners of Sick and Wounded to Kympton Mabbott.*

As the design of this retrenchment is only to induce the French King to cease to treat English prisoners as he has been doing you are not only to read out this order publicly to them, but you are to permit any who wish it to write to France, their letters being first sent up to this Board to be perused. If you find any among them through whom you think this order might be sent to the French Court, you may give them copies of it as from yourself; and assure them that as soon as the Queen hears that the prisoners there have the benefit of the French King's pretended allowance of 5 sous a day, and are otherwise taken care of as those here have hitherto been, they will receive the same here.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. Dated, Sick and Wounded Office, 16 March, 170 $\frac{3}{4}$. S.P. Dom., Naval 118, 75c.

About
16 Mar.

JOHN SHERER, Mayor of Chichester, to [HEDGES]*.

Yours of March 8th. The prisoners say they came out of the prison at Southampton when their keeper was at dinner, finding the door open.

I believe they intended to seize a boat and get to France, they being all taken by the seaside. Two more have since been taken. A messenger from the Commissioners for Sick and Wounded has just come for them. I will hand them over, as ordered, and take his receipt.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$, with p.s. Signed. Undated. Endd. "Recd. 17 March," and "Recd. 18 [or 28]." Ibid, 76.

16 Mar.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to the MAYOR OF HARWICH.

To examine Stephen Smith of the *Gun* at Harwich. A Frenchman named Senede, resident at Witham and lately arrested on suspicion of treasonable correspondence, says he often went to Harwich and associated with Smith. Send a full account.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 290.

Same.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Governor of Berwick.

Thanks for yours of the 10th. Send me more news on the matter when you have any.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 229.

2. To the Attorney General.

Sends Lord Keeper's report on a grant depending at the Great Seal of the constableness of St. Briavel's Castle and wardenship of the Forest of Dean to Lord Berkeley. Directs him to prepare a warrant for a grant to the Earl of so much as her Majesty can grant of the former grant. *Enclosing* :—

The report aforesaid.

In July last I received your Majesty's warrant under your

* Nottingham (not Hedges) wrote to Sherer on this matter on March 8; (see above at that date) but this letter begins, 'Sir.'

1703.

Privy Seal to make out letters patents under the Great Seal of England in words contained in the warrant, which purports to grant to the Earl of Berkeley the offices of constable of St. Briavels and Warden of the Forest of Dean during pleasure.

A caveat was shortly before entered by the Duke of Beaufort against the passing of the grant. I have since heard counsel on both sides and report :—

The castle and manor of St. Briavels are part of the Queen Dowager's jointure, and the Duke of Beaufort has a lease under the Queen Dowager and her trustees for a long term of years yet to come. During this period the castle and manor are the particular estate of the Duke, and his counsel insisted, and I take the law to be, that during the currency of his grant your Majesty cannot make a constable or keeper of the Castle other than the Duke himself, "every man by the law having the custody and ordering of his own house."

It is alleged by the Duke's counsel, and admitted by Lord Berkeley's, that the wardenship of the Forest of Dean has for some years been granted with the said office of constable of St. Briavels Castle for life to the person who has been farmer under the Crown of the said castle and manor.

King Charles II, by his letters patents dated 16 June, 1660, granted the said offices to the late Duke of Beaufort, then Lord Herbert, for his life. He enjoyed the same under that grant till 1697, when the grant became void by reason of the Duke's failing to sign the Association. At this avoidance the offices were granted by King William III, during pleasure, to the Earl of Berkeley, by whom they were enjoyed till the late King's death.

The Duke's counsel alleged before me that it will be a prejudice to the land which he holds under the Queen Dowager if he does not have the wardenship ; but no proof of this was offered, and, even if it were, that would not alter your Majesty's right to grant the office of warden, which is, I conceive, in your Majesty's power to grant at your pleasure. It is "entirely in your Majesty's own Royal breast" how far you will consider the Duke's convenience. The grant therefore, as contained in the warrant under the Privy Seal, should not pass. But if your Majesty so desires, you may grant to the Earl of Berkeley the wardenship of the Forest of Dean only.

Pp. 3. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, pp. 236-239.

3. To the Lords Justices of Ireland.

Yours of the 6th received. Please send Baron Dalez to me as soon as may be.

Two ships have lately arrived at Dunkirk from Waterford laden with butter. Details. Masters' names, Anderson alias Elliott and Geraldine alias Fitzgerald. They pretended to be bound for Middleburgh in Zealand. Inquire for them on their return and have their sureties and freighters prosecuted with the utmost severity.

P. ½. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 209, p. 20.

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4. To M. Jurieux.

Pray write to your correspondents in all the ports of France to let you know what ships arrive there from time to time belonging to the English or their allies, their names, masters and cargoes.

P. $\frac{1}{6}$. *French. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 209, p. 21.*

5. To Mr. Methuen.

Yours of February 20 read to the Queen in the Cabinet. Command:—To tell you that it will be very difficult for the Queen and the States to perform their obligations under the Treaty to which you and M. Schonenberg have bound them. But the advantage of Portugal's alliance with them is so great that the Queen will omit nothing that is any way possible for her to perform. It is hoped the States will co-operate heartily in this. It is strange that the Emperor's minister should have objected to giving up Badajos, considering how much the Emperor will, or may, get by this alliance, whereas we get nothing but what is common to all Europe by reducing the power of France. Count Wratislaw will certainly be inexcusable if he refuses to refer the determination of this place to the Queen and States, as is proposed [by us]. The King of Portugal may also refuse to do this, but if he accepts Badajos or if he assents to the reference,* you must press the Ambassador to accept it also; or in the last resort press Count Wallenstein even to yield Badajos at once to Portugal. I have urged on Count Wratislaw the importance of obtaining Portugal's alliance, and urged him to write to Count Wallenstein not to lose it for a trifle, especially when the conjuncture of affairs in Europe makes this alliance so necessary for the Emperor, not only in respect of Spain, but in regard to Germany itself, "where the Elector of Bavaria is a heavy burden upon him and the advances of the French are of great consequence, from which nothing can divert so effectually as a war upon Spain." I think that Count Wratislaw will write in this sense, and that Count Wallenstein, though he cannot yet have orders from the Emperor, will be more likely to agree with us than formerly. Pray manage the affair with a just regard to the Emperor's interest, and so as to end it by bringing the King of Portugal into the war.

I must now tell you that the Portuguese Envoy was with me this morning, and that from the questions he asked, it is plain that he thinks that the coming in of Portugal is already concluded (whether by the granting or the not asking for Badajos, I do not know). Then he asked me when the troops agreed on would go to Lisbon. I said I could not answer this question till it was known how many were to be sent and from where. I asked him—what he could as little answer—whether the King of Portugal would expect that all the troops agreed on should have actually arrived at Lisbon before he declared war. I pointed out that whatever we promised we should certainly perform, but that it would of course take longer to send all than to send a part, and

* i.e. to the Queen of England and the States General.

1703.

that if his master's declaration were not made till all had arrived, an opportunity might be lost of doing with a few men what a larger number could not afterwards perform. He seemed to agree to this, but could not tell what his master would do. I send this information, as it may be of use to you; for he will probably report what passed between us.

Pp. 2. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 209, pp. 16-18.

6. To the Duke of Marlborough.

Refers to the subject of Badajos mentioned in his despatch of this date to Mr. Methuen [*see foregoing*]. It is reasonable to hope that Count Wallenstein either has had or will have orders to assent to the surrender of Badajos to the Portuguese. *Proceeds* :—The Emperor has resolved to show more deference to the Queen than hitherto. On the supposition, therefore, that such a Treaty is made, it may be well for your Grace to consider how we and the States may perform our part of it, which is 12,000 men, and, in particular how our moiety of 6,000 is to be made up, what we have here and in Ireland, and what may be had out of Scotland towards it; “and your Grace may remember what I suggested of troops from your army to be replaced by others from some German Princes.” *Repeats* substance of his conversation with the Portuguese Envoy as to desirability of not delaying the Portuguese declaration till all the forces stipulated for have arrived in Lisbon. *Proceeds* :—The difficulty of getting 12,000 men together and of transporting them at once, if we had them, makes me offer the matter to your consideration.

The time prefixed for the Mediterranean squadron has elapsed, and we do not hear that the States will concur with us in this design, though we depend upon it. I therefore only mention, first, that Sir C. Shovell, who is to command it, and the Prince's Council, think it should consist of thirty-two capital ships, besides frigates &c. Of this the Dutch proportion is twelve ships, of which we have here but six, and our twenty are ready. Secondly, the departure of the ships should be hastened and ought not to be postponed on account of the Dutch merchants, who wish to go with the squadron. Such a delay lost our fleet last war in Lagos Bay and will frustrate the whole design.

Count Wratislaw asks me every day for the Queen's moiety of the 100,000*l.* for Italy. You know why it is delayed. I know it is not proper for us to solicit the States, but your opinion of the advantage thereof to the common interest would no doubt forward the success of Count de Goes' solicitations.

Colonel Codrington has received his orders, and some of the troops from Cadiz and Ireland reached him on 23 January. The others were daily expected from Barbados. He has raised a regiment of twelve companies and two additional companies, and does not doubt of success. I hope soon to send your Grace good news from those parts. “That we may hear nothing else but good from you is the hearty wish of your Grace's &c. Nottingham.”

Pp. 13. *Ibid*, pp. 18-20.

1703.

7. To the Prince's Council.

I suppose that the ships designed for the Mediterranean expedition and all relating to them are so far advanced that if the Dutch ships agreed on to go with them should arrive there will be no delay in their starting. I think it necessary for you to tell the merchants when the ships to form part of the squadron will go from the Thames to Spithead, that the merchantmen may make use of them so far as a convoy; also to inform the officers of ordnance that they may put as many arms as practicable on those men of war and order any ship which they use to carry the rest to go with them.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 209, p. 21.

8. To the Officers of the Ordnance.

The Queen desires 20 land carriages for great guns of 24*lb.* balls, four mortars with shells in proportion, and 4,000 muskets and powder and ball prepared and put on board some of the ships designed to serve under Sir Cloudesly Shovell. The Prince's Council will give you notice where these are, some being in the river and some at Portsmouth. I am informed that the shells for the mortars cannot be stored in the men-of-war, so that there will be need for a transport ship. I will get you her Majesty's warrant in form, but send you this notice to save time.

P.S.—More than a proportionable quantity of powder and ball may be needed. *Details.*

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Ibid.*, pp. 21, 22.

16 Mar.
St. James'.

A PROCLAMATION OF INDEMNITY to be published in Scotland.

Recites desire for peace and justice, by exercise of the Royal clemency in reclaiming offenders. *Proceeds* to declare pardon to all the Queen's subjects of all crimes of "perduellion, rebellion, treason, concealing of treason, harbouring, resell, supplying and corresponding and intercommuning with rebels and declared enemies, the impugning the dignity and authority of the Estates of Parliament and all other kinds of treason or *lese Majestie*, whether common or statutory," and all acts of slandering the Crown or of malversation committed before this date. *Favourable clauses.* All forfeitures, sentences, &c., already paid and transacted are excepted, and also all murders, witchcrafts &c. [*List of ordinary crimes follows.*] The heralds to make due proclamation of this pardon at the Market Cross, Edinburgh.

Pp. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book*, 18, pp. 482–485.

17 Mar.
Oxford.

JAMES PINNELL, Mayor of Oxford, to NOTTINGHAM.

I have arrested the persons named in your lordship's warrant, and have them in the common jail here under a good guard. *Professions of loyalty.*

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed*, with seal of the City. *Add. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval* 118, 77.

1703.

17 Mar.
Oxford prison.

The MARQUIS DE LA GALLISSONNIÈRE to NOTTINGHAM.

I was arrested last night at my house and brought to prison. I was held by the arm as if I were a thief. It is a great indignity to an officer who has served with honour for forty years to be treated as a criminal. I have not a bed to lie on, and my servants have not been allowed to get for me what I want. Pray intercede for me with the Queen for treatment as a prisoner of war. My servants should be allowed to bring me food.

P.S.—I am still much inconvenienced with rheumatism.

Pp. 1½, (*small*). (*Hol.*) *In French. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval* 118. 78.

Same.

COUNT DE MORNAY to the SAME.

I received your lordship's when in prison, where we have been since 11 p.m. last night. I wish I had had it before, for we would have yielded without force or constraint to any orders which we knew came from the Queen. We have already done so. Force was not necessary, nor should we have been disarmed in our houses or treated in the streets like criminals.

As to the cause of our arrest:—I cannot believe that the Queen's subjects are subjected to the greatest hardships. When, on the complaint of the Commissioners [of Sick and Wounded], I recently applied to M. le Comte de Pontchartrain, he immediately sent certificates signed by all the prisoners rebutting the charge of cruelty. I hope you may find that these present complaints also have no foundation, and have cause to regret the way in which we have been treated. I cannot agree that the French prisoners here are well treated. I have received and continue to receive many grievous complaints. Nothing could be worse than the condition of some of those wretches. But for the help which I was able (by order of M. de Pontchartrain) to send them, many more of them would have died. We make no complaint of our treatment at Oxford up to now, and have not abused the liberty given us. We have now, however, to complain of undeserved treatment, and can prove that the reports which the Queen has received have no foundation.

We have had to pay largely for the accommodation we have had here. Had the English officers in France done the same they would not have made the [alleged] complaints in different places, complaints wholly contrary to the purport of the last letter received by Count de Sorel, of which I sent a copy to the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded. At Dunkirk they are allowed all amusements, and dine daily at the Commandant's table. We here are treated like criminals.

Pp. 3½, *in French. Signed. Endd. Ibid.* 79.

17 Mar.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to the LORD TREASURER.

I send Capt'n. Henry Thomas's petition and the late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland's report thereon. The Queen desires to do something for him. *Further pleasure.*

P. ½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 101, p. 291.

1703.
About
18 Mar.

PETITION to the QUEEN of SIR ALEXANDER RIGBY, WILLIAM SHEPARD and WILLIAM PLOWMAN, shewing that :—

In spite of the support given by your Majesty to petitioners' complaints, they have not yet received reparation of the Great Duke of Tuscany, and are, consequently, in great misery. They refer to their answer to the Tuscan envoy's memorial, and pray for the Queen's determination of their deplorable case and orders for execution thereof.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$ (*large*). *Followed by :—*

Answer of Rigby, Shepard and Plowman* to a memorial presented to the Queen by the Great Duke's Envoy on March 18, 1703².

We acknowledge your Majesty's clemency to us and due regard to the dignity of the Great Duke. We confine ourselves in this answer to matters of fact, and hope to justify ourselves by the Great Duke's own narrative.

The charge against Plowman, based on an alleged promise not to molest the French, has been already made, and examined by Sir Charles Hedges. The Lords Justices decided, on his report, that the proceedings at Florence were against the law of nations and that the Great Duke was liable in damages, and that the laws would vindicate the King's [King William III's] demand for satisfaction. A copy of this decision was sent, by the King's order, to the Great Duke.

The sentence of the Great Duke on Plowman alleged that the promise was given to the Duke himself. The memorial to the late King says that it was given to Signor Teresi. The present memorial† says that it was given to the Great Duke and the principal ministers of his Court. This shews that the first allegation could not be supported by evidence. Plowman did not, as implied in the last memorial, try to fly from justice. When he returned from the Levant he appeared openly at Messina and Naples, and, being confident of his innocence, left those places and returned towards Florence and Leghorn. On his way there he was ignominiously surprised at Rome.

It is not true, as alleged in the last memorial, that none of the Replicants' goods were seized except those in the Great Duke's territory. Other of their goods were seized [*details*] by the Duke's ministers at Naples, and the materials deposited at Leghorn as a pledge for Plowman on condition of his liberation were in the most disparaging manner put up to public sale, whilst he remained in prison in breach of the agreement [to liberate him]. "These goods cost double the sum of what the Great Duke acknowledges their proceeds to be, and his sentence and countenance to the French encouraged them to seize and swallow up the Replicants' effects in sundry other places, which cut the sinews of their credit and caused all their correspondents to abandon them."

* Referred to in this document as "the Replicants."

† *i.e.* that to which this document is an answer.

1703.

In place of the articles of neutrality and the Great Duke's ordinances, "natural neutrality" is now put forward as a ground for objecting to the fitting out of English privateers at Leghorn. This is a thing unknown in international compacts, and which, as the Replicants submit, can have no determined sense to the prejudice of a neuter nation. "The French armed out from Leghorn," notwithstanding the cartel, and the Great Duke's ordinances and natural neutrality. The Replicants bought and fitted out at Leghorn their ship *Charles*, and obtained a commission from England for Captain Pickering, who took prizes and brought them into Leghorn. No complaint was made of this proceeding, though the *Charles* went in company with the *Philip and Mary*, John Brome commander.

In his last memorial are put forward for the Great Duke's vindication three arguments.

1. William Plowman's consent for the delivery of the effects to the French, the confession of his fault and his acknowledgment of the Great Duke's clemency.

2. That the whole transaction passed in sight of a minister of the Crown of England.

3. That the late King, by his minister, declared his satisfaction with the manner in which the affair had been carried and ended.

The Replicants answer first, that since the Great Duke relies on these three points, they hope that, if they can be shewn to be bad, he will no longer deny or delay just reparation.

As to the first point. Any confession or admission made by William Plowman was made under duress and in fear, and for his self-preservation and after 32 months in a dungeon. It was but an extorted compliment to the Great Duke.

As to the second: Sir Lambert Blackwell, the minister for England, was in London when Plowman was arrested, and for some time after, and first heard of the transaction by a letter of Oct. 9, 1699, from the Duke's Secretary of State, M. Montomagni. Sir Lambert protested against the treatment of Plowman to the French Envoy and Consul, and asked them to keep the goods, money &c. taken from him till the third article of the Treaty of Ryswick should have been explained by their Sovereigns [*i.e.* the Kings of England and France]. It cannot be said that an English Envoy knew of transactions if he were merely present at Florence when the acts complained of took place, since they took place secretly in a dungeon. Such an argument might be used to justify all sorts of oppressive measures. [*Details.*]

As to the third: King William III never expressed such satisfaction as alleged. When all the facts became known to him [*details*] he demanded reparation and damages by his Envoy of the Great Duke, according to a detailed account. This demand the Queen has approved and renewed.

The Replicants admit the Great Duke's candour in owning (1) the prizes taken by Captain Broom, who had a commission from England; (2) the surprising, seizure and detention of Plowman; (3) the arbitrary sentence pronounced against him in favour of France and the seizure of his goods and their

1703.

surrender to France, and all this notwithstanding several letters written by the late King.

On these admissions the Replicants' case stands. They, therefore, pray for reparation and that the promises made to his late Majesty will be made good to the Queen. The Replicants did nothing contrary to the law of nations, but merely embarked on lawfully commissioned ships which, in accordance with the rules of war, were acting against a common enemy.

Pp. 3. *S.P. Dom., Anne 2, 61.*

18 Mar.

INFORMATION OF GEORGE DUNN.

Lives in Shoe Lane, near Holborn.

Sworn, he says:—Was talking with Thomas Wadley (to be found in the Mint or the Rules) about his going abroad. Informant told Wadley he would be taken up by virtue of a late Act about prisoners on Tuesday last, the 16th of March, at Southwark. Wadley* answered him "in these words or to this effect, 'God damn the Judges and their warrants and the Parliament for making such an Act, and that brandy-nose bitch, the Queen, for signing it, but I suppose she will not stay to sign any more, for I believe she will run after her father into France before another Parliament comes.'"

A week ago informant heard William Wadley, brother to the said Thomas, speak words much to the same effect.

P. 1. *Signed by Dunn, and sworn before Richard Warre, who also signs. Written and endd. in Warre's hand. Ibid, 62.*

18 Mar.

Sick and
Wounded
Office.

The COMMISSIONERS of SICK and WOUNDED to NOTTINGHAM.

Send enclosed.

Three lines. Signed by Lee, Adams, Sherard and Morley. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 118, 80. Enclosing:—

A. *Kympton Mabbott to the Secretary to the Commissioners for Sick and Wounded.*

Captain Serville, who was sick in town quarters, has escaped on a Dutch privateer, where I believe seven of the seventeen who broke prison are with him; but we have searched and cannot find them. The soldiers implicated have been severely punished. I wish some course was taken to prevent the Dutch privateers from receiving such men. They think nothing of it, and if it is not stopped, I fear they will get many more away from us.

P. ½. *An Extract, dated 16 March, 1702½ [Plymouth]. Ibid, 80A.*

18 Mar.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to BARON PRICE.

The Queen will no doubt pardon William Warren, on whose behalf the Justices and gentlemen of Dorset have petitioned her. But it is regular that you should send an account of the trial. Please do so soon.

* Also spelt "Waddy."

1703.

Note. Sent to Launceston, and a copy sent on 23 March to Exeter.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 101, p. 291.

18 Mar.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To Dr. Bramston.

Consider enclosed memorial from the Portuguese Envoy and report in time for me to lay it before the Queen to-morrow afternoon. If this is the same ship as you reported on before, say so.

Enclosed : Memorial saying that the *Santa Maria* or *St. Marie* (Captain, F. Aviz de Mattes, and proprietor, Pedro de Miranda), had been seized by the *Medway* on a journey from Portugal to Holland, and carried into Plymouth.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, p. 230.

2. To the Commissioners of Trade &c.

The Turkey Company have required an oath of all their factors in Turkey against selling upon trust (*copy enclosed*), and have enforced it with an order of 24 Oct., 1701 (*details given*) and another order of May 12, 1702, for suspending all persons that decline the oath from their liberty of trade, whereby they will incur a penalty of 20 *per cent* on all goods received or laden by them on any account. Some of the members of the Company are against the imposition of this oath, and selling on trust is practised by all the "Frank" merchants in Turkey. This oath not only hinders that but prohibits the factors from trusting for their own goods and even those of the growth of Turkey. It is a question if they have power to impose this oath; but the Queen desires you to consider how far it is advantageous to English trade, and report.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *Ibid.*, pp. 230, 231.

Same.
W[Whitehall].

RICHARD WARRE* to JOSIAH BURCHETT.

I send the names of some Venetian subjects on the Queen's ships, whose release the Venetian Ambassador has desired. My Lord desires you will communicate this to the Prince's Council, that directions may be given for their release to the Venetian captain, who will wait on you for them. *Names* of four seamen given.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 146, p. 4.

19 Mar.
Doctors'
Commons.

DR. GEORGE BRAMSTON to [NOTTINGHAM].†

Pursuant to your order I have perused the memorial of the Portuguese Envoy relating to the *Santa Maria* of Lisbon, seized by the *Medway* (Captain Littleton). I have also perused the depositions of the ship's company, and find there are so many suspicions that the property of the ship and lading ought to be made out in a judicial way.

* Unsigned; but later letters in this little book are signed by Warre, who was at the time one of the under-secretaries to Lord Secretary Nottingham.

† See above at 18 March.

1703.

Some of the company say that:—

The alleged owner, Peter Marianta, is a poor shop-keeper in Lisbon, who sells cheese &c. in a small way, and was never, so far as deponents know, the owner of any ship.

The pretended pilot is really the master and is a Frenchman, the Portuguese master being only "for colour." The real owners are two Frenchmen, Michael Levegue and James Legrete, natives of Rochelle, and merchants in Lisbon. Garsein, Antonio Samara and Brukus, three other owners, are Flanderkins, who appointed Lassale to be the true master. He has sailed in several ships from Lisbon for eight or ten years on their account as owners.

The ship is of about 250 tons; and the owners, in order to get the present Portuguese pass, gave Marianta 8,000 *crusadoes* to buy her and get the pass. Marianta afterwards returned the 8,000 *crusadoes* to the Frenchmen; all of which one of the now ship's company swears that he saw.

These facts appear from several examinations taken at Plymouth. P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 2, 63.*

19 Mar.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM to the COMMISSIONERS of SICK and WOUNDED.

The Queen consents to Captain Vancaltendyke* being given in exchange for Captain Thomas Cooke.

Six lines. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 231.

19 Mar.
Sick and
Wounded
Office.

The COMMISSIONERS for SICK and WOUNDED to NOTTINGHAM.

1. According to your commands we report that Captain Thomas Cooke, commander of one of her Majesty's packet-boats, is of equal rank with Captain John Vancattendyke, commander of a Dunkirk privateer, and fit to be exchanged for him.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Signed by Lee, Adams and Sherard. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 118, 81.*

2. We propose to send enclosed offer to France by Captain Gibson, subject to your commands.

Five lines. Signed by Lee, Adams and Sherard. Endd. Ibid, 82. Enclosing:—

A. *The proposal referred to above.*

The cartel for general release of English and French prisoners may take some time to arrange, and applications have been made to us by several French prisoners that, in the meantime, they may be exchanged for English prisoners in France of the like quality. M. Pigault, merchant of Calais, also tells us that under orders from the French Court he will send over the English prisoners named in the annexed list† if and when we send over the French prisoners named in the same. We have sent over the named Frenchmen with Captain Gibson in the Dover transport, and desire the return of the Englishmen. If, by death or extremity, any of them cannot be sent, they may be replaced by Lieutenant Bayley, late of the Sorlings, lately driven upon the French coast and supposed to be now

* Spelt in the next document "Vancattendyke."

† Missing.

1703.

at Calais. The credit we give to M. Pigault's letters makes us believe that our word will be taken to release any French prisoners desired in exchange for the English mentioned in the second annexed list*, if the latter are returned by Captain Gibson. We will release them provided that any inequalities which may be found in comparing them be adjusted afterwards by releasing such other or more important prisoners as we may demand. We request the Chief Officer of Marine to deliver to Captain Gibson a receipt for those sent over and a list of the prisoners sent back in exchange to England, with names and the date of their capture, in the annexed* form. Captain Gibson has orders to give any receipts, accounts &c. which are desired of him. If the said Chief Officer has any proposals to send us regarding the keeping accounts of exchange of prisoners pending the cartel, we will answer them.

Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. *S.P. Dom.*, Naval 118, 82A.

[20 Mar.] [The ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY'S ACCOUNT of a REPORT at CROYDON.]

John Bryan of Godston, oatmeal maker, called at Mr. Ambrose Parker's of Waddon, near Croydon, [and] upon his bailiff, one Costins, and told him the news of the Queen's death &c., and said that he heard it at a coffee-house. Mrs. Mary Pryce, servant to Mr. John Parker, heard it from Costins going to church in the afternoon. She asked Captain Foster if the news were true, and he said that he had not heard it. He sent one, Norman, the sexton of Croydon, to Mr. Whitacre, to find out if it were true.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Endd.* as in title and with date. *S.P. Dom.*, Anne 2, 64.

20 Mar.
Whitehall.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To Colonel Gibson.

I send M. Vryberge's (the Dutch Envoy's) letter. If the case is as he says, let the Dutch sailor in question go free, unless you have reason against it.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 101, p. 292.

2. To the Prince's Council.

At desire of the Swedish Envoy, M. Leyoncrona, direct steps to be taken to liberate Andrew Johnson, a Swede, lately pressed on her Majesty's ship *Firedrake*. *Details.*

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.*

Same.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded.

As so many prisoners have lately escaped, Queen's command : to consider and report how they may be safer kept.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, p. 232.

* Missing.

1703.

2. To the Lord Treasurer.

I send a letter from Mr. Baker, late Consul at Algier, concerning two Turks who lately made their escape out of slavery and are now in England, that you may allow them something for food and clothing.

On 11 February last I sent you a memorial from the Duke of Ormond concerning the Alcalde of Rota and his nephew. I now, by command, send you another from the same source, that you may give such directions therein as you think proper.

Note. The documents referred to were enclosed.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, pp. 232, 233.

3. To Sir Thomas Hopsonn.

To send up John Bone of West Cowes, who has lately come from France and has information for her Majesty's service.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid*, p. 233.

4. To the Marquis de la Gallissonnière.

Enclosed will show you how the English officers are treated in France. As they are so treated, you cannot be surprised at your treatment. You must blame Count de Mornay, who threatens that the English prisoners in France will be treated cruelly, intrigues against them, refuses to believe the evidence of their ill-treatment, though well attested, and declares that the French prisoners here complain constantly of ill-treatment, though he knows that they are treated as well as the Queen's subjects.

Your remedy is in your hands, and you will receive the treatment due to your rank when the English prisoners in France are properly treated. The Queen will at once give orders for this to be done.

P. 1. *In French. Ibid*, pp. 233, 234. *Enclosing* :—

Memorandum from Arras [?], 21 Mar., 1703.

Last Saturday I was sent here with the other officers of Dunkirk.

We arrived to-day after a most troublesome journey of seventy miles, over the worst roads you can imagine. I am now shut up in a citadel and barracks. It is the place where they put soldiers, and as miserable as such places usually are. Nobody who can speak English is allowed to speak to us. It is the criminal prison into which prisoners of war have never before been put. My only fault is that I complained of the Commissary of Marine to the Governor of Dunkirk, and of our treatment. It still goes on.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$, *in French. Dated*, Arras, 21 March, 1703.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid*, pp. 234, 235.

21 Mar. The MARQUIS DE LA GALLISSONNIÈRE to [NOTTINGHAM].
Oxford prison.

I am sending to M. de Pontchartrain the note of complaints of the treatment of English prisoners in France which your lordship has sent me. If there has been such ill-treatment it can be due only to the negligence of some inferior officer. Such

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negligence occurs in England as well as in France, and we have had much evidence of it sent to us.

Pp. 1½ (*small*). (*Hol.*) *French. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval* 118, 83.

22 Mar.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Commissioners for Sick and Wounded.

The Queen approves of your proposal *re* the exchange of prisoners with France. Despatch it, as you suggest, by Captain Gibson.

P. ¼. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, p. 236.

2. To the Lieutenant General and Principal Officers of the Ordnance.

Yours of 19th. The four mortars should be two of 13 and two of 10 inches. To each of them the shells and carcasses should be in the same proportion as the Duke of Ormond had. With them must be sent the proper number of bombardiers. To the 4,000 muskets [must be added] 100 rounds of powder and ball, and there must be also added bayonets, cartouches and as many swords and belts; also 20 rounds of powder and ball for 20 great guns of 24[lb.] ball.

The carriages, muskets, swords and mortars may be stored in the men-of-war, but the ammunition, shells and carcasses cannot be carried in them, and must go in a special store-ship. An officer should be sent to take care of them.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 209, p. 22.

23 Mar.
Hereford.

FRANCES ELLTON [*née* (?) DURNFORD] to the QUEEN.

Your many favours, and our old friendship, induce me to make a request in favour of a friend whose life, without your intervention, will be wrongfully taken away. Thomas Pritchard of Hereford, glover, aged about sixty, was for twenty years in the service of the Crown, and is now a pensioner at Chelsea. He was for 30 years a reputable householder, "keeping his trade going by means of his wife in his absence, in St. James' Street near Pickadilly." Being sick he came to Hereford for his health last autumn. A robbery having been committed on 9th October last, he was seized for it by some malicious persons; but when those who had been robbed viewed him, they "denied him and his horse." Yet some time afterwards they retook him and swore against him. I send an abstract of evidence given for and against him at the trial to inform you and assist your charity. All the witnesses for him are of high character, &c.; and I, as one, am deeply concerned for him. Several of the jury already repent their rash verdict against him. He is under sentence of death and to be executed in Easter week. I beg you will receive this request favourably.

P. ¾. *Signed.* "Frances Ellton—Durnford was." *Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne* 2, 65.

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23 Mar. The MARQUIS DE LA GALLISSONNIÈRE to [NOTTINGHAM].
London prison.

I am in a dreadful cell with the conduit of a privy in it. M. Begon, my brother-in-law, and my servants are separated from me. I regret the complaints of the officer, which you sent, but there is a great difference between being lodged in a barrack [as he is] than in a cell. I pray for an order for better treatment, and, as I know, have served for long.

I have written to M. Pontchartrain and enclosed yours to me at Oxford and the complaint you sent. Pray let me know if you wish me to write again. Pray ask for favour from the Queen for me and the other gentlemen*.

Pp. 3 (small). (Hol.) French. *Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval* 118, 84.

23 Mar.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Lord Treasurer.

Mr. Methuen writes that a great deal of French wine will come in our next ships from Portugal, having been brought there from France and put into Portuguese casks. Queen's command to tell you this.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, p. 239.

2. To the Prince's Council.

The Queen has heard that the Genoese cover the trade of the French and Spaniards and shelter their goods on board Genoese ships under feigned bills. Her Majesty would have you give orders to the commanders of her ships to search Genoese ships and, whenever they find just cause of suspicion, to bring the ship in to be examined and proceeded against according to justice.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 209, p. 23.

23 Mar.
St. James'.

ROYAL LETTERS.

Directing that the six marine regiments designed only for service at sea be henceforth under the sole control of the Lord High Admiral. As Colonel H. Mordaunt's regiment, which is now in Jersey and Guernsey, is one of the six, it shall cease to be reckoned as one of them, and the regiment commanded by Brigadier William Seymour shall be substituted for it as one of the six. Mordaunt's regiment shall be reckoned as a land regiment for the future. Consequential changes to be made in the establishments of the land and sea forces. *Details.*

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 170, pp. 138, 139.

24 Mar.
Whitehall.

The COMMISSIONERS of TRADE and PLANTATIONS to NOTTINGHAM.

We are inquiring into the matter of the oath required by the Turkey Company of their factors. We cannot find out which members object to the oath, and ask for their names in order

* In this and other letters of the French prisoners the spelling is frequently bad.

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that we may summon and hear them, as well as the Company's reasons for the oath.

P. ½. *Signed* by Dartmouth, Cecill, Blathwayt and Prior.
Endd. *S.P. Dom.*, *Anne* 2, 66.

24 Mar.
Sick and
Wounded
Office.

The COMMISSIONERS of SICK and WOUNDED to NOTTINGHAM.

We send an extract* of a letter which was sent us to-day by Colonel Willet, a merchant in London. Would it not be for the Queen's service to send 100 or 200 prisoners from Plymouth to St. Malo by a vessel which may bring back an equal number from Dinant of such English who have suffered most from the ill-treatment of the officers there?

P. ½. *Signed* by Lee, Sherard and Morley. *Endd.* *S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 118, 85.

24 Mar.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Sheriff and Under-Sheriff of Hereford.

Queen's command:—Not to execute Thomas Husbands, a convict in Hereford jail, till 5 April next.

P. ¼. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, p. 239.

2. To the Prince's Council.

The Commissioners of Trade and Plantations have laid before the Queen in Council a list of supplies and directions which they think should be sent by the next convoy to Newfoundland. Dispatch is necessary. The Queen approves the list and has directed that the proper officers be informed that the particulars, so far as necessary, may be prepared before the next convoy goes. I send an extract of it dealing with those things which relate to the Admiralty, for submission to his Royal Highness and receiving his directions thereon.

Note. *Enclosed* the extract aforesaid dated 19 March, 1703.

P. ¼. *Ibid*, p. 241.

3. To the Lord Treasurer.

Similar to foregoing, but sending so much of the list of supplies &c. as relates to the Treasury. The Commissioners of Trade and Plantations think that clothing and provisions for the company of foot (of eighty men besides officers) in Newfoundland should be now sent out. The extract is sent that he may give the necessary directions for dispatch by next convoy.

Note. *Enclosed* the extract aforesaid.

P. ¼. *Ibid*, p. 242.

4. To the Principal Officers of the Ordnance.

Similar to foregoing, but sends so much of the list as relates to the Ordnance.

Note. *Enclosed* the extract aforesaid.

P. ¼. *Ibid*, p. 243.

* Missing.

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24 Mar.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to the PRINCE'S COUNCIL.

Her Majesty restores Lord Archibald Hamilton to his place in the Navy. Inform his Royal Highness.

P. ¼. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 204, p. 367.*

25 Mar.

London.

COUNT DE MORNAY to [NOTTINGHAM].

I have always, since a prisoner of war, obeyed your lordship's directions; and if I have not done so exactly in recent days, it is only because they were sent me by simple written orders without explanations as to what you really desired. If you wish me still to write, pray send some one whom I can understand to tell me what your wishes are. I shall report them to M. de Pontchartrain with the same accuracy as before.

I have had fresh letters of complaint from the French prisoners in England, and will shew them to anyone whom you send. I supposed that you gave me leave to write to M. de Pontchartrain with the intention that I should let you have his answers.

The object of my letters has been, and will be, to improve relations.

Pp. 3 (*small*). *French. (Hol.) Endd.* in Nottingham's [?] hand. *S.P. Dom., Naval 118, 86.*

Same.

DENNIS DUTRY to [HEDGES]*.

As it was by your intercession that the Queen remitted her share in certain brandies, the property of Dutch merchants taken on the *Three Friends* on a voyage from Bayonne to Amsterdam, and condemned as prize [I apply to you]. The Queen ordered the Commissioners of Prizes to account to the owners for her share. I told them so, and they drew a bill on me for 300*l.*, which I accepted and paid, expecting to be reimbursed from the said share; but this, though I have several times applied to the Commissioners, I cannot obtain. I am in danger of losing my 300*l.* and the costs of obtaining the remission.

Pp. 1½, *in French. Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 2, 67.*

25 Mar.

Westminster
and
Middlesex.

INFORMATIONS AGAINST JOHN WHITE, a Popish priest.

1. Mary Newbury, wife of Mark Newbury of Wandsworth, says on oath:—

One Mrs. Forster, living near the *Vine* tavern in Holborn, makes it her business to draw the Queen's subjects from Protestantism to the Popish religion. She and White have lately used many arguments to bring over deponent, and persuaded her to go to mass, perform many of the ceremonies of the Church of Rome and leave the Church of England. White directed Forster to give deponent a Popish catechism, and Forster directed her to drink this health: "Confusion to the old overthrown Olive and prosperity and honour to the young Cedar"—which, Forster owned, meant the Queen and the pretended Prince of Wales.

* Unaddressed; but see Hedges to the Dutch Envoy above at p. 279.

1703.

Forster's maid, named Cicely, to-day assaulted deponent in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Copy*, with copy of deponent's mark and note that it was taken and sworn before Ger[ald] Ireton.

2. The aforesaid Mary Newbury says further on oath :—

She went to the Portugal ambassador's chapel about a fortnight since and there saw White officiate as a priest and administer the Sacrament. Afterwards the priest told her to go to Mrs. Forster's house in Holborn to be further instructed for changing her religion. He followed her there, persuaded her to change her religion, and directed Forster to give her a catechism for her further instruction, and ordered the deponent to come on the following Sunday to Forster's house to hear mass.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Copy*, &c., as foregoing.

In all pp. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 2, 68, 1 and 2.

About.
25 Mar.

MEMOIR on the sums which must at once be paid to the TROOPS recently engaged afresh in the service of the Queen and on the State at that date.

Münster.

Francs.

By virtue of Art. 6 of the Convention of March 13, 1703, three battalions, each of 817 men including staff [must be paid] from 25 March, and a month's pay is to be given them when they come to their frontiers. This amounts to

40,017 0

By Art. 13 of the same the Bishop [of Münster] is promised 150,000 florins*, half to be paid at the exchange of ratifications and half two months later..

75,000 0

Osnabrugge.

There will be due for one month's pay of the regiment of 820 men and staff given by the Bishop under the convention of 22 February, 1703 (to commence 15 days before they reach the frontier, where they are expected soon)

12,729 14

Holstein-Gottorp.

According to Art. 3 of the Convention of 15 March, 1703, there must be paid to the Duke 100,000 crowns, one-half fifteen days after the ratification and the other half when the subsidised troops (two regiments of dragoons, each of 561 men, and two of infantry, each of 881 including staffs) reach their frontier ..

250,000 0

When these regiments reach the frontier there must be paid to them a month's pay of 42 days ..

66,296 16

East Friesland.

Levy money for a regiment of infantry (800 men, including staff), according to the capitulation

* The sum is here stated as 60,000 crowns or "150,000 fl."; but the final calculation is stated to be in "francs." A rough calculation at the end shows that the final total is divided, approximately by 11 to reduce it to pounds sterling.

1703.

Francs.

of 23 February, 1703	..	..	..	..	41,250	0
One month's (of 42 days) pay	..	..	..	..	13,050	0

"Walef."

Levy money for a regiment of 624 dragoons (including staff), according to the capitulation of 22 February, 1703	..	..	..	..	79,380	0
A month's (42 days) pay of same	..	..	..	..	17,657	0

"Jamart."

Levy money for a regiment of infantry (799, including staff) under same of 19 Feb., 1703	..	..	..	..	41,250	0
Forty-two days' pay..	..	..	..	..	13,050	0

Saxe Gotha.

Levy money for two regiments of dragoons (each 449, including staff) and two of infantry (each 857, including staff)	..	..	..	..	231,900	0
Forty-two days' pay	..	..	..	..	56,185	0

The total of these is 937,765 10, of which the English share (one half) is 468,882 15.

Pp. 3, in *French. Add.* to Secretary Hedges. *Endd.* "Received from Monsr. Vreberg, April 10, 1703. Pay for additional troops." *S.P. Dom., Anne 2*, 69.

25 Mar. COLONEL COLLIER to NOTTINGHAM.
Jersey.

I send intercepted letters from Plymouth to St. Malo.*

Englishmen escaped from Dinant confirm the news of a fleet fitting out at Brest, and that the garrison at Dinant had orders to be ready for a march.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Channel Islands 2*, 50.

25 Mar. RETURN of PRISONERS of WAR.

Sick and Wounded Office. Last list, 4,026. Since dead, 23. Escaped, 10. Since taken, 105. Total to-day, 4,098.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$ (*small*). *Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 118*, 87.

25 Mar. The COMMISSIONERS of TRANSPORTS to SIR GEORGE ROOKE.

Transport Office.

We are making up the accounts of the transports which went to Spain under your command. Have you anything to charge them with before we clear them?

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed by Atkinson and Roope. Endd. Ibid*, 88.

25 Mar. NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

Whitehall.

1. To the Bishop of London.

Sends petition of Edmund Heywood, clerk, to the Queen, in which he asks for presentation to a small rectory in the see of London, for report.

Note. Enclosed the petition.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104*, p. 240.

* Missing.

1703.

2. To Mr. Justice Gould.

To report on the trial of Husband [s], now a convict in Hereford jail, before April 5, to which his date his execution has been postponed. Has sent a similar letter to Mr. Justice Blencowe.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, p. 240.

3. To [George] Clarke.

Similar to the Secretary's letters of March 24 (*above*, p. 645) in regard to the list of things which it is proposed to send by the next convoy to Newfoundland. Sends to Clarke a copy of such part of the list as deals with the company of foot there, to be submitted to his Royal Highness for his orders.

Note. Enclosed, The extract, add "Prince as Generalissimo."

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid*, p. 244.

25 Mar.
Dublin Castle.

The LORDS JUSTICES OF IRELAND to NOTTINGHAM.

Yours of the 16th. We have given notice to Baron Dalez to attend you at once. Special care shall be taken, as soon as the ships which you mention to have gone to Dunkirk return to Cork or Waterford, or elsewhere here, that both the ships, the merchants and their bonds may be prosecuted with the utmost severity. No favour should be shown to those who trade with the enemy, which we shall always discountenance to the utmost of our power.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Ireland* 363, 2.

26 Mar.

The EARL OF BURLINGTON to [SAME].

M. de Pimont, who is now a prisoner of war, is an old friend, and I therefore trouble you on his behalf. He thinks that he is being kept close prisoner not by the Queen's or your order, but by a jailer who wants to get money from him. Eight prisoners are kept in a little room with two windows. They have nothing to lie upon that can be called beds, which they cannot get for money, nor any food or drink they can take. Their servants are taken from them and others, whom they cannot understand, given to them. I went to the prison to see him, but the jailer would not let me see him, but said that several people had seen him that day, and that he had orders to let no more do so. He said it was a verbal order. I thought it strange that a peer and Privy Councillor could not see a prisoner as well as his gaoler. He would not permit the prisoner to come to the window and talk to me in my coach. If such treatment is authorised by you, pray let me have a line to say so.

Pp. 4 (*small*). (*Hol.*) *S.P. Dom., Anne* 2, 70.

About
Same.

M. DE PIMONT to [the EARL OF BURLINGTON ?].

Thanks him for his kindness. Has just heard of his father's death, and will be ruined unless he goes to France. Begs for a present of [Burlington's] portrait, which will be as dear to him as "that of a mistress."

Pp. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ (*small*). (*Hol.*) *Not addressed.* Ibid*, 71.

* Possibly an enclosure in the foregoing.

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26 Mar.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to the LORD CHIEF BARON.

Report if William Ellis is fit for the Queen's mercy. Convicted last Chelmsford Assizes; burglary. He petitions, shewing it was his first offence and to a small value.

P. 1. *S.P. Dom.*, Entry Book 101, p. 292.

26 Mar.
St. James'.

INSTRUCTION for the DUKE OF ORMOND as LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

We have appointed you Lord Lieutenant and give you full authority to keep the peace, the laws and the commendable customs of Ireland and to govern all our people there, chastise and correct offenders, and countenance such as shall do well. For your guidance we prescribe as follows:—*

1. *Similar* to Clause 2 of Robartes' instructions.

2. That "Forasmuch as the principal foundation of good success in all our actions doth rest upon the service of God, we do especially require it from you that above all things you endeavour to settle matters so in the church that Almighty God may be well served, in order whereunto you are to take care that the spiritual livings in our gift, as they shall become void, be supplied with pious and orthodox persons, and who, being of good repute, may reside upon their benefices; and you are also to persuade other patrons of livings to do the like and to avoid all manner of corruption in bestowing the same."

3. *Similar* to Clause 3 of Robartes' instructions.

4. As we have appointed Commissioners to manage the whole of our revenue in Ireland, we direct you to countenance them and their officers and take care that our Judges, and especially the Barons of the Exchequer, do the same. Call on the Commissioners frequently for reports on their proceedings and transmit an account of these to us.

5. Repeats Clause 11 of the 1st Marquis of Ormond's instructions.

6. Letters received from us for disposing of money to public uses shall take precedence of any letters which we may send at the same time granting sums to private persons.

7. If it should happen at any time that our revenue is insufficient to meet our charge, you shall pay no pensions till the civil and military lists have been paid. If, after that, there is not sufficient money to pay all pensions, they must all be reduced in proportion.

8. Give no orders on any letters which shall come from us granting any money or lands or releasing or abating any quit rent or sum due to us until a petition for it has been presented here and sent to you for report, or presented to you and recommended by you to us. In the former case, after your report

* See the instructions to the 1st Marquis (afterwards 1st Duke) of Ormond as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in *Cal. of S.P. Ireland*, 1660-1662, at pp. 555-58; the drafts for instructions, and instructions to Lord Robartes in *Ibid.*, 1666-69, pp. 740-746 and 759-61; and the instructions to Lord Berkeley of Stratton, *Ibid.*, 1669-70, pp. 78-81. These instructions are calendared with reference to the instructions set out in those volumes. A critical comparison of the various instructions is very interesting, but would be out of place here.

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(if it is favourable), the petition shall go to the Lord High Treasurer of England or Commissioners for his office, who shall be informed of your views on it. A report from the Treasury is to be made upon it before any letter is signed.

9. *Repeats* clause 4 of Robartes' instructions (concerning exact musters). *Form* of oath for all officers, soldiers and governors of towns and castles follows. It is "to be true to our Sovereign Lady Queen Anne and to serve her honestly and faithfully in the defence of her person, crown and dignity against all her enemies and opposers whatsoever," and to obey her and her superior officers' orders.

10. *Repeats* clause 6 of Robartes' instructions (army quarters), but *omits* the restriction of officers' leave to three months. *Adds* : If any officer misbehaves you may either try him by a proper Court or else suspend him till you have represented the matter to us and received our pleasure on it.

11. "Being informed that there have been frequent duels and quarrels between the officers of our army there, we . . . authorise . . . you to cashier from time to time all such officers as shall send, receive or deliver any challenge, or give any real affront to any other, the same being made appear to you." Any person so cashiered shall not be re-employed in our service.

12. *Repeats* clause 15 of Berkeley's instructions (concerning forts and saltpetre).

13, 14, 15 and 16. *Repeats* in substance clause 12 of Robartes' instructions (trade, "Protestant strangers," export of wool and vending of small coins). Clause 13 adds :—"And we particularly recommend to you the improvement and encouragement of the linen manufacture there."

17. To help you in your office we declare that we will entertain no complaint of injustice or oppression against anyone in Ireland unless it appear that the complainant has first made his address to you. The places in the Chief Governor's gift are left to your patronage, and we will grant them to no one upon application made to us here.

No new offices shall be erected in Ireland without your knowledge. All orders for payment of money shall be directed to you ; and no patent granting land, money or abatement of rent shall pass here without your knowledge. We have had this rule entered in the offices concerned here.

18. We leave it wholly to you to give licence of absence out of Ireland to any Bishop, Privy Councillor, Officer or Judge.

19. When any vacancy occurs in any ecclesiastical or civil temporal office which we have by your commission reserved to our disposal, you shall let us know of the vacancy and recommend a person for it. We will not grant such office until we have had your recommendation, and if we decide to appoint any person other than him whom you recommend, we will not do so till we have had your opinion on the appointment we propose to make.

20. You shall from time to time make particular report to us as to such of our servants there as do well, to the end we may

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favour them ; to which end you are not to grant the reversion of any office, and to take care that all vacant offices be granted only during our pleasure. In future no civil or military appointment shall be sold, under penalty of its vacation by the buyer. Only the allowed and proper fees shall be taken by civil officers. Penalty—discharge and prosecution.

21. Give no orders on any letters signed by us for grant of any land, pension or title there unless it has been entered in our Signet Office here, whereby the scandal of granting the same thing to several people may be avoided.

22. It having been represented to us that several rebels and fugitives pass over from Scotland into Ireland and shelter there, we direct you to establish a correspondence with the Council of Scotland and to establish a packet-boat for that purpose, if you find it necessary, and to give order for arresting such fugitives as you shall have the names of from time to time from Scotland, and sending them back there to be tried.

23. All matters coming from you and touching our revenues shall be sent to the Lord Treasurer or Commissioners of the Treasury, and all others to Lord Secretary Nottingham.

24. *Repeats* clause 15 of Robartes' instructions [*re* conflicting orders].

25. Inform yourself what has been done in execution of the recent proclamations requiring the Papists to bring in their arms ; and see they are executed, so that no Papist be allowed to carry arms unless allowed to do so under a capitulation of some town. Endeavour to check abuse of those capitulations and restrain the keeping of arms as far as possible.

26. Settle the militia in all counties according to the present rules, so far as is legal and practicable.

27. Do not reverse outlawries ; but, on a good case for reversal being made to you, report to us on it.

28. See that the articles given to Limerick and Galway are strictly carried out without granting any further privileges there—under than we are in honour bound to do.

29. Call no Parliament under your general powers unless you have our particular orders to that effect.

Pp. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$. *S.P. Ireland, Entry Book 3*, pp. 118–129.

27 Mar.
Sick and
Wounded
Office.

The COMMISSIONERS of SICK and WOUNDED to NOTTINGHAM.

Send enclosed.

Three lines. Signed by five Commissioners. S.P. Dom., Naval
118, 89. *Enclosing :—*

A. *Count de Mornay to the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded.*

I am ready to write to France for my particular exchange if it is desired. I should have passed for a silly person (un étourdi) if after having asked for power to treat for a general cartel I had solicited my private release before my request was answered from France. Perhaps the orders issued in France to treat the English prisoners well have not been carried out.

1703.

I have written to have this done, and will write again if you so desire. If you send me the complaints you have received, I undertake to have them remedied in 15 days, or else certificates produced to show they are false. Pray send some one with whom I can talk at length.

I made complaints to you and Lord Secretary Nottingham only on many written informations which I received and in the execution of orders which I received from France. Pray send an answer.

Pp. 3 (small). French. (Hol.) Dated, London, 27 March, 1703.
Add. S.P. Dom., Naval 118, 89A.

27 Mar. The LORDS JUSTICES of IRELAND to NOTTINGHAM.
Dublin Castle.

Baron Dalez, to whom the French Protestants in the Cevennes wrote the letter of which we lately sent a copy, is the bearer of this letter. We have sent him over and paid his journey, and hope he may arrive in time for any commands which the Queen or your lordship may think fit to give him.

P. 1. Signed. Endd. S.P. Ireland 363, 3.

29 Mar. The MARQUIS DE LA GALLISSONNIÈRE to SAME.
Westminster Prison.

I had no time the other day to ask you to forward my letter to M. de Pontchartrain complaining of my pitiable state and of that of the other officers here.

I have seen a copy of an order of the Commissioners [for Sick and Wounded and Prisoners], in which they say we are to be given only "3 sols" allowance, because the English prisoners in France are badly treated. Had I known of this charge, I could have written to France, where they would have ordered that this abuse should cease, or else sent certificates to prove that there was no such ill-treatment. Letters of M. de Pontchartrain, which I have seen, shew that the King of France desires that the English prisoners should be well treated in all ways.

We are very badly treated here, and can only save our lives by paying for relief at a price which will ruin us. We should willingly pay for our keep if some rules as to what we should pay were made and observed, and beg you to send a Commissioner to see that this is done. We cannot go out of the terrible places where we are to breathe the air without paying the jailer. It is a shame that officers of distinction should not have their valets to serve them and should be treated as criminals. A distinction has always been drawn between prisoners of war and other prisoners. Pray send to inspect our condition and let me know what you ask that M. de Pontchartrain should do in order that the prisoners on both sides may be promptly relieved. I desire leave to write home, and paper and ink for the purpose.

Pp. 2. French. (Hol.) Add. Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 2, 72.

29 Mar. SIR GEORGE ROOKE to [WILLIAM] LOWNDES.

Jerman
[Jermyn]
Street.

I send a letter received from the Commissioners of Transports and copies of orders given by me to the masters of the transport

1703.

ships which were with me on the late expedition. If they have contravened these, I presume the Lord Treasurer will know about it through his Officers of the Customs; and will, I hope, give what orders he thinks necessary. The enclosures are sent to be laid before him.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 2, 73.*

29 Mar.

MR. JUSTICE GOULD to [NOTTINGHAM].

I received yours to-day at Wells and, as her Majesty requires, send an account of Thomas Husbands' trial. There was good evidence against him and one Pritchard, who were indicted by two indictments for stealing a bridle from one and some money from another. There was wounding. One witness for the Crown had ridden with them, and suspecting them to be highwaymen, had taken note of them and their horses. Seven witnesses came to support an *alibi* for the defence, swearing that the prisoner was with them at an alehouse in Hereford at the time on 9 October last when the robbery was committed about four miles away. *Details.* He was found guilty.

The Mayor of Hereford has since then written to me saying he thinks the man is not guilty and that this is the opinion in Hereford, wherein he differs from what he thought at the Bench. Three or four of the jurymen also came to me and expressed dissatisfaction with the verdict which they had given. I therefore granted a reprieve pending further advice. I saw a certificate of the Justices of the Peace of Middlesex and the curate, churchwardens and overseers of the poor and many other parishioners of St. Giles' in the Fields in favour of Husbands, who was also indicted before me twice, for the same offence, on the same day, but as no evidence was offered against him he was acquitted.

Pp. $1\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed. Endd. Ibid, 74.*

29 Mar.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Refers to Thomas' case.* Queen's command:—To provide for him by way of pension or otherwise in Ireland.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 295.*

Same.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Sheriff or Under-Sheriff of Hereford.

Respite execution of sentence on Thomas Pritchard till April 5.

P. $\frac{1}{8}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 244.*

2. To Mr. Justice Gould.

To report on Pritchard's case before April 5. *Refers to foregoing.* A similar letter has been sent to Mr. Justice Blencowe. *Also note of the letter to Blencowe.*

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Ibid, p. 245.*

* See Hedges to the Lord Treasurer, at 17 March, 1703, *supra*, p. 635.

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3. To the Postmasters General.

Queen's command:—Order the postmaster at Harwich not to send away horses with any express or other person that comes over in any packet-boat from Holland, except the express be addressed to a Secretary of State or the Admiralty, till six hours at least after the mail shall be gone from there. Send orders to all postmasters on the road to take care that the mail be constantly sent forward with all speed.

Give particular directions for this mail to go quickly.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, pp. 245-6.

30 Mar.
St. James'.

The QUEEN to the PARLIAMENT OF SCOTLAND.

We thought to have brought you together sooner, but have been so occupied with great affairs this winter that we could not do so. We have often assured our subjects of our intention to protect them in their religion, rights and liberties as established by law, and if there be anything else necessary for the peace and good of Scotland, we shall always be ready to have it "timeously" provided for.

You see how we are engaged in "a great and necessary war for the defence of the Protestant religion and the preservation of the liberties of Christendom," and hope you will be ready to guard against all dangers that may threaten from it. We would in particular have you consider the state of our forces, forts and garrisons, that they may be duly maintained, and make due provision therefor, and for the safety of the country. We commend to you the making and amending of laws for the improvement of trade. We are anxious for the promotion of religion, virtue and true piety, suppressing vice and immorality, and providing for the poor.

We have appointed the Duke of Queensberry our Commissioner for your meeting, and feel sure you will approve of him.

"This being your first meeting, and we having recommended nothing but what is for your own security and welfare, we confidently expect a suitable return and a dutiful and cheerful concurrence in what we propose; and that, all differences and animosities laid aside, you will with concord and diligence bring matters to such a happy conclusion as shall establish a lasting union betwixt us and our people."

Pp. 1½. *S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book* 18, pp. 508-510.

30 Mar.
Admiralty.
Office.

The PRINCE'S COUNCIL to NOTTINGHAM.

We have received your enclosure from the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, in which they ask that the crews of her Majesty's ships bound to Newfoundland may assist in the work on shore there and that a boom be sent out for the protection of the harbour of St. John's. It is absolutely necessary that the ships of war should cruize off the coast for the protection of the fishery and themselves, until the trade shall be ready to come away, so their men can't be spared from them. These ships cannot carry over masts to make the boom, so the officers there

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should be told to cut masts there in the winter for the purpose, and to send them down on the snow.

Pp. 1½. *Signed* by Mitchell, Churchill, Hill and Bridges. *Endd.* *S.P. Dom., Naval* 7, 29.

30 Mar.
Westminster
Prison.

The MARQUIS DE LA GALLISSONNIÈRE to NOTTINGHAM.

Returns a draft letter from himself to M. de Pontchartrain, also a declaration of the French prisoners in England, shewing their miserable condition. Will send anything more he likes to Pontchartrain. Prays for leave to write home.

P. ¼ (*small*). *French. (Hol.) Add. Endd.* *S.P. Dom., Naval* 118, 90.

30 Mar.
Admiralty
[Office].

[RICHARD] HILL to [SAME].

M. de Chamilli, now a prisoner in the Gatehouse, has received advice from Paris that the King of France is willing to give up the lieutenant of the *Ludlow* (now a prisoner at Dunkirk) in exchange for him, and his relations are very anxious for his release. Pray let me know if Chamilli may go free in this way.

The Prince's Council are very anxious for the release of Captain Cock, now a prisoner at Arras. May they promise that Count de Mornay, or any other French prisoner, of equal rank, will be given for him?

Pp. 2 (*small*). (*Hol.*) *Endd.* *Ibid.*, 91.

30 Mar.
Whitehall.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To M. Rosencrants [the Danish Envoy].

I send a project for renewing the treaties between England and Denmark, which will be carried out as soon as you please.

Three lines, in French. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 101, p. 293.

2. To the Mayor and Burgesses of Liverpool.

I had laid your petition *re* the soil of Liverpool Castle before the Queen before your letter came. It has been referred to the Chancellor of the Duchy for report. *Further pleasure.* I shall help you, then as before, as far as I can.

P. ½. *Ibid.*, pp. 293, 294.

3. To the Lord Treasurer.

My letter to Mr. Stepney and Lord Nottingham's to Mr. Methuen relating to the treaty with Portugal, were read and approved at the Cabinet to-day, and declared agreeable to what was resolved on Sunday; which I need not repeat. We are both sending copies to the Duke of Marlborough, that he may know how things stand, and he is to speak to the Pensioner so that the States' ministers at Vienna and Portugal may have instructions on that subject similar to those given to her Majesty's envoys. The Emperor has sent a letter to the Queen [*partly set out*], in which he commits to her care the managing of the whole matter of bringing in the King of Portugal, so that there is now greater hope for the success of that project than formerly. You

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will probably see Count Wratislaw, who is going to Newmarket to-morrow, and see if he has anything further to offer. This should be done before the Queen gives him an audience.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 101, p. 307.

30 Mar.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Earl of Burlington.

As English-speaking people are not allowed to see the English prisoners in France, the Queen has ordered that nobody who can speak French may go to see the French prisoners now in the Gate House. Had I known of your desire to do so, you would have been told earlier.

P. ¼. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, p. 246.

2. To the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded.

Queen's command :—Send an account of what county prisons will be most fitting to receive the French prisoners in, and how many may be put in each.

The Queen approves your proposal to send a ship from Plymouth to St. Malo's with French prisoners, which may bring back an equal number. Send them. Your proposal is based on a letter purporting to come from the Sieur de Saint Sulpice, Intendant of St. Malo, and several of the French gentlemen here say he is to be relied on, and that they know the letter is in his hand. Accordingly you must send it back with the ship. The Queen desires you to get a certificate under the Marquis de la Gallissonnière's hand that the vessel is going with prisoners and going to bring others back, for her safety on her voyage and return. This declaration you are to deliver to the master.

The Queen desires some of you to go to the Gate House and report generally on the accommodation of the French gentlemen there and on the alleged exactions of the gaoler. Also you are to write to the Sieur de Saint Sulpice telling him what prisoners you are going to send over, proportioning the same to the English whom you may expect. You must send me a list of the English officers now in France and of the French officers whom you propose to exchange for them. Particularly see that Mr. Wanlesse, the officer in chief who commanded the recruits going to the West Indies, be exchanged.

Pp. 1½. *Ibid*, pp. 246-248.

3. To Mr. Methuen.

Yours of 9 March, o.s. I hear the treaty is practically concluded; but the Portuguese Envoy added that he had been told to tell me that his master would not declare war until the Archduke came to Portugal. He said the same thing some time ago, but promised to write and try to dissuade the King of Portugal from this step after he had heard me on it. My arguments were that the Archduke could not be in Portugal before the autumn, because of the preparations he must make to go there, but chiefly because the Emperor would not venture him there

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in the hot months; that the delay would enable Spain to arm and greatly increase the difficulty of reducing her to [obedience to] the Archduke; that if the Emperor and the Allies, immediately upon the declaration of war by Portugal, declared the Archduke King of Spain, the King of Portugal would have the strongest possible security that the Emperor would never recede from that step. Such a recession I found, from the Envoy's discourse, to be the thing which the King of Portugal most feared—and not without reason, as it appears that the Emperor is “more concerned for Italy than Spain.” I was therefore surprised to find that the King should still insist on it.

Art. 19 of the project to which you desired the King's assent does not stipulate for it, merely saying that the Archduke shall come to Portugal and be received, and specifying no time; whereas Art. 23 provides that it shall take effect on the exchange of ratifications. Your recent letters [*details*] spoke of some points which were still insisted on, but not of this. As, however, the King of Portugal's attitude may be really what his Envoy here describes, and as the presence of the Archduke would no doubt greatly contribute to success in Spain, her Majesty has told Secretary Hedges to instruct Mr. Stepney to urge the Emperor to declare him King of Spain at the moment when Portugal declares war, and to say that her Majesty and the Dutch will do so too, and probably the Allies will follow. He is also to press the Emperor to state publicly that he will send the Archduke to Spain in the autumn and to do so in fact.

“’Tis to be feared this pressure will be misinterpreted by the Emperor, as if the Queen and States had still in view the Partition Treaty, and, could Spain be regained to the House of Austria and consequently that trade to England and Holland, they would not be concerned whatever become of Italy, and though this be a very unreasonable jealousy, and must proceed from their not understanding our interests, and tho' this pressure of the Emperor to send the Archduke may minister to this jealousy, yet because, as I said, his presence is very useful and lest Portugal should finally insist on it,” Mr. Stepney has been instructed as I have told you.

It is still, however, possible that the Emperor will not consent to send the Archduke at once or to fix a time for sending him, either because of his affection for him or because he will not venture him there till we have taken some port in Spain, to which he may retire if he is pressed. For this reason you are to urge the King of Portugal to act promptly and not to defer his declaration till the Archduke arrives, but to acquiesce in the Emperor's and Allies' treating him as King of Spain and the general promise to send him to Spain. Urge on the King the great advantage which he will gain by this treaty. Considering the difficulty which Count Wallesteyn made in agreeing to it and the concession of Badaios, surely the King should not, by sticking to his point about the Archduke's arrival, give the Imperial Court this chance of receding from it, which it is easier for that Court to take than any other; especially since he may

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now be sure of all the clauses concerning the Emperor ; for the Queen has to-day received a letter from the Emperor placing his interests in the matter of the treaty unreservedly in her hands. Portugal should not hazard her prospects by insisting too rigorously on the Archduke's coming before the declaration of war.

Pp. 24. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 209, pp. 23-25.*

4. To the Lords Justices of Ireland.

The Queen has appointed the Duke of Ormond Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and would have you communicate constantly with him during his stay in England and let him know all that passes.

P. 4. *S.P. Ireland, Entry Book 3, p. 117.*

31 Mar.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To Mr. Ireton.

Queen's command :—To discharge the bail (if any was taken) of White, the priest. He was born in Spain, and entered in the Secretary's office as appertaining to the Envoy of Portugal ; and does not appear to have officiated elsewhere than in the Envoy's chapel.

P. 2. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 248.*

2. To the Prince's Council.

Queen's command :—To pay [a sum equal to] 632 pieces of eight and four ryalls plate old money, to Sir Thomas Frankland. Mr. William Frankland has spent this sum in clothing and providing sixty-one English prisoners at Bayonne, and asks that the sum be paid to Sir Thomas.

P. 2. *Ibid, p. 249.*

31 Mar. MR. JUSTICE GOULD to [HEDGES].

I have the Queen's command to report on the trial of the convict Thomas Pritchard, who was indicted for robbery with Husbands.* The evidence against them was the same, and was directly opposed by evidence for the defence ; but the jury convicted. I left him for execution, but at Monmouth I received a letter from the Mayor of Hereford, of which I send a copy, and a letter from the parson of the parish, certifying to the like purport. The same things were alleged for Pritchard as for Husbands, except the certificate of the Justices. He lived at Hereford, and was a cyder buyer. "I must confess there was desperate swearing."

P. 1/2 (small). Signed. Endd. *S.P. Dom., Anne 2, 75.*
Enclosing :—

Charles Carwodine, Mayor of Hereford, to Mr. Justice Gould.
Since your lordship left here I find a general opinion among

* See above, p. 654 and below, p. 670.

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the citizens that Pritchard and Husbands who &c. [see foregoing], were not guilty. I have known them both for many years, and also known most of the witnesses in the case, and I share the general opinion here. I ask for their reprieve, as I know you would not have the innocent suffer. I hope time will discover the true offenders.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$ (small). Copy. Dated, Hereford, 23 March, 170 $\frac{3}{4}$.
S.P. Dom., Anne 2, 75A.

31 Mar.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to COLONEL CHURCHILL.

Recommends Samuel Eyres as a transporter of French prisoners. Two hundred of these are now to go from the West of England to St. Malo.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 204, p. 367.

March.

MEMORANDUM on sending the ENGLISH FLEET to NAPLES.

There are great inconveniences and risks in sending either the whole fleet, or a detachment, as far as Naples. It will take five months at least to get there and back, and "if the fleet stays to do any service there, either by descent or otherwise, it will then be so late in the year that they will run great hazard in coming in with [*sic*] the Channel at their return and getting into their ports."

The carrying the Grand Fleet to Naples will leave the French absolute masters of these seas. If a large detachment go, England will still be exposed to great danger by not having sufficient force left to oppose the French at sea, and the detachment will run a risk of being destroyed by the French Toulon fleet coming down to join the French Western fleet, and lying together at Cadiz to intercept the said detachment.

If a small detachment is sent it will be even more exposed, and will not be capable of doing any service there.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ and p. 1. Two copies. Undated.* The first *endd.* S.P. Dom., Naval 118, 92, 93.

Same.

NOTE for the DIVIDENT for MARCH, 1703.†

Mentions fees for the Yarmouth charter, a licence in perpetuity to the Master and Fellows of Caius College, Cambridge, and a number of creations.

Total of left column 6*l.*, and of right 82*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.*

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Endd.* S.P. Dom., Anne 2, 76.

[Same.]

ROYAL WARRANT to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

The Commissioners for managing our revenues in Ireland have transmitted to the Lord Treasurer here the following book, shewing :—

* I see no reason to move the documents from this date, where they were found. See the Instructions to Sir C. Shovell below at 7 May, 1703.

† See the entry at 31 March, 1702, *supra*, pp. 15, 16.

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[March.]

(1) The *plus* and undisposed lands in the several districts mentioned, their acreage and the yearly quit rent charged on them, and the arrears of such quit rents unpaid between Christmas, 1682, and Christmas, 1701, amounting to 6,435*l.* odd, which charge has by mistake been continued hitherto, as appears by the reasons given in the book by the Commissioners; and

(2) Arrears of Crown rent due from the several rectories that pay port-corn to the Chief Governor from Christmas, 1682, as they were returned by the collectors of the several districts therein, to Christmas, 1701, amounting in all to 1,422*l.* odd; which rectories were granted by letters patents from the Crown to the clergy at a rent to the Crown therein mentioned, and a certain amount of corn [*details*], which corn was not paid and, the collectors not being able to collect it, became insolvent; but care has been taken, by an agreement between the parties, to provide that no such arrears shall accumulate for the future and

(3) The arrears of quit rents due from forfeited lands which were granted to various persons by King William III, or previously due from such lands, which sums have been lost to the Crown by the effect of the Act of Parliament for reassuming the forfeited lands in Ireland, amounting in all to 4,877*l.* odd.

The Commissioners of our Revenue there further report to the Lord High Treasurer that they have laid this book before the Barons of the Exchequer there, who have no objection to its being discharged. Forthwith give orders to discharge the said sums, which amount in all to 12,735*l.* odd out of the accounts of the several collectors, as desired by the said Commissioners. To the end that the undisposed lands in Ireland (which have hitherto been erroneously accounted for as quit rents) may for the future be managed for our best advantage, give directions to the said Commissioners to set them under such restrictions as they think necessary, and with the approval of you as Lord Lieutenant &c. for any term not exceeding thirty-one years.

Details.

Pp. 1½. *S.P. Dom., Signet Office* 15, pp. 108, 109.

[Same.] ACCOUNTS referred to in the foregoing Warrant.

ACCOUNT I.

Shewing the *plus* and undisposed lands [&c., as in foregoing].

Gives the several townlands and the acreage of undisposed lands in them and the arrears due in each case. The townlands are classified according to districts, and the totals of the thirty-four districts [full details of which are given in the text] are as follows :—

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<i>District.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Year's charge.</i>	<i>Total arrears of district.</i>
		£ s. d.	£
Athlone ..	2,924*	42 0 0*	166
Armagh ..	625	16 0 0	5
Baltimore ..	2,568	39 0 0	230
Blarney ..	7,686	117 0 0	905
Clonmel ..	2,588	27 0 0	236
Cavan ..	1,658	22 0 0	197
Coleraine..	72	0 19 0	9
Cork ..	70	1 0 0	10
Dundalk ..	965	23 0 0	18
Dingle ..	14,279	216 0 0	1,682
Dublin ..	25	0 10 0	6
Drogheda ..	99	2 0 0	24
Ennis ..	1,934	29 0 0	194
Foxford ..	3,419	34 0 0	136
Galway ..	221	1 0 0	31
Kilkenny ..	1,237	25 0 0	140
Kinsale ..	217	3 0 0	7
Killybegs ..	157	2 0 0	—
Loughrea ..	3,079	30 0 0	205
Londonderry ..	53	0 14 4	—
Limerick ..	130	1 0 0	27
Lisburn ..	214	2 0 0	—
Moyallow ..	7,802	99 0 0	973
Maryborough ..	1,994	40 0 0	184
Naas ..	2,238	45 0 0	40
Ross ..	2,552	50 0 0	635
Sligo ..	3,724	37 0 0	217
Strangford ..	84	1 0 0	9
Strabane ..	60	0 16 2½	12
Trim ..	990	20 0 0	1
Waterford ..	646	12 0 0	—
Wexford ..	817	16 0 0	13
Wicklow ..	1,616	32 0 0	103
Youghal ..	1,198	18 0 0	5
	67,954	1,019 0 0	6,435

Pp. 23½. *S.P. Signet Office* 15, pp. 110–133.*Followed by:—*

Memorandum [by the Commissioners of the Irish Revenue?] entitled “Reasons humbly offered for the striking of the arrears grown due on this article out of charge.”

The quit rent is payable in England by the Act of 17 Car. I in England, and by the Acts of Settlement and Explanation in Ireland.

* In this table the odd roods and perches and the odd shillings and pence of arrears are for brevity omitted. Both are stated in detail in the original.

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[March.]

In 1660 the Surveyor General of Ireland returned to the Barons of the Exchequer there a book of all the lands surveyed and forfeited in Ireland. On this the Barons issued books containing the particular lands in each county, with direction to named Commissioners to make returns shewing who the persons were who were in enjoyment of these lands. Returns being made thereof, the Auditor General assessed the yearly quit rent on all the said lands according to the said returns. They stood so charged until the said lands were granted by decrees or certificates, and letters patents by the Commissioners of Settlement pursuant to the Acts. The persons who got these grants or decrees became then liable for the quit rent.

A great deal of land was, however, not disposed of by these Commissioners; most of it very rough and not worth the quit rent assessed on it. These lands have hitherto remained charged with quit rent. The farmers of the Revenue were to have no profit from them, but were allowed to deduct from what they paid in the amount of the quit rent due from them.

From those lands, whose value fell much short of the quit rent charged on them, great arrears are due from 1682 to 1702. These can never be collected. If these were wiped out and directions given to the Commissioners of the Revenue to set the lands in question at the best price to be got, a rent equal to the amount of the quit rent could now be got from them. Such insolvency would be prevented for the future.

The Lord Lieutenant asked us* to draw out a state of the case for the opinion of the Attorney General. The case is as follows:—

The Surveyor General, pursuant to an order from the Exchequer, made a return of all the forfeited lands returned by the Down Survey in the various counties in Ireland, with the number of acres in each denomination to which the Auditor General placed the quit rents payable thereout.

Several of these lands were passed in letters patents or decreed to innocent persons; in which case the quit rent charged on them was stated in the patents and decrees, and then put out of charge. Several of these lands remain undisposed and these remain charged with the quit-rent. They are called either “undisposed lands” (entire denominations of land) or “plus lands,” *i.e.* portions of denominations granted to no one, and still charged with quit rent.

The undisposed lands were mostly so coarse that the adventurers and soldiers preferred remaining unsatisfied to taking them under the quit rents to which they were liable. Thus the mountain of Pobble O’Keife in the barony of Dunhallow [Duhallow], co. Cork, is returned by the Down Survey at 5,981 acres, and the quit rent put on it is 90*l.* odd. These lands, “upon the cant,” would not be set for more than 10*l.* The collector returns a deficit of 80*l.* odd, which, for the nineteen years since the Revenue has been out of farm and in management, amounts to 1,535*l.* odd. This is one of several cases.

* I do not know who “us” refers to; but I have conjectured, as shewn in the heading to this memorandum, that the draftsmen are the Commissioners of the Revenue in Ireland.

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[March.]

Queries.

1. Can the said mountain be properly said to be charged with a quit rent, seeing that it has never been passed and the land is in the Queen's hands and the full value thereof received by her?

2. How can the 1,535*l.* odd be struck out of charge and a growing arrear prevented during the Queen's perception of the full profits?

Answers—

1. The rent received by the Queen is plainly no quit rent, for it is the full entire profit of the land, and the Queen is in possession. The lands in question should not be continued in the roll of quit rents, since it is no quit rent.

2. The best way to strike out is to enter some memorandum or other relation of the whole in the rolls of quit rents, and set out the facts, and that the rents have consequently been taken out of the quit rent roll and put down under another head of Revenue to which they more properly belong. There can be no objection to this course. *Signed*, Robert Rochfort.

Pp. 3. *S.P. Signet Office* 15, pp. 134–136.

ACCOUNT II.

Shewing (*a*) the Crown rents due out of the several rectories that pay port-corn to the Lord Lieutenant [&c., as in covering letter (*above*, p. 661.)].

<i>Districts and Tenants' Names.</i>	<i>Rectories, &c.</i>	<i>Arrears.</i>			<i>Total of each district.</i>		
		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1. Dublin.							
Chief Governors of Ireland	Alterages and Rectory of Kilmainham ..	55	5	0			
Do.	Receiver Santry &c. ..	282	0	0			
Robert Preston	Ballymadun	12	15	0			
					350	0	0
2. Strangford.							
Dean of Down	Rectory, Down &c. ..	52	0	0			
					52	0	0
3. Naas.							
Chief Governors of Ireland	Ballynesullagh ..	110	6	0			
Do.	Confey	36	14	6			
Do.	Tristledelane	49	7	4½			
Do.	Leixlip	52	8	0			
Do.	Dollardstown	36	0	0			
					284	15	10½
4. Trim.							
Sir H. Peirse	Tristernagh	72	0	0			
Alexander Ennis	Donamore	20	0	0			
Henry Pemberton	Ardsallagh	33	4	10			
Nicholas Ashe	Trim Rectory	123	0	0			
Incumbent of	Scurlockstown	19	8	6			
H. Mannypenny	Killclone	45	0	0			
Incumbent of	Assey	22	10	0			
Do.	Rattaine	55	10	0			
Christopher Kerdiffe	Killtayle	5	5	0			
Thomas Aylmere	Killogonegan	42	0	0			
Incumbent of	Trevett	29	12	9			
William Crowe's heirs	Odder	57	3	10			
Incumbent	Ballymaglassan	44	2	5			
Do.	Dunsaughlin	2	9	6			

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<i>Districts and Tenants' Names.</i>	<i>Rectories, &c.</i>	<i>Arrears.</i>	<i>Total of each district.</i>
		<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>
Henry Harrington	Rathregan	5 8 0	
Dr. Henry Bolton	Ratoath	33 10 7	
Incumbent	Creekestown	12 12 0	
John Shelly	Flemingstown	24 0 0	
Arthur Savage	Dunboyne	65 5 0	
Incumbent	Killpatrick	12 0 0	
Alexander Ennis	Killbegs	12 0 0	
			736 2 5

Total of the several foregoing districts, 1,422*l.* 18*s.* 3½*d.* The reason for striking off the arrear appears in the Title.

(b) Arrears of quit rents due out of the forfeited lands on the grants made thereof by his late Majesty or due before the said grants, which are all lost to the Crown by the late Act of Resumption.

<i>Districts and Names of Grantees or Tenants.</i>	<i>Denominations.</i>	<i>Arrears.</i>	<i>Totals of Districts.</i>
		<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>
1. Armagh :—			
James Puissar	Loughill &c.	5 2 0	
Major-General Stewart	Currahanlan &c.	2 19 4	
William Woolesty	Drumkirk	3 4 10½	
			11 6 2½
2. Athlone :—			
Loughlin Flynn	Cryagh &c.	29 18 0½	
James Tobin	Garmurreagh &c.	4 19 7½	
Edward Lynes	Clonmany more &c.	40 11 10	
Robert Nugent	Knockanboy &c.	1 16 5½	
Patrick Everard	Cloonegarraagh &c.	2 8 9	
Walter Delamore	Clooncony &c.	58 8 0¾	
Robert Fitzgerald	Killmullroony &c.	21 5 3	
Garrett Dillon	Cargin &c.	2 8 7½	
Edmund Fitzgerald	Feaghmore &c.	15 5 0¾	
Loughlin Kelly	Knockdrumdonnell	3 4 3¾	
Christopher Dillon	Moyvannon &c.	14 7 6¼	
Earl of Albemarle	Rathnelonaught	30 16 7½	
Lord Mountjoy	Lishallow &c.	18 0 9¾	
Alexander Stewart	Boraskeen &c.	1 5 0¼	
Gust. Hamilton	A house &c.	0 11 0	
			240 16 9½
3. Blarney :—			
Lord Woodstock	Old Castle &c.	52 17 3	
Earl of Romney	Clonshanafin &c.	184 10 8½	
Earl of Albemarle	Spike Island &c.	1 5 5¼	
Lord Rochford	Ballyshangall	240 11 6	
William Spencer	Rectory [of] St. Owens	0 12 0	
			479 16 10½
4. Clonmel :—			
Earl of Romney	Killcorkey	76 7 5¼	
Earl of Athlone	Lissernan	22 15 4½	
			99 0 10½
5. Cavan :—			
Lord Slane	Lissreagh	2 4 0¾	
			2 4 0¾
6. Cork :—			
Earl of Romney	Coole &c.	85 13 4¼	
William Spencer	Templebreedy tithes	2 5 0	
			87 18 4¼
7. Dingle :—			
Christopher Rice	Dowglass &c.	41 18 0	
Hierome Sankey	Killmanaheen &c.	187 10 10	

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<i>Districts and Names of Grantees or Tenants.</i>	<i>Denominations.</i>	<i>Arrears.</i>	<i>Totals of Districts.</i>
		<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>
Henry Owens	Cahirdigan &c. ..	72 6 3	
Sir Edmund [sic] Biron ..	Loughtown &c. ..	22 5 0½	
Earl of Bellamont	Manor [of] Mullahiff &c.	368 13 11½	
James Puissar	Duaghnefely	49 3 11	
8. Drogheda :—			741 17 11½
Major-General Stewart ..	Starrow &c. ..	2 10 7½	
Lord Rochford	Gaffnyes &c. ..	3 15 11	
Earl of Albemarle	Readstown &c. ..	0 12 6	
Earl of Athlone	Garlandstown ..	7 18 11½	
9. Dundalk :—			14 17 11½
James Puissar	Stonestown	15 9 10½	
Lord Rochford	Williamstown ..	2 18 9	
William Woolesly	Killany Rectory ..	8 0 0	
10. Dublin :—			26 18 7½
Earl of Bellamont	A house &c. ..	2 18 9	
Lord Mountjoy	Do. ..	24 19 6	
Major-General Stewart ..	Do. ..	4 4 3½	
James Puissar	A rent charge ..	6 7 6	
William Woolesly	Dainstown ..	4 0 11½	
Walter Delamere	Abbotstown &c. ..	1 10 5½	
Earl of Albemarle	Ballynode &c. ..	27 7 6½	
Lord Mountjoy	Damestown ..	6 16 1	
11. Ennis :—			78 5 1
Earl of Albemarle	Ballyhynane &c. ..	792 1 8½	
Major-General Stewart ..	Cooshtrianane &c. ..	4 15 5	
Lord Clare	Cornekelly ..	97 10 7½	
12. Foxford :—			894 7 8½
Lord Mountjoy	Feaghmore ..	28 1 0½	
Alexander Stewart	Seafin ..	3 5 3½	
13. Galway :—			31 6 4½
Earl of Clanricarde	Knockderry &c. ..	9 10 0	
Sir D. Treswell	A house &c. ..	42 13 4	
Lord Mountjoy	Maghery &c. ..	6 15 0	
Alexander Stewart	Ballyboggan &c. ..	9 6 2	
14. Kilkenny :—			68 4 6
Daniel Redmond	Ballyshanboy &c. ..	21 6 2½	
Lord Galmoy	Grange &c. ..	160 13 7	
Edmund Blanchfield ..	Bennettsbridge ..	98 12 10	
Lord Rochford	Grange &c. ..	339 5 8½	
Earl of Albemarle	Blanchfieldsland ..	0 8 6	
15. Kinsale :—			620 6 10½
Earl of Romney	Two houses ..	0 16 6	
William Spencer	Impropriations ..	3 0 0	
16. Loughrea :—			3 16 6
Loughlin Donelan	Ballinvalley &c. ..	7 10 8	
Lord Athenree	Carrendue &c. ..	3 14 9	
Giles Bourke	Cappagh &c. ..	0 7 10½	
Earl of Clanrickard ..	Loghanroe &c. ..	25 2 8½	
Francis Madden	Killeen &c. ..	15 11 10	
Roger Horan	Clonshee &c. ..	4 1 6½	
Thomas Mannin	Do. ..	3 16 1½	
Earl of Clanrickard ..	Brushagh ..	67 10 0	
Nicholas Bermingham ..	Levally &c. ..	3 4 1½	
Philip Purcell	Flashabegg &c. ..	15 5 3	
Lord Mountjoy	Cahirseily ..	6 18 1½	
Sir Edward [sic] Biron ..	Clonshee &c. ..	1 2 3½	

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[March.]

<i>Districts and Names of Grantees or Tenants.</i>	<i>Denominations.</i>	<i>Arrears.</i>	<i>Totals of Districts.</i>
		<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>
Alexander Stewart ..	Mucklone ..	6 9 8½	
Earl of Albemarle ..	Mote Killone &c. ..	5 7 8½	
Major-General Stewart ..	Annagh &c. ..	0 12 1½	
17. Moyallow :—			166 14 9½
Richard Nagle ..	Crogh &c. ..	0 14 4	
Lord Rochford ..	Brittas &c. ..	3 17 9	
Earl of Albemarle ..	Dromagh &c. ..	17 13 10	
Major-General Stewart ..	Clongeele &c. ..	1 0 3½	
18. Maryboro' :—			23 5 11½
Jeremy Coghlan ..	Lisderge ..	18 6 7½	
Alexander Stewart ..	Ballycollane &c. ..	35 5 11½	
William Woolesty ..	Killian &c. ..	9 3 5	
Earl of Albemarle ..	Ballygartbunagh &c. ..	15 7 7½	
Edward Fitzpatrick ..	Donnoghmore &c. ..	0 7 10	
Gust. Hamilton ..	Rathbyne &c. ..	1 2 9½	
19. Naas :—			79 14 2½
Earl of Athlone ..	Castletown &c. ..	6 10 0	
Do. ..	Part of Clane &c. ..	6 7 1	
Sir M. Eustace ..	Donoghmore tithes &c. ..	19 15 0	
Francis Leigh ..	St. Francis Chapel ..	0 3 9	
Lord Rochford ..	Narragh tithes ..	135 13 1	
James Puissar ..	Knockbower &c. ..	464 8 8½	
Earl of Albemarle ..	Balleyleane &c. ..	62 17 6½	
20. Ross :—			695 15 1½
Lord Rochford ..	Rathduffe &c. ..	202 18 0	
Arthur Radmore ..	Houses &c. ..	1 1 4	
Earl of Athlone ..	Killbeckillagh tithes ..	5 8 0	
21. Trim :—			209 7 4
Lord Rochford ..	Rathwire &c. ..	109 14 0	
Major-General Stewart ..	Ballyoughter &c. ..	38 10 7½	
Lord Rochford ..	Rahaspuck ..	0 14 2½	
Earl of Albemarle ..	Maudlins &c. ..	1 16 5	
Lord Dungan ..	Moyglare tithes &c. ..	1 9 2	
Earl of Romney ..	Prieststown &c. ..	7 12 11½	
Thomas Luttrell ..	Mabbstown &c. ..	1 16 7½	
Mordecai Abbott ..	Gibbonstown &c. ..	1 16 4	
22. Wexford :—			
Patrick Fitzjohn Cowell ..	Tincurry &c. ..	19 6 4	
Earl of Albemarle ..	Ballynemony &c. ..	27 10 9	
Walter Delamare ..	Ballygow &c. ..	5 9 3½	
23. Waterford :—			52 16 4½
William Woolesty ..	Cullin &c. ..	21 2 3	
Earl of Albemarle ..	Ballysallagh &c. ..	30 17 6	
James Puissar ..	Arderry &c. ..	10 10 2	
24. Wicklow :—			62 9 11
Henry Luttrell ..	Rahansclagh &c. ..	9 11 9	
Arthur Radmore ..	Enegly &c. ..	1 11 6½	
Earl of Bellamont ..	Enebegly &c. ..	1 5 11½	
Earl of Albemarle ..	Eadstown ..	10 0 10½	
			22 10 1½
Total	4,877 9 0½

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[March.]

Reasons humbly offered [by the Commissioners of Revenue in Ireland ?] for striking off the arrears in this article.

By the Act of Resumption all the forfeited lands were vested in the trustees free of all quit rents that had "incurred" [accrued] before their investiture. They were so to remain after sale of them, so that the Queen is for ever barred from coming upon the lands themselves. The reason that the foregoing arrears were in arrear at the passing of the Act of Resumption was this:— We can issue no charge to our collectors on the passing new patents unless the same be transmitted to us by the Auditor General. We often called upon him for the same, who did what he could to oblige the patentees to enter their patent[s] with him; but the patents, being many, were not all entered with him at the time, and therefore could not be collected. We advised with the "King's Council" as to whether, since we could not go on the lands, we could recover these arrears from the patentee. They advised on June 15, 1700, that the English Act had made void all grants from the King; and that the grants being void the conditions in them were void and that, as the Act is drawn, the King was without remedy for recovery of the arrears.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *S.P. Signet Office* 15, 143.

1 Ap.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

The Duke of Marlborough is much disappointed that cloth has not come for the foot. I am told the fault lies on the clothiers and transport officers. Please give notice to those concerned to come to Lord Secretary Nottingham's office in the Cockpit to-morrow at 11 a.m. to clear the matter up.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 101, p. 293.

2 Ap.
Sick and
Wounded
Office.

THE COMMISSIONERS of SICK and WOUNDED to NOTTINGHAM.

According to your orders we have directed a vessel to be prepared to carry over 200 prisoners from Plymouth to St. Malo. The Marquis de la Gallissonnière will give a certificate in addition to that of M. de Saint Sulpice to secure the vessel during her voyage. Mr. Wanless is the only English officer we know of who is a prisoner at Dinant; and we shall make a special request for his return. We propose to send off the oldest and most sickly prisoners now, and that English prisoners of the like sort be sent home in exchange for them. After them we may, if you please, give preference to those who have been longest confined; and will tell our agent to make a list of the men whom he sends; and the master of the vessel shall have it and also a request to the Sieur de Saint Sulpice to desire the return of the like number and quality, or as many more as he pleases for the like to be returned hereafter by us.

We have visited the French gentlemen in the Gate House. They were indifferently lodged, and have since been removed to better quarters. As they complain that the jailer makes them pay exorbitant prices for their diet, &c., and asked leave to give

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details, we shall send them when received. The jailers, whether in London or the county towns, are no officers of ours; and we think it better, "beside"* these complaints, to keep the prisoners where they are [than to move them to the county jails], for the following reasons:—

First, the prisoners being over 4,000, would require twenty jails, holding 200 each, or, in view of the size of the jails and of other prisoners, forty jails.

Secondly, The [county] jailers being no servants of ours, we could not get from them such accurate accounts of the names and qualities of the prisoners and of the way in which her Majesty's allowance for them is spent as we now have from our Marshals. They send these in books according to the enclosed forms. Without such accounts it would not be possible to prevent the expenditure of much money "in her Majesty's wrong."

Thirdly, To carry prisoners to the jails, to bring them back for exchange and to pay for their keep will be very expensive.

Fourthly, Very spacious and convenient prisons have been fitted up for them at Dover Castle, Southampton, Farnham, and Plymouth. At Southampton they have room for some hundreds more. At Farnham there is no complaint as to accommodation, and from Plymouth we are now taking 200 away, which will stop overcrowding. If the exchange of prisoners goes on, we shall soon have more accommodation than we need; and we have just been offered a house at Winchester for 20l. a year that will hold 500 men. We could get accommodation there for 1,000 more for less than it would cost to move the prisoners to the county jails and keep them there. We can give further reasons, and, if they are desired, request an interview.

Count de Mornay asks for leave to go to France to arrange a cartel. If the complaints which he sends are true we will have them remedied and the officer punished.

Pp. 4. *Signed* by three Commissioners. *Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 118, 94. Enclosing:—*

A, B, C and D. *Four blank forms for returns as to the French prisoners, shewing:—*

A. *The prisoners received into the custody of ———, Marshal at the port of ———.*

Details:—By what ship taken, when, name of prize, name and rank of captives, nationality, and date of reception into custody.

B. *Decrease of prisoners at ———.*

Details as before, but the account to show how the prisoners were disposed of.

C. *The charge of prisoners received into sick quarters at ———, between 1 January, 1703, and 31 March, 1703.*

Details in conformity with heading, as to date and nature of sickness or wound, treatment, duration of illness, burial &c.

D. *Charge of prisoners received into custody at ——— between 1 January, 1703, and 31 March, 1703.*

Details in conformity with heading. Summarises A, B and C.

* Apparently the writers mean "in spite of."

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The above are specimen forms, and are, apparently, forms sent or to be sent to Plymouth, and have the blanks filled up in red ink accordingly.

In all pp. 4 (small). *S.P. Dom.*, Naval 118, 94A, B, C and D.

2 Ap.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to COLONEL GIBSON.

I send M. Vryberge's answer in the matter of a Dutch seaman, who wants to go home. The matter being as the Envoy represents it, let the seaman go.

P. $\frac{1}{6}$. *S.P. Dom.*, Entry Book 101, p. 295.

Same.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded.

In exchanging prisoners, pick out such Frenchmen as were taken on merchant ships, or fisher boats, and leave those [taken] on privateers to be last exchanged. Many of the privateersmen being St. Malo men, M. de Saint Sulpice will probably ask for them; but you probably have enough others belonging to that port to make up the number, though all you send should not be Malouins. *Details.*

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom.*, Entry Book 104, pp. 249, 250.

2. To the Sheriff of Hereford.

Queen's command:—Respite execution of sentence on Thomas Husbands and Thomas Pritchard till further order from her Majesty.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid*, p. 250.

3. To the Duke of Marlborough.

If any credit is to be given to what Mr. Methuen and the Portuguese Envoy here say, the treaty with Portugal is concluded, and we must consider how to fulfil our obligations under it.

I believe we could easily raise one or two regiments of French refugees. This would save our own subjects, who will be wanted to fill our regiments, for which it is already difficult to get enough recruits. It will be possible to make some attempt on the coast of France with the men we must send to Portugal, and for this purpose the French refugees will be specially suitable. When there is no further service for them it will be easier to disband them than the English, and they will expect less.

I should like your views as soon as possible, that nothing may be left undone on my part.

I know well that compliance with what we have undertaken by the treaty with Portugal will depend on our success abroad. I have no doubt of the result where your Grace is in command, but I fear even that will not render possible such a detachment from your army as this treaty will require, unless matters in Germany are more prosperous than as yet seems likely. However, if I might suppose such a case as I wish, and that we could have troops embarked and ready to sail by Midsummer, we should have two months' time to act with them against France

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before it will be necessary for them to be in Portugal, "where by reason of the heats they cannot take the field till the beginning of September." Your Grace is the best judge of these matters, of which I know nothing; "and besides I am biast by an opinion that we shall never have any decisive success nor be able to hold out a war against France but by making it a sea war and such a sea war as accompanies and supports attempts on land."

We have no news yet here of the Dutch ships, which should join the Mediterranean squadron. If they disappoint us it will cause much clamour here. I believe I shall be able to discover the way of Isaac Boben's correspondence, and to inform you.

Pp. 1½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 209*, pp. 26, 27.

About
2 Ap.*
St. James'.

INSTRUCTIONS to LORD COMMISSIONER QUEENSBERRY for
HOLDING the SCOTTISH PARLIAMENT.

1. You may give our assent to any laws that shall be proposed for the protection of the Protestant reformed religion.

2. You may give our assent to an Act ratifying Presbyterian Church Government by Kirk Sessions, Presbyteries, Synods and General Assemblies.

3. You may pass an Act allowing the episcopal ministers to preach in meeting-houses in such terms as the Parliament shall propose, "they always qualifying themselves by taking the Oath of Allegiance and signing the assurance."

4. You are to endeavour to obtain an Act asserting and recognising our right and title to the Crown of Scotland.

5. You are to pass Acts necessary against the Popish priests, and for suppressing the growth of Popery.

6. You are to give our assent to such Acts as may be proposed "for punishing and restraining profaneness and immorality."

7. You are to endeavour to obtain competent supplies for maintaining the forces on the present establishment and providing and repairing garrisons, to take effect after the present cess laid on by the last Parliament expires, for so long as allowed by Parliament.

8. You may pass any Acts proposed to prevent the irregular marching and quartering of our forces and for payment of what shall be supplied to them.

9. Same with regard to prevention of Highland thefts and robberies.

10. You may give our assent to what laws shall be proposed for the more effectual clearing and assuring of private men's rights, the more easy administration of justice and better punishing of crime, for renewing former laws altering or rectifying the regulation of judicatories and granting a new commission for that end, the Commissioners being always named by us.

11. You are to pass such Acts as are proposed for accommodating the differences between Royal and other burghs concerning the Act for communication of trade.

* Dated—April, but immediately follows an entry of 2 April in the Warrant Book.

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12. You may consent to such Acts as are proposed for making up the records of tithes and for obviating the inconveniences that may arise by their loss.

13. You are to pass such Acts as shall be necessary for the regulating and encouraging of trade and for erecting manufactories and companies of trade, "and especially of fishing."

14. You are to pass Acts for encouraging the planting, enclosing and other improvements of ground.

15. You are to pass Acts for better maintaining and employing the poor.

16. You are to pass such Acts as shall be thought needful for regulating coin and coinage.

17. You may consent to such Acts as shall be proposed for defining and determining what is high treason, for clearing, mitigating and otherwise amending the former laws "anent leasing, making, depraving and misconstruing in relation to government."

18. You may give our assent to an Act increasing the salaries of the Lords of Session, the Parliament providing a fund for that end.

19. You are to endeavour to procure an Act clearing and asserting the jurisdiction of our Exchequer or what relates to our revenue.

20. You are to pass an Act allowing the Commissioners of our Treasury and Exchequer to set tacks of the annexed property, and particularly of Orkney and Zetland by way of roup to the highest bidder, not exceeding twenty-one years, notwithstanding any Acts of "annextion" or other Acts to the contrary, and empowering us to give some suitable consideration to the Earl of Morton out of those islands for extinguishing his pretensions.

21. You are to endeavour to have the prohibition against importation of French wines taken off, without prejudice to the prohibition of trade with France during the war.

22. You are to endeavour to obtain an Act rescinding or suspending the premium allowed by the Act of 1695* for exporting victual, or to obtain a fair equivalent.

23. You may pass an Act or Commission for plantation of Kirks or valuation of teends.

24. You may pass an Act declaring that in future titles of honour cannot be transmitted upon the signature with the former precedence.

25. You are to give our consent to an Act of Pardon and Oblivion consonant to our Act of Indemnity published there.

26. You shall give our consent to such Acts as shall be judged necessary for regulating the Post Office.

27. You are to pass Acts naturalising foreigners who live in Scotland and are not Popish.

28. You may adjourn [the Houses] from time to time and use all your authority as you shall think best for the conduct of our affairs.

* See Acts of the Parliament of Scotland (1822) Vol. IX, p. 458.

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29. You may confer knighthoods on deserving persons, not more than six.

30. You are to conclude the session "as calmly as you can," and as soon as practicable, and summon the next meeting for [blank].

Pp. 34. *S.P. Scotland, Warrant Book 18*, pp. 513-516.

3 Ap.
Admiralty
Office.

The PRINCE'S COUNCIL to NOTTINGHAM.

We have by the Queen's command considered the representation of the Old East India Company concerning Captain Dampier in the ship *St. George*, Captain Pullerine in the ship *Fame*, and some other vessels now fitting out to sea, in order, as it is said, to cruize on the Spaniards in the West Indies. We sent for the persons concerned, and told them that the Company were afraid that something might be done by them (the vessels) which might be prejudicial to the Company's affairs in India, and recommended them to give such security to Dr. Bramston, Surrogate to the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, as might satisfy the Company. We send Dr. Bramston's report on their security for her Majesty's consideration and approval, pending which the ships are, by her Majesty's orders, stopped in the Downs.

P. 1. *Signed* by Mitchell, Churchill, Hill and Brydges. *S.P. Dom.*, *Naval 7*, 30. *Enclosing* :—

A. *Dr. Bramston's report as above.*

The securities given in are 3,000l. for each ship (gives names of the sureties). They amount to three times what is required by her Majesty's instructions for privateers

P. 1. *Copy. Signed (copy). Ibid*, 30A.

Also enclosing [?].

B. *Notes on the owners of and sureties for the Fame and St. George.*

Twelve names of joint owners given ; also three names of sureties. In all p. 4. Ibid, 30B.

3 Ap.
Sick and
Wounded
Office.

The COMMISSIONERS of SICK and WOUNDED to [SAME].

Yours of yesterday crossed ours. We still think we should send away the old and sick prisoners first. These, though taken in privateers, cannot be more serviceable than merchant seamen or fishermen,* and we suggest that we should adhere to our plan. When we get our English prisoners back in exchange (and we hope to get back many more than we send), we may refuse them their privateers-men if they demand many of them. We will give orders that Le Griel shall not be sent over.

We send enclosures from the Marquis de la Gallissonnière [details] and from the French prisoners in the Gate House as to their gaoler's exactions.

Pp. 14. *Signed* by four Commissioners. *Endd.* in Warre's [?] hand. *S.P. Dom.* *Naval 118*, 95.

* Nottingham had directed that men taken in privateers should be sent back to France last ; see above at 2 April, 1703.

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3 Ap.

HEDGES to the VICE-CHANCELLOR of OXFORD.

Dr. Sherard is in the Queen's service, but is pressed to return to "the College." The Queen is anxious to keep him here and to send dispensing letters to you for excusing him from residence, but does not know what her dispensing powers are in this matter. She will be tender of your rights. Pray find a way to avoid his suffering by being in the Queen's service. If a letter is necessary, I will send one in the form you like best. Pray arrange that no act is done to Dr. Sherard's prejudice until you hear further from me.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 101, p. 294.

3 Ap.

Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded.

Mayor of Chichester writes that Nicholas Furnace, a French prisoner, has been taken at the seaside. He escaped from the *Tower* alehouse. Send your officers to take him, and keep him more severely. Have you had any account from them of how this man and others escaped? If so, send it, that they may, if negligent, be punished.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, p. 251.

2. To Same.

The Queen approves of the enclosed certificate and letter of the Marquis de la Gallissonnière, and would have you send them away. Notwithstanding previous directions, 5*d.* a day is still to be allowed to the prisoners of war.

Note.—Enclosed was a letter from Gallissonnière to M. de Pontchartrain and a certificate from the same as described in Nottingham's letters of 30 March to the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded.*

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.*

3. To Sir Cloudesly Shovell.

Queen's command:—To receive on board your squadron for the Mediterranean the presents which, by her Majesty's orders, have been prepared for the Governments of Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli. Order Mr. Wyndham Cole and Mr. Robert Cole, who are nephews to her Majesty's Consul at Algiers, to be received on board the same ships and carried to Algiers; and give passage thither to the two Turks who recently came here after escaping from slavery, and to Bohas Pinhas, a Tripoli Jew, who was sent by that Government to Holland, and has now come here to get a passage home.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Ibid.*, pp. 251, 252.

4 Ap.
Westminster.
Prison.

The MARQUIS DE LA GALLISSONNIÈRE to [NOTTINGHAM].

I am informed by Mr. Hill and Dr. Sherard that the Queen is anxious to complete the cartel, but that the French Government

* See above, p. 657.

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had apparently changed their minds, as no full power had been sent to Count de Mornay as promised by M. de Pontchartrain. I will write myself, as Mr. Hill suggests, if I hear you approve of it.

We hope for relief in the matter of the complaints sent.

Pp. 1½ (small). (Hol.) *In French. Endd. in Warre's [?] hand. S.P. Dom., Naval 118, 96. Enclosing :—*

A. *Memorandum from the French officers who are prisoners of war in Westminster prison.*

They ask that a person be sent to regulate the price of rooms let to them. They are charged 1l. 1s. a week for each room.

They ask liberty to go from their rooms to visit one another, and to walk in the court without having to pay 6 sols each.

They desire that their servants may be allowed to prepare their meals without having to pay a daily fee for leaving the separate prison in which they [the servants] are kept.

They complain of being kept in cells, on rotten beds without sheets or bedclothes. The naval officers have to sleep on plank beds. They ask for beds and palliasses.

They ask for leave to buy their provisions freely and not to be compelled to buy anything from the jailer, who charges high prices ; and for leave to speak to those who give them money.

Pp. 1½. *In French. Ibid, 118, 96A.*

5 Ap.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM to P. BROWN (gaoler at the Gate House).

You are to take no fees from the French prisoners for their lodging or otherwise. The Queen intends to pay you for it.

You are not to demand any money for letting them go into the court of the prison. You are to permit their servants to come to them and attend them, but those servants must not leave the prison. One such servant may go out every day to buy provisions, and you must send some one with him to prevent his carrying letters or going elsewhere than where he gets provisions.

You are to let such of them as now lie on boards have beds fitting for their condition.

You may permit them to visit one another under such conditions as are required for safety.

In all other points observe your former instructions.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, pp. 252-3.*

5 Ap.
Kirby.

LORD HATTON to NOTTINGHAM.

There are now more than 400 prisoners in Guernsey, more than the garrison, and they are likely to increase by captures by privateers. Over twenty local privateers, and several from England frequent the place, and victual there. These privateers and prisoners are likely to starve the island, and the islanders can carry on no trade for need of convoys. Frigate urgently needed. The Lieutenant-Governor wants a holiday. An earthquake was lately felt there, accompanied by a loud noise.

Pp. 1½ (small). *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Channel Islands 2, 51.*

1703.
6 Ap.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to the COMMISSIONERS for SICK and WOUNDED.

Queen's command :—The Spanish prisoners to have the same liberty as they had before the recent instructions—which only apply to the French prisoners—were issued.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 101, p. 295.

Same.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Marquis de la Gallissonnière.

Sends the orders to the gaoler (*see above* at 5 April, 1703), which will show how the Queen is anxious for the French prisoners to be well treated. If any gentleman wants to see his banker, leave will be granted on application.

P. ¼. *In French. S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, pp. 253, 254.

2. To Dr. Bramston.

To take assignment of certain security offered by the owners of the *St. George* and *Fame* [*details*]. When this is done, the Queen will direct the embargo to be taken off and those ships to go on their voyage.

P. ¾. *Ibid*, p. 254.

3. To the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded.

The French seamen sent to the Gatehouse on Sunday may act as interpreters between the French prisoners and the keeper's servants, but there seems no reason why the prisoners and the seamen should be allowed to converse more than is necessary for that purpose.

Dr. Amiott may attend on the Marquis de la Gallissonnière as a physician; but you must send somebody with him to see that this visit of a physician is not made use of for any other purpose.

Acquaint the Marquis that we are quite ready to treat with him for a cartel, but that the commission or full power, to whomsoever it be sent, must be sufficient and clear.

P. ¾. *Ibid*, p. 255.

4. To the Council of Trade and Plantations.

By Queen's command :—I send you an extract from the Prince's Council's answer to your proposals that the seamen should assist in the work on shore in Newfoundland. Pray consider and report on it. *Further pleasure.*

The extract aforesaid :—

In answer whereto we have to say that it is absolutely necessary that the ships should cruize off the coast for the protection of the fishery and themselves, so that their men can't be spared. *Proceeds* as in the Prince's Council's letter of 30 March, 1703, *above*.

P. ¼. *Ibid*, p. 256.

7 Ap.
Mapplace.

SIR CLOUDESLEY SHOVELL to NOTTINGHAM.

I have ordered the presents &c. you mention to be received on board the *Warspight* (Captain Edm. Loades), now in Long Reach. She will be there till Friday or Saturday. If they

1703.

cannot be got ready by then, I hope they may be sent to Portsmouth, where the fleet is directed to sail. Yesterday, we came out with the great ships from Blackstakes to the Buoy of the Nore; and I suppose they will sail in two or three days for the Downs.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval* 67, 36.

7 Ap.
Admiralty
Office.

MEMORIAL by the LORD HIGH ADMIRAL.

Sir George Rooke informs me that the *Barfleur*, *Newark* and *Queen* are unfit for service owing to not having sufficient men. I therefore propose to the Queen, as advantageous to her service, that these three ships be paid off and laid up at Chatham, and that their foremast men be put aboard the new frigates fitting out in the Thames, that these may be sooner fit for sea.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed. Countersigned by George Clarke. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval* 7, 31.

7 Ap.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Prince's Council.

Command:—To give orders for an agent of the Victuallers to go with Sir Cloudesly Shovell to take care of the provisions brought aboard or bought later, and to send money for the payment of short allowance money from time to time. Sir Cloudesly has asked for this.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 209, p. 27.*

2. To the Lieutenant-General and Officers of the Ordnance.

Such things as are designed to be sent to Newfoundland should be put on board some transport ship and ordered at once to Plymouth, to be ready to sail with the *Centurion*, which is ordered to go thence next month.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid*, p. 28.

3. To the Commissioners of Prizes.

Queen's command:—Appoint an officer to go with Sir Cloudesly Shovell's squadron and look after any prizes which the ships may take. Direct him to obey Sir Cloudesly or the commander-in-chief for the time being, and give him instructions for the valuation and disposal of prizes in such manner as you think best for the service.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, p. 257.

8 Ap.
Whitehall.

RICHARD WARRE to MR. BURT.

I send letters from the Mayor of Chichester and from Mr. Clarke of Brighthelmston. Lord Secretary Nottingham desires you to acquaint the Commissioners with them, that they may order their officers to take and keep the Frenchmen in question. *Details.*

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Unsigned, but in Warre's hand. S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 146, p. 4.

* This letter is not entered as from Whitehall, but the other two of the same date are so.

1703.

9 Ap.

Doctors'
Commons.

DR. BRAMSTON to NOTTINGHAM.*

The owners of the *St. George* and *Fame* have appeared at the Court of Admiralty and have entered into a recognizance of 3,000*l.* to indemnify the security which they had before given for the civil and honest behaviour of the officers and men belonging to the said ships.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Signed. Endd. *S.P. Dom., Naval* 7, 32.

9 Ap.

Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM to the PRINCE'S COUNCIL.

I send draft order to Vice-Admiral Leake, which her Majesty has approved, for you to dispatch it. I also send you some accounts of the maritime affairs of France, and the Queen would have you consider among yourselves what other services besides what Vice-Admiral Leake is employed in may at present properly be attempted, that you may be able to give her Majesty better satisfaction when you attend on Sunday night. In case you may not have enough ships (exclusive of Sir C. Shovell's squadron) for those services, speak with him, and let him know that he must attend the Queen at the Cabinet on Sunday, because her Majesty will then speak with you and him about the squadron designed for the Mediterranean.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. The enclosed documents not entered. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 209, p. 28.

About
10 Ap.

DEPOSITIONS of CECILIA BUDD and others.

[These depositions are endorsed April 14, on which date warrants issued to arrest Reed and his passengers, which will appear in the Table of Secretaries' warrants at end of 1703. Possibly these depositions contain the information referred to in those warrants.]

Cecilia Budd :—She went with the Duchess of Powys to Ghent, and has been there five years with her. Came over in the *William and Mary* yacht (Captain Robinson). The painter [?] and dancing master are lately come into the family.

Marie du Rieux, native of Tournay† :—Has been four and a half years with the Duchess. Was never in England before, and only five weeks in Holland. Came in Mr. Reed's vessel.

In all p. $\frac{3}{4}$. Endd. *S.P. Dom., Anne* 2, 77.

Edward Bryer :—Is gentleman to Lord Powys. Has been out of England about five years. Went over with my lord, and came back to fetch my lady. Has been all the time at Ghent except when my lord came to Rotterdam last December, where he lived publicly. Was seized there with some of my lady's servants and kept under arrest for twenty-four hours, as having the Prince of Wales with them, they taking my lady's page for him. Came over in Reed's hoy with thirteen of my lord's servants and other passengers whom he does not know. Lord Powys waited on the Duke of Marlborough.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. Endd. *Ibid.*, 78.

* See the Prince's Council to Nottingham above at 3 April, 1703.

† This deposition is in French.

1703.

Mary Ireland :—She is one of Lady Powys's servants, and has lived with her fifteen years. Has only been out of England about five weeks. They came over in the *William and Mary* yacht with a woman and David Tate, a footman. The rest of my lady's servants and one of her daughters came in Reed's ship. Eleven servants came over with Reed. Some of them were imprisoned at Rotterdam on information that they were bringing over a Prince ; but the informer, who was, she thinks, a Frenchman, ran away. My lady's servants were here, except Mary Williams, who was left to look after a small child.

P. 1. *Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 2, 79.*

James Baker :—Is Lady Powys's page, and has lived with her about seven years. His father is in France, and his grandfather on his mother's side is living in St. Anne's parish. He is a pawnbroker named Blackmore. Was imprisoned at Rotterdam, but does not know why.

Lewis [?] de Grave, native of Ghent :—Has been about three months footman to Lady Powys. Was never in England before. Came over in Reed's boat with six or seven passengers besides my lady's family.

P. 2. *Endd. Ibid, 80.*

Peter Lully, a Fleming of Ghent :—Is a music and dancing master and in Lady Powys's employment ; teaches the young ladies. Left England about eleven months ago to see his friends. Lived a year with Colonel Wharton and with one Lavarty, a dancing master. Is not naturalised. Was not taken up in Holland. Has lived three or four years in England, before which he lived at Ghent, his native place. Came over in Reed's ship with my lady's servants, and saw six or seven other passengers in her, whom he did not know.

P. 2. *Endd. Ibid, 81.*

Adrian Duval, native of Rouen* :—Three months ago Lady Powys took him into her service at Ghent as gardener. Has never been in England before. Was arrested on suspicion that her little page was the Prince of Wales. Came over in Reed's ship. *Corroborates* foregoing as to those on board her.

P. 2. *Endd. Ibid, 82.*

Elizabeth Fay :—Has been at Ghent two years in the Duchess's family. Came over in Reed's vessel.

Anne Lewis :—Has lived with Lady Powys one and a half years, who sent for her out of Montgomeryshire. Was born by Powys Castle.

P. 1. *Endd. Ibid, 83.*

Claudius Pinet, born in Picardy :—Has been clerk of the kitchen to Lord Powys at least eighteen years. Is not naturalised. Came over in Reed's vessel ; but did not know the other passengers except the family.

Thos. Fay :—Is Lord Powys' coachman. Three years' service with him. Came over in Reed's vessel. *Corroborates* foregoing.

In all p. 2. Endd. Ibid, 84.

* This deposition is in French.

1703.

10 Ap.
Bishopsthorp.

JOHN [SHARP] ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to [NOTTINGHAM].

Thanks for your favours in London. I found both your brothers here, and hope to enjoy their company for a month more. As you permitted, I put two or three things before you which I had not time to leave with you, and beg you to remember them.

The Queen has promised Greenwich rectory, when it falls vacant, to Mr. Turner. I recommended him as all whom I spoke to gave the best accounts of him. I enclose the parishioners' letter in his favour.

Mr. Lany was eleven years chaplain to the late King's household at Kensington. He had 80*l.* a year allowed him, which remained unpaid for three years, and had no preferment allowed him, so petitioned the Queen to consider his circumstances. The Queen promised to give him a good living. Pray remember this when occasion arises, if the Queen does not remind you.

The Queen promised to make an allowance of 60*l.* a year, I think, to Dr. Cockburn at Amsterdam, and told us last week she would order payment of it. Dr. Cockburn has appointed Mr. Sartre,* prebendary of Westminster, to receive the money, of which the first quarter is now overdue. If you will remind her Majesty of it, Mr. Sartre will wait on you to receive directions on it.

Pray remember Sir William Sharp, who has nine children, and is very poor. All Scotchmen whom I have spoken to agree as to his integrity and ability to serve the Queen.

Polite messages to yourself and Lady Nottingham.

Pp. 3. (*Hol.*) *Endd.* in Nottingham's [?] hand. *S.P. Dom.*, *Anne* 2, 85.

10 Ap.
Dublin Castle.

The LORDS JUSTICES of IRELAND to [SAME].

We shall, as ordered, constantly correspond with the Lord Lieutenant while he is in England.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed.* *Endd.* *S.P. Ireland* 363, 4.

12 Ap.
On board the
Royal
Sovereign in
the Downs.

SIR GEORGE ROOKE to [SAME].

I arrived here with the ships in the margin† yesterday. Coming from the Gunfleet, I saw several of the yachts making up the river from Holland. They signalled to speak, and said that the day before when they were under the convoy of the *Salisbury* and *Adventure* with a great fleet of merchantmen, they met M. Pontie [Pointis] with seven men-of-war 13 leagues E.S.E. of Orford Ness. They think he took the two warships and many of the merchantmen. I immediately detached Rear-Admiral "Binge" with five ships [*names given*‡] to make for the coast of Flanders and prevent the French ships and prizes from getting into Dunkirk or Ostend, and sent off my 20-oared boat to Rear-Admiral Beaumont in the Downs with orders to make up a

* Le Neve (III, 362) gives him as "Sartrens or De Sartre."

† Ten names given in margin.

‡ See below enclosure at 13 April, 1703.

1703.

squadron at once and sail to the same place. This is all I can do now, and I fear "I had need do more than possibilities to please all people." Beaumont is on the back of the Goodwin working Eastward, but delayed by want of wind when the tide is against him.

I shall work my way to Portsmouth, as I think the squadron for the Bay will be sooner ready by my being there.

Pp. 2. *Signed.* *Endd.* in Nottingham's [?] hand. *S.P. Dom., Naval* 118, 97.

12 Ap.*
Genova.

MEMORANDUM on the FRENCH NAVAL PREPARATIONS at
TOULON.

Enclosed gives a list of all the ships they arm out of Toulon this year. Those marked L are in the Levant, those marked C gone westward it is believed for Cadiz. The rest are careened and marded [masted?] and gunned, wanting only men, which they said they were expecting from West France. In addition to those in this list, there are seven old ships at Toulon which are to be broken up. They are building one ship for the Maltese. With my friend came a Commissary to buy timber, but no one here will sell him aught. They fear no attack by sea on Toulon, and have only a few soldiers, and having only fitted two out of the six half moons of six guns each at the entrance to the port.

Two French men-of-war are expected at the latter end of the next month with eight merchantmen from the Levant. They are to touch at Leghorn, and so to Marseilles. They are very rich, and it is a pity we have no frigates to intercept them. One Padrone Marcus, a Genoese, who was employed in the last war and is a bold and experienced fellow, was freighted this week to go to a river in Languedoc with a letter from a great man. He is to carry the letter till he meets our fleet or a squadron. He binds himself to go as far as Lisbon in his felucca. 'Tis to encourage our fleet to appear on the coast when the country would rise, being "mature for a turn." He is to have 80 pistoles down and 70 at Lisbon, or when he delivers the letter. He navigates with ten men and a boy with Naples colours.

List of vessels follows, shewing:—

1. Twenty-two men-of-war with their guns, crew of men and of boys. In some cases they are marked L or C, as stated above.

2. Four fireships [*brulloiz*], with similar information to guns and crew.

3. Three storeships [*fleutes*], with same information.

In all pp. 1½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 209, pp. 50, 51.

13 Ap.
Admiralty
Office.

GEORGE CLARKE to HEDGES.

Sends enclosed account of the misfortune at sea, which will tell also what has been done to intercept the French. Sir George

* So entered in the margin. Presumably it was sent from Genoa.

1703.

and the Prince have sent the same orders to Rear-Admiral Beaumont.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 118, 98. Enclosing :—

A. Sir George Rooke to [the Prince's Council].

I arrived here this morning with the Royal Sovereign and ten other vessels (names given). Yesterday, as we came from the Gunfleet the yachts made signal to speak with me, and reported that the day before M. Pointy [Pointis] and seven French men-of-war came up with the Salisbury and Adventure and their convoys from Holland, and that they feared the men-of-war as well as several of the merchant ships were taken. Upon this I immediately sent Rear-Admiral Byng, in command of the Ranelagh, Somerset, Torbay, Cambridge and Winchester to lay in the fairway between them and Dunkirk. I saw them join a Dutch Rear-Admiral and four ships before night. I send copy of these orders and of those which I sent to Rear-Admiral Beaumont by my 20-oared boat. As I came through the Gull Streams this morning, I saw him sail about the South Sand head with eight sail of frigates. I directed Admiral Byng to join the Winchester to Rear-Admiral Beaumont, she being a clean ship.

I send enclosed just received from Beaumont.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Extract. Dated aboard the Royal Sovereign in the Downs, 13 April, 1703. Enclosing further :—

Rear-Admiral Beaumont to Sir George Rooke.

I had your orders to sail last night, and should have done so if I could have got pilots. Am surprised at "the accident," and hope it may not be so bad as it appears, for I am sure neither Pointy [Pointis] nor any of the men-of-war are out, but only privateers. There was not a ship in Dunkirk road on Thursday night, and on Friday the Dutch Rear-Admiral came past both places and no ship was there. I shall go before Dunkirk and Ostend with eight ships [names given]. The fleet met the enemy so near Ostend that they certainly got in the next morning.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. Dated aboard the Mary in the Downs, April 12.

In all pp. 2. Endd. Ibid, 98A.

13 Ap.
Whitehall.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To Captain Gifford.

In spite of what I said to them, I find the Governors of the Post Office will not arrange that the post comes into Portsmouth about five or six in the evening, as it does to Deal; so I shall obtain an order from her Majesty for them to arrange it so. I am glad you are better. Thank you for looking out for some good wine for me. It will come very seasonably.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 300.

1703.

2. To Mr. Edisbury.

Complaints have been received [*details*] of crowds of poor people, soldiers' wives and others at Harwich. Command :—To allow soldiers that are left behind, and their wives, or the wives of those now in Holland, to go over there in the packet-boat ; and to tell the packet-boat commanders to bring over no one from Holland without a pass from the Commander-in-Chief of the forces there or her Majesty's special Envoy at the Hague. This will prevent poor people coming over who burden the town. Her Majesty has signed a warrant to the Postmaster General to allow officers of the army to go over free in the packet-boats.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 101, p. 297.

13 Ap.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Prince's Council.

Queen's command :—To take the embargo off the *Fame* and *St. George*. Lay this before his Royal Highness for the necessary orders.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, p. 257.

2. To John Noble, Sheriff of Herefordshire.

You did well not to execute sentence on Pritchard and Husbands. *Details*. The Queen will pardon them.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid*, p. 258.

3. To the Prince's Council.

I hear by letters from Lisbon of March 23 that Captain Wishart with the men-of-war and merchantmen was to sail thence on last Friday or Saturday fortnight, sending two ships ahead to pick up the merchantmen which were ready at Oporto and Viana. Can you not strengthen that convoy and so prevent such a misfortune (by French ships from Rochfort or Brest), as lately happened to the convoy from Holland ?

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Ibid*, pp. 258–9.

4. To Mr. Methuen.

Yours of 23rd and 24th received. It is extraordinary that Portugal should propose any new terms after the articles were agreed and only wanted to be put into form ; but as she seems to have receded from them, and they are capable of accommodation, probably all will be well before this reaches you. If not, what I have now to write will help towards that result.

You speak of three points in dispute : the time of the payments, the twelve ships to be at Lisbon when no greater [British] fleet is in those seas, and the composition of the debt to the Dutch. The Portuguese Envoy, however, tells me that it is only on the last two points that any difference remains. We have written Mr. Stanhope, and have pressed the Dutch Envoy here to get the Dutch to give in on the matter of the salt. We hope that this point will not delay the conclusion of the main treaty. If it should remain unsettled, no doubt it will be settled later by the interposition of her Majesty.

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If the King really insists on twelve ships of war being always in Lisbon &c., you may agree to it, though it will do him little good. If they are to stay literally in the harbour, they can be of little use, and in no case will they be allowed to be under his orders. This has never been permitted. On the other hand, it would be to our interest to have twelve ships, English and Dutch, whose port is Lisbon, always ready. Convenient for cleaning, &c. To such a suggestion you may agree. Moreover, lest the King of Portugal should think this would not be of service to him (though it will give great security to his trade), you may assure his Majesty that the flag commanding officer will have positive orders to protect his coasts against any insults by the French and to protect his interest as far as possible if any French attempt is made on Lisbon by sea.

Count Wratislaw is informed that you and M. Schoneburg have refused to sign the article that no peace shall be made by which the Crown of Spain is left to Philip V or any Prince of the House of Bourbon. I cannot believe that you have refused this. If so, assent to such a clause now, and no doubt M. Schoneburg will do the same.

Pp. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 209, pp. 29-31.

14 Ap.
Admiralty
Office.

JOSIAH BURCHETT to RICHARD WARRE.

Inform Lord Secretary Nottingham that steps have been taken by orders to Sir G. Rooke, to strengthen the convoy coming home from Lisbon. Other vessels [*details*] have been ordered to sea from Plymouth for the same purpose.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. (*Hol.*) *Endd.* *S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 7, 33.

Same.

SAME to SAME.

I send for Lord Secretary Nottingham news* from the *Adventure*, one of the convoys which lately came from Holland. She brought ten merchantmen into the Nore. Others made their way to Holland. There is no news from the *Salisbury*. The captain of the *Adventure* fears that she and a great part of the convoys are taken.

Lieutenant Dyas, of the *Newcastle*, was two days ago on the packet-boat that came from Calais to Dover with prisoners. Her captain said that Ponty [Pointis] and all his squadron are in Dunkirk unrigged, that a St. Malo privateer of 40 guns and 245 men sailed from Dunkirk and took a Dutch man-of-war of 50 guns, and that both of them were taken by three English ships of war off the Texel; that the Emperor is reported to be dead or dangerously sick, and that the Dunkirkers are so poor they cannot fit out privateers, so many being taken.

From the foregoing it is plain that the ships which met our convoys from Holland were privateers only. Probably most of them came out of Ostend.

* Missing.

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P.S.—I doubt the recapture story. We have no ships thereabouts.

Pp. 1½. (*Hol.*) *Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval* 7, 34.

14 Ap.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Commissioners of Prizes.

The Lieutenant Governor of Jersey has been ordered (*see following*) to release a small bark, the *Peter* of Royan. Send similar orders to your officers there if you think that, otherwise, there would be a dispute about executing the order.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, p. 259.

2. To the Lieutenant Governor of Jersey.

As described in foregoing. William Drovét, or Drewit, by his petition, shews that his father arrived at Jersey from Bordeaux river on May 6 last, and delivered his cargo to its owners there, further that petitioner is a Protestant, and came to settle in England with three Protestant seamen, all ready to serve the Queen. Petitioner has served the Queen on several ships for 14 years, and asks for release of the *Peter*, when his father and the seamen will come to England. Release her.

P. 1. *Ibid*, pp. 259, 260.

15 Ap.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to the PRINCE'S COUNCIL.

I send for the Lord Admiral's consideration and report papers relating to the embezzlement out of the galleons and a retaken Dutch ship. They come from the Lord Treasurer.

Note.—The enclosed documents were an order by Sir G. Rooke to the commanders of the Queen's hired ships and vessels, dated 15 October, 1702, a letter from the Commissioners of Prizes to Mr. Lowds [Lowndes] with an account of such transport ships as had unladen in London, but had not delivered to the prize warehouses according to the accounts they gave in to Sir G. Rooke, and the Commissioners of Customs' letter to the Lord High Treasurer with an affidavit from their officers at Plymouth.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 101, pp. 296, 297.

15 Ap.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Prince's Council.

The Queen consents to the *Queen*, *Barfleur* and *Newark* being paid off and laid up at their moorings at Chatham, and their foremast men moved into the new frigates fitting out in the Thames.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, pp. 260, 261.

2. To Captain Atkinson.

Command :—Provide 1,000 pair of shoes to go on board one of Sir C. Shovell's ships.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 209, p. 31.

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Admiralty
Office.

GEORGE CLARKE to ELLIS.

Sends enclosure.

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Three lines. (Hol.) S.P. Dom., Naval 7, 35. Enclosing :—

A. Captain John Robinson to [George Clarke ?].

Besides Lady Powis, I brought over Mrs. Blount with one maidservant. She has a pass from the Queen's Envoy at the Hague (Mr. Stanhope), and an Englishman and two Dutchmen with the like passes ; also Mr. Solomon Pereyra and his servant, both Jews, and recommended by Mr. Isaac Pereyra. He had no pass, but is a merchant residing in Lime Street, London. I have brought over no other passengers. If his Royal Highness would see any of these persons, I am told they are to be found on the Exchange of London. When commanded, I shall endeavour to produce them.

P. 1. Copy. Dated, William and Mary yacht, Deptford, 16 April, 1703. Ibid, 35A.

16 Ap.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to the ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Queen's command :—To prepare for the Queen to see to-morrow a proclamation stating that whereas undesirable foreigners and disaffected persons have come to England from beyond seas, all captains and masters of her Majesty's ships and merchant vessels are forbidden to bring over any person unless he have a pass from the General or Commander-in-Chief of her forces, or from her Majesty's minister to the country where he is taken on board, on pain of prosecution.

P. ½. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 296.

Same.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Lord Treasurer.

Queen's command :—Order John Forster, the Surveyor at Dover, to restore to Captain Gibson 500*l.* which he took from him pending directions. Gibson received the money from several people at Calais to pay to the French prisoners here and pay those who had given them credit.

P. ½. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 261.

2. To the Commissioners for Sick and Wounded.

Captain Gibson has received from the *Sieur la Tour Montfort* assurances that on bringing to Calais the fishermen of Dieppe and elsewhere, now prisoners here, he will receive as many English of the same quality in exchange. Queen's command :—Send the captain over with those prisoners.

Inform Count de Mornay that the French ships detained at Guernsey have long been released, and that I know of no prosecution against any Irish taken in French ships. If you hear of any, let me know of it before you mention it to him.

Inform the prisoners at the Gate House that as news has come that the English prisoners in France are better treated, the Queen has ordered their removal thence to the Tower, where they will have liberty of the citadel. The Queen is willing that they

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should be treated at least as well as the English prisoners in France. This shall be done at once.

P. 1. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, pp. 261-262.

16 Ap.

On board
H.M.S. *Boyne*,
at Guadeloupe.

CAPTAIN HOVENDEN WALKER to NOTTINGHAM.

On 12 March some of the forces under General Codrington went ashore at Guadeloupe, about two leagues to the northward of the town, and were very warmly received by the French, who had made breastworks everywhere. Our men, however, forced them from their trenches, and the next day almost all the soldiers and 400 sailors, going ashore, occupied the town and there lodged all the forces—the French having quitted it. The *Chichester* on the evening before silenced some French batteries which were placed between the town and place of landing.

On the 15th I sent guns and ammunition ashore to open on a fort which the French still had and which commanded the town. They held out till 2 April, when I ordered two ships to open on the Castle, their trenches and line of communication. The Castle had been much battered by the guns ashore; and the next day the French blew up the Castle and fort and retired to the impenetrable woods and mountains, which are their only refuge. Out of these hunger alone will chase them; and our provisions are not enough to do it, as the *Resolution* has not yet come. In all this fighting, strange to say, not one French prisoner has been taken.

Pp. 1½. *Signed. Noted* a duplicate. *Add. S.P. Dom., Naval* 118, 199.

17 Ap.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM to the COMMISSIONERS of SICK and WOUNDED.

To send the person seized at Dartmouth to Farnham or Plymouth. The French prisoners there will be probably able to say whether he is the Irishman who is gaoler of the prison at Dinant. The English prisoners lately at Dinant may be able to identify him. Take special care that he does not escape.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, pp. 262, 263.

17 Ap.
Guernsey.

ELEAZER LE MARCHANT to ———.

Robert Lee is the most fit man in the island to be agent to the Lord High Admiral. He performed that duty well during the late war. An owner or husbandman [?] of privateers should not have that post, as is now the case. Mr. Lee has his accounts regarding prizes ready to send to the Admiralty, but cannot send them for want of a frigate. He dares not trust them to vessels that are "runors," which would probably throw them overboard. Pray inform H.R.H. of all this.

P. ¾. (*Hol.*) *Badly spelt.* *Add.* to a lady unnamed. *Endd. S.P. Dom., Channel Islands* 2, 52.

18 Ap.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to the COMMISSIONERS of CUSTOMS.

I send papers &c. Please consider and report if any masters

1703.

of the said ships have been guilty of embezzlement, and, if so, see that they are prosecuted before the High Court of Admiralty.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$ (*with note of papers sent*). *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101*, p. 299.

19 Ap.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to LORD CONINGSBY.

Sends Elizabeth Wanless' petition, and Queen's command to pay her 20*l.* to support her husband : the money to be stopped out of his pay.

Note.—Her petition states that her husband was sent from Ireland to the West Indies, and was, on the voyage, captured by the French on 28 November last. He was carried to Dinant, and has since remained there. Very poor. Contracted debts there, which will detain him if he is released. She prays for a sum for his relief or arrears of his pay.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *Ibid.*, p. 298.

Same.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded.

The Queen intends to remove the French officers from the Gate House to the Tower. Go there and report whether there is enough accommodation for them in time for your report to be laid before the Queen at the Cabinet Council to-morrow morning.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104*, p. 263.

2. To the Prince's Council.

I hear from Pisa that one Captain Pickering brought pitch, tar &c. under Swedish colours to Marseilles, and that a ship, supposed to be his, was coming into that port on March 31. Give orders to arrest any ship commanded by this officer pending inquiries.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.*

20 Ap.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to WILLIAM JENNINGS and THOMAS RENDA.

To assist bearer, who is warranted to arrest Richard Paine and other deserters from Lieutenant-General Stewart's regiment, and believed to be in or near Wallingford. They are to be sent, if need be, from constable to constable up here.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101*, p. 299.

Same.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded.

The commanders of French merchant ships who are prisoners at Farnham complain that they are treated as common seamen. Queen's command :—They must be treated with the distinction with which Englishmen of their quality are treated in France.

Remove the French prisoners from the Gate House to the Tower. No fees for lodging &c. to be charged them there.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104*, p. 264.

1703.

2. To the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded.

The Queen will not accept the service of any French prisoners, however anxious they may be to enter it ; but if any are real Protestants and want to stay in England, do not send them back to France when exchanging prisoners. None, even though Protestants, are to be released without her Majesty's special order.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, pp. 264, 265.

3. To Edmund Maine, Esq., at Berwick.

Queen's approval. Continue your care in her service.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid*, p. 265.

4. To the Prince's Council.

Queen's command :—Take no French into her service, that the French may have no excuse for forcing English into theirs.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid*.

5. To Colonel Ellis, Lieutenant Governor of Guernsey.

Leave has been granted to you to come over to Bath for your health. You will, of course, take care that the Queen's service does not suffer by your absence.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid*, pp. 265, 266.

6. To Captain Gibson.

Queen's command :—Not to bring over from Calais any English master taken by the French who ransomed his ship.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid*, p. 266.

7. To the Commissioners of Transport.

The Queen approves your proposal for making serviceable some beds, rugs and pillows returned from the late expedition to Spain at a cost of 2s. 6d. each. Take steps accordingly.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid*, pp. 266, 267.

8. To the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded.

There are about 400 French prisoners at Guernsey and will probably be more. They are more numerous than the garrison, and there are not sufficient victuals for them, which is dangerous to the island. Consider means of moving the prisoners who are there, or may come there, to some other place. *Details*.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid*, p. 267.

9. To the Prince's Council.

The Queen approves the enclosed letter from the Council of Trade and Plantations with regard to seamen assisting in the fortification of St. John's, Newfoundland, and their estimate for some stores necessary for the boom there. Queen's command :—Lay these particulars before the Prince, that he may give the necessary orders therein.

Also details of anchors, chains and iron asked for. The cost of these is 23*l.* 15*s.*

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid*, p. 268.

1703.

10. To the Lord Treasurer.

By command :—I send you an estimate regarding the expenses of laying the boom at St. John's, received [&c., as foregoing], so that you may give orders for sending this money as you think necessary.

The estimate :—

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To 25 men of the garrison at 12 <i>d.</i> a day extra for about 70 days. (The time will vary according to the difficulty in getting timber.)	87	10	0
Carpenters' work in making the boom	15	0	0
Care of the "Shalloway" or boat to bring the trees	30	0	0
Extraordinary charges.	20	0	0
The "skiff" [skiff] to attend the boom on all occasions	6	0	0
	158	10	0

P. 1. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, pp. 268, 269.

11. To M. de Pimont.

You will be given in exchange for any Englishman of like quality to yourself. When I hear that the French Court agrees to this, I will do all I can to hurry the matter.

P. 1, in *French. Ibid.*, p. 269.

12. To the Count de Mornay.

Having told you that nothing was wanting for the completion of a cartel but that you should have a full power in proper form to treat, I am surprised at the power which you have sent me. This is the only cause of delay. The English officers would not dare to take French sailors into service in their ships (which M. de Pontchartrain supposes to be the cause of delay), for the Queen has given a positive order that this shall not be done. Not even the poor French Protestant prisoners, who prefer captivity in England to the sufferings which they undergo in France [are allowed to enter her service]; and the Queen hopes that, this being so, the French King's order against the enlistment of English prisoners will be extended to his fleet as well as to his army.

As for the French prisoners, though the Queen has heard complaints that the English prisoners in France are nearly starving, she has voluntarily ordered that deductions made from the pay of the French prisoners here for their food be restored.* You (the French officers here) will be treated according as the Queen hears that the English officer prisoners are treated in France. Please make any suggestion you can as to how the

* This passage is not quite clear in the original; but I think I give the general sense.

1703.

orders of the Queen and the King of France may be carried out ; and please inform the Marquis de la Gallissonnière of the contents of this letter.

Pp. 2½, in *French. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104*, pp. 270–272.

13. To Lord Treasurer Godolphin.

Captain Atkinson has provided 1,000 pair of shoes, and disposed of them as ordered. The cost was 97*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* He should be reimbursed.

He also provided 543 beds for Colonel Holt's regiment. Kindly inform him where he should place the charge for them.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 209*, p. 31.

21 Ap.
Kirby
[Northants].

VISCOUNT HATTON to NOTTINGHAM.

I think it would do as well to send a general recommendation to the bailiffs and jurats of Guernsey to rebuild their Court as to direct any particular way to raise money. Such answer will require no debate with the Lords of the Council. *Details.*

P. ¾ (*small*). (*Hol.*) *Endd. S.P. Dom., Channel Islands 2*, 53.

21 Ap.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM to CORNELIUS SMITH, at Dover.

I have good reason to suspect that one Thomas Noel is an instrument for carrying on a correspondence with France. *Details.* Observe him carefully, and, if you find my suspicion justified, try to secure both Noel and his letters and intermediaries. Although you should not need it (as it is the duty of all good subjects to inform against such spies), I allow you to show this letter to any magistrate to whom you may have to apply. Meantime keep it very secret. Your expenses will be paid and your trouble rewarded.

P. ½. *Note* : sent to Mr. Breton. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 209*, p. 32.

22 Ap.
London.

HEDGES to COUNT WRATISLAW.

You did not shew clearly that M. Crock was a subject of the Empire, and he appeared rather to be a Frenchman. If you certify that he is of the Empire, I will see that he has his passport out of consideration for you.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101*, p. 300.

22 Ap.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM to SIR JAMES ETHERIDGE.

Examine as to the truth of the enclosed affidavit of Mr. Henry Gooding, which was brought here this morning, and take steps that the offender may not escape. Mr. Gooding will wait upon you for particulars. Report.

P. ½.

Also note of the information taken before Richard Warre, against Corporal Cotterell of Great Marlow, innkeeper, and Mr. Hood who lived in Mr. Duffell's house in Bucks. The substance not stated.

In all p. ¾. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104*, pp. 272, 273.

1703.
[23 Ap.]

LIST.

Of French prisoners committed to the Tower by virtue of Lord Secretary Nottingham's warrant.

Identical with the list at 24 April, 1703, *q.v.*, *below*, p. 693.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Endd.* with date. *S.P. Dom.*, *Anne* 2, 86.

23 Ap.
Admiralty
Office.

MEMORIAL by the LORD HIGH ADMIRAL to the QUEEN IN COUNCIL.

Frequent complaints are made to me that when her Majesty's ships touch at Jersey or Guernsey the crews desert to serve in the privateers. The Governors and Lieutenant Governors of those islands should be ordered to search their respective islands, and all privateers thereto belonging, with care for such deserters and to arrest and replace them on one of her Majesty's ships.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. *Signed*, and with counter-signature of George Clarke. *Endd.* *S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 7, 36.

23 Ap.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Lieutenant of the Tower.

Receive herewith several French officers, prisoners of war. Queen's command :—To accommodate them according to their quality and allow them to walk on the parade at proper times.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, p. 273.

2. To the Prince's Council.

Colonel Collier, the Lieutenant-Governor, reports that, according to order, the *Esperance de Derneville* has been released in Jersey, but that the master was first compelled to give a bond to the agent who cares for the Lord High Admiral's share of prizes, that if 30 *liverets* was to be paid, being the appraisement of the boat, it should be done. Queen's command :—To cancel and deliver up the bond.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *Ibid*, pp. 273, 274.

3. To the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded.

I send a warrant and letter* for receiving the French [officers] prisoners into the Tower and a warrant to the Keeper of the Gate House to receive them. It might be well if you saw them safe to the Tower, if possible, to-day.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid*, p. 274.

Same.

HEDGES to the PRINCE'S COUNCIL.

Command :—To prepare at once instructions for Sir Cloudesly Shovell that he may lose no time in starting if the Queen decides to send him with a squadron to the Mediterranean.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 204, p. 373.

24 Ap.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM to the AGENT of the POST OFFICE at Harwich.

If one named Reinalducci, or anything like it, arrives from Holland by the packet, take care to stop him even if he has Mr. Stanhope's pass, or any other, and keep him till you have

* See last but one.

1703.

reported and had further orders. If the register, which I hope you keep, of arrivals shews such a person to have arrived, let me know when he came, where he went to, and any other "necessary circumstance." Observe secrecy in this.

P. 1. *Copy. Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 2, 87. Also p. 3. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 275.*

24 Ap.
Narva.

THOMAS DUNN and RALPH ELMSALL to JOHN WYCH.

Since our last we hear only that the "Russe" has a numerous army near his frontier, and, according to the best information, will certainly besiege this place. There is nothing to hinder them, Slippenbach's army being dispersed and Croncort's the same. We hear of no succour from Swede-land; "yet is thought" nothing will be attempted till the grass is grown, which will be in about five weeks, although they begin already to make some small ravages. They have also an army by Notteburg, with which, it is reported, that they will attack Nyen. If a sudden peace is not made in Poland, the King of Swedeland's affairs in these parts will be in a miserable condition. Quantities of goods lie at Wyborg. Considering the danger in loading if the Russe takes either place, and as we have nothing to show that we are friends to the Russe, we ask you to get our passes from the Queen of England. We have herewith ordered our friend Mr. Rimington to make good to you any disbursements which you may incur in connexion therewith. At the beginning of the war, several of our fellow countrymen had passes from the late King, which were much respected by the Russes. We hear that England and Holland may send a fleet into the East sea to compel Sweden to make peace. If so, it will not be possible for us to stay here, for the inhabitants will be inveterate against us. We should be glad to hear from you if this fleet will come, also what chance there is of peace with the Russe.

P.S.—No ships are yet here, but they are expected daily, the sea being clear of ice.

Pp. 2½. *Signed. Add. Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 2, 88.*

24 Ap.

NOTES of FEES due to the LIEUTENANT of the TOWER of LONDON.

On the date in margin the following noblemen and gentlemen were committed prisoners to the Tower. The usual fee to the Lieutenant is 100*l.* for a nobleman and 50*l.* for a gentleman, so that in all 1,200*l.* is due.

Names:—The Marquises D'Aligre and de la Gallissonnière; the Count de Mornay; MM. Sorel, Pimont, De la Grois, Maison Fort, De Coyeux; Chevalier de Tour [de] Landre; Chambellan Gratton; MM. De Lambour, Du Chattell, De Cotte Cott, Durand, Du St. Fray, Corvett, Romaine, Felicien, Pigeon, Pubeloy (Garde de la Marine), Begon (same).

P. ¾. *Endd. Ibid, 89.*

1703.

26 Ap.
[Whitehall.]

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Lord Mayor.

Command :—To celebrate the Prince of Baden's victory and repulse of the French, with the usual ringings in the City.

P. ¼. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, p. 276.

2. To the Prince's Council.

Queen's command :—Report what is the best way to purchase *La Finesse*. She was lately condemned as prize, and she is suitable for patrolling the coasts of Kent and Sussex to prevent correspondence with France and the "running of goods." Meantime, prevent this vessel being otherwise disposed of.

P. ½. *Ibid.*

Same.

HEDGES to the PRINCE'S COUNCIL.

Command :—Six ships to be laid up and paid off at Portsmouth, as the Lord High Admiral suggests.

P. ¼. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 204, p. 369.

27 Ap.
London.

PIERRE DU SOULEY [?] to [NOTTINGHAM].

I spoke to the Speaker [M. L'Orateur] about a person fit to translate the *Gazette*, who told me to tell you of him. I therefore send enclosed and shall wait on your lordship [Vôtre Grandeur] to-morrow to know if he will suit.

Pp. 1½ (small). (Hol.) *French. S.P. Dom., Anne* 2, 90.
Enclosing :—

A. Description of M. Pierre De La Touche.

He is a French refugee of merit and has been here seventeen years. He is of good character, and was Master of the Pages to the late Queen, in which employment he acquitted himself with much honour. He is of Saumur, one of the towns in France where they speak French best. Seven years ago he wrote a book on the art of speaking French well, which he dedicated to the Duke of Gloucester. He also understands well the humanities, geography, history, fortification and other things which qualify him to translate the *Gazette* well.

He is particularly well known to Lord Jersey and Lord Northampton, the Bishop of London and several persons of quality.

P. ¾. *French. Ibid.*, 90A.

27 Ap.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Lieutenant Governor of Jersey.

Command :—Make search for sailors who have deserted the Queen's ships and entered privateers at Jersey ; seize them and put them aboard some ship, that they may be returned to her Majesty's fleet.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, p. 277. Also note of same. *Ibid.*, p. 315.

1703.

2. To Colonel Farewell.

Sends an order on Captain Atkinson for as many beds as may be wanting for the ordinary Frenchmen in the Tower.

Also the order. The beds are for the French officers' servants.
P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, pp. 277, 278.

3. To the Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey.

Similar to No. 1 above.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid*, p. 314. Also *note* of same ; *Ibid*, p. 277.

28 Ap. SECRETARY SOUTHWELL to NOTTINGHAM.

Three men-of-war are reported at Dublin on the 21st, and the two regiments were to be embarked at once and go to the Downs for pilots, and so on to Holland.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Endd.* with date. *S.P. Ireland* 363, 5.

28 Ap. JOSIAH BURCHETT to HEDGES.*
Admiralty
Office.

The Lord High Admiral desires you to recommend someone as Deputy Judge Advocate of the Fleet, who will be sent to sea with Sir C. Shovell's squadron.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Signed.* *Endd.* *S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 7, 37.

28 Ap. LOUIS MAGET to SAMUEL EYRE, Merchant, in London.
St. Malo.

Our Commissary arrived here yesterday, and I have had a long talk with him about settling the cartel ; [and we agreed] to exchange man for man and quality for quality, and the freight of the packet to be 10 *livres tournois* for each French prisoner delivered here. If, owing to any order from the King of France, the ship is not cleared in eight days, an allowance for demurrage [details]† will be made to the captain or master and his crew. He agrees to this. You have now only to give your orders to whom you please to be your agent here. If you appoint me, I will serve you well.

I will at once forward the passports you asked for when I receive them ; but whether they come or not, send the packet-boat, for the Commissary has given me an order under his hand for her safety.

P.S.—I enclose the agreement for the exchange of prisoners, which I have received from M. de St. Sulpice since I wrote the above. If you disapprove of anything in it, let me know, that I may have it changed. I send a copy of it to Mr. Humphry Willet, who says he has got permission from the Court to send 200 French prisoners to this town. We expect them daily, and he is to have 200 English prisoners in exchange. This is only a beginning. If you please to use me here, please send me full powers. Am sending another copy to Plymouth in case this miscarries.
Details.

* As well as being a Secretary of State, Hedges was Judge of the Court of Admiralty at this time.

† See enclosure A.

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Pp. 2, in *bad English*. Signed. Add. Endd. with note (*inter alia*) that 10 *livres*=12s. 6d. and 4½ crowns a Louis d'oro. S.P. Dom., Naval 118, 100. Enclosing:—

A. Declaration by M. de St. Sulpice.

*As Commissary of the Marine in the Department of St. Malo, I declare that I have power from the Court of France to give English prisoners who are in France in exchange for French prisoners sent from England, man for man and quality for quality, giving to the masters who shall bring French prisoners 10 *livres* for freight, and provisions for each prisoner. If the English ships bringing over prisoners are kept more than eight days, 3 *livres* per ton per month shall be paid them for demurrage, and 60 *livres* for the pay and provision of the master and 24 *livres* for the pay and provision of each sailor. During their stay the master and crew shall be kept at the expense of the French Government, and shall not be imprisoned, and the whole shall be managed according to the cartel in the late war. The Commissioners are requested to send over first the oldest prisoners, and I shall do the same here.*

Pp. 1½, in French. Signed. *Ibid.* 100A.

B. An incomplete translation of foregoing into English.

P. ½. Endd. *Ibid.* 100B.

28 Ap.
Whitehall.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To the Prince's Council.

You are to attend the Committee of Council at Lord Nottingham's office at 10 a.m. to-morrow, and to bring with you instructions for Sir George Rooke concerning such services as may be thought practicable on the French coast and in the Bay. It is intended that he shall go to sea at once.

P. ½. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 208, p. 71.

2. To Same.

You will understand from Sir Cloudesly Shovell that Malta is not to be mentioned in the Lord High Admiral's instructions. Sir Cloudesly will tell you how it is to be altered. The Lords of the Committee of Council also direct that the following additions and alterations be made in them.

1. Sir Cloudesly to be left discretion as to when, in the month of September, the fleet shall return from the Mediterranean.

2. Sir Cloudesly to have leave to send away one to treat with the Governments on the coasts of Barbary. Your instruction to be framed accordingly.

3. You are desired to send to the Turkey Company and adjust with them the time for their ships' return to the rendezvous. My Lords think it should be as soon as possible, but leaving to Sir Cloudesly's discretion to enlarge the time if he thinks this can be done with safety.

P. ½. *Ibid.* pp. 71, 72.

1703.

29 Ap.
London.

PIERRE DU SOULEY [?] to [NOTTINGHAM].

I have, according to your lordship's orders, spoken to Mr. Howard and to Mr. Edger on the subject of the *Gazettes*. They tell me they have no orders on the matter. Pray give me an order to those gentlemen, so that I may recommence my small trade for the relief of my poor family. I humbly await an answer at your lordship's house.

Pp. 1½ (*small*). (*Hol.*) *French. S.P. Dom., Anne 2, 91.*

29 Ap.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded.

One of you who is a physician will please to go to the Tower and see if M. de Maisonfort is, as alleged, so troubled with colic that the only cure is the bagnio. If it be so, give him leave to come out on parole, that so he may make use of the bagnio.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 278.*

2. To same.

Report to the Queen how far Hertford, Reading and Aylesbury are fit places to receive prisoners. The Queen approves of them, and there is a new hospital vacant at Hertford. Say which is the fittest of them.

P. ½. *Ibid, p. 279.*

3. To the Prince's Council.

Command :—To have a ship ready to go at once to Portugal as ordered by her Majesty or a Secretary of State.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 209, p. 32.*

30 Ap.
H.M.S. *Mary*,
in the Downs.

REAR-ADMIRAL BEAUMONT to ———.

All I can find out about the Irish vessels trading to Dunkirk is that the master of one of them is called Edward More. His ship is square-sterned and arrived at Dunkirk about seven weeks since, laden from Galway, but is thought to belong to Waterford. He was last year at Christiansand in Norway with two other Irish pinks, one [with] a crown in her stern and the other a blackamoor's head.

P. ½. *Extract. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 7, 38.*

30 Ap.
[Whitehall.]

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Prince's Council.

I send you copy of the Articles intended with Portugal in regard to the fleet that you may be better able to give your opinion on them when you attend the Cabinet Council at my office at six this evening; and, that this matter may be settled consistently with her Majesty's honour and the satisfaction of the King of Portugal, bring with you an account of how the command has been settled on previous occasions when the English fleet has acted as auxiliary, and particularly of the regulation made when the fleet went to Barcelona.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 209, p. 33.*

1703.

2. To the Pensioner [Grand Pensionary].

Command :—To tell you that we are informed that the people of France as well as in the Cevennes are well disposed for a rising if they would be supported in it—particularly about Bordeaux. The project for this support, which has been submitted to her Majesty, can be carried out with 12,000 men, especially at this time of the year, when the fleet is at sea, or ought to be so. But as it is impossible for the Queen and the States General to raise so many men in time for such an expedition, so it is to be wished that the expense thereof should be avoided if, by any other means, the design can be pursued. The only alternative is to take such a number of men from our united forces under the Duke of Marlborough. We hope your affairs may be in so good a posture that these may be embarked and on our coast by the end of June, after which there will be two months for them to act before they need be sent to Portugal (if that Treaty is successful, as we hope), and the design of sending them to Portugal will serve to cloak the intermediate design against France. This will in itself divert the arms of France, and, if it induces a revolt, will be very fatal to the French King, and in the meantime it is the surest method of diverting him from those advantages he has in most places against the Allies. The Queen has therefore commanded me to write on this matter to you, as I have done to the Duke of Marlborough, and earnestly to recommend it for you to help, and hopes that you will resolve on it at once and carry it out with vigour.

Permit me to add that I have long thought that no war can be so dangerous to France as one which is carried on in this way, *i.e.*, “by a fleet and an army accompanying it, and this I say, although there were not such a prospect as there is of the French themselves concurring with us. I think the reasons for this assertion are so plain that I need not mention them, and the last war is an unhappy instance of the truth of it.” I leave the matter in your hands, the project to be worked out by you in concert with the Duke of Marlborough. Pray let me know what we are to expect, that no time may be lost on our part.

Pp. 14. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 209, pp. 33–35.*

3. To the Duke of Marlborough.

Sends copy of foregoing, and discusses its substance. The force promised to Portugal is 10,000 foot, 1,000 horse and 1,000 dragoons, to be mounted in Portugal. *Proceeds* :—This is thought to be the least number requisite for this design. If so many men cannot be spared from the armies under your command, if the States will send 6,000 of the troops under their pay and so many of the troops in her Majesty's pay as will make up two Irish and two Scotch regiments and one of French to be raised here to the like number of 6,000, this will answer the end and in some degree obviate the objection they may have of sending away the whole 12,000.

If, however, the States cannot be prevailed on to send so great a number, and you think it not safe to send them without replacing

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them by an equal number, which may be had from the Princes of Germany, then, to further so great a service and prevent the expenditure on our fleet from being wasted, you may concur with them [the States General] in any Treaties they make for troops in lieu of those which shall be sent on this service. All of these are to be at the joint and equal expense of her Majesty and the States.

P. 4. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 209, p. 35.

4. To the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded.

Queen's command :—Send a vessel to St. Malo for exchange of prisoners.

Four lines. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, p. 279.

30 Ap.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to SIR GEORGE ROOKE.

Besides the instructions which you have from his Royal Highness, my Lords have advised the Queen to give you those enclosed, which I send by her command. You will find by them that you are not only to annoy the enemy, but to find out as best you can what further services will be practicable in case that by the end of June (by which time it is expected you should return), the Dutch squadron for the Channel service should join you with 10,000 land forces on board.

The descent according to the enclosed project and the destroying the saltpans are the principal services thought on at present, concerning which her Majesty would be informed as soon as you can. The other paper came with the foreign letters to-day, and is sent for your information, and was, I believe, partly the occasion of despatching your instructions to-night. If I had had time I should have told you, before it was signed, what is now sent you in writing. Should you have any suggestions as to how anything may be better turned or framed, I will try to get it done accordingly and send it after you. "I most heartily wish you success in all you undertake."

P. 1. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 208, pp. 72, 73, followed by :—

Instructions to Sir G. Rooke.

1. You are to burn, sink, destroy, harry &c. the ships and coasts of France and Spain and the saltpans, and to inform yourself as best you can [&c., as in the preceding letter, par. 1. *re* arrival of Dutch force &c.]. Get the best information as to how such designs may be put in execution.

2. Inform yourself as well as you can of the inclinations to rebellion of the people at and about Bordeaux and how they may best be supported; also of the passage into the river of Bordeaux, and how practicable it is to enter into it, and with what sort of ships, and of the best means for making a descent in or near that river.

In putting these instructions in force, you are, as often as you think fit, to call a Council of flags and captains, and act according to the resolutions that shall be taken there; and to proceed

1703.

as far on such services as shall be thought reasonable and most conducive to the annoyance of the enemies.

Pp. 1½. *In all* pp. 2½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 208, pp. 72-74.

April.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM to SIR ROBERT SUTTON.

The Queen has written letters on behalf of Mr. William Pentlow and his mother to the Grand Signior and the Vizier. Command:—To deliver them in person if you have occasion to go to Adrianople. If not, deliver them in the usual way. Do all you can to get satisfaction for them.

P. ¾. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, pp. 278, 279.

April.

NOTE for the DIVIDENT for APRIL, 1703.

Mentions Lord Granville's three offices, the Duke of Schomberg's annuity, and the discharge to Sir Joseph Williamson's heirs.

Left-hand figures,* 3*l.* Right, 18*l.* 18*s.* 0*d.*

P. ½. *Endd.* as similar previous notes. *S.P. Dom., Anne* 2, 92.

About
April.

REAR-ADMIRAL WHETSTONE to [HEDGES].

I hope my letters of 16 February arrived by H.M.S. *Bristol*, which I sent to convey home some merchantmen and the prisoners Captains Kirkby, Wade and Constable. All the captains advised this, fearing that, in the consternation caused by the fire, they might escape. They sailed on 14 February. I sailed with them as high as Hispaniola, and afterwards went in search of some merchant ships and a convoy from France, of which I had information. Cruised for five weeks in search of them and then looked into Port Louis, where there was only one, formerly chased in by our cruisers. *Relates* his movements in search of French, and detachment of Captain Vincent in the *Defiance*. Captured or drove ashore three privateers. Burnt or sunk vessels in the Cue. The French compute their loss by these burnings &c. at 18,000*l.* Further movements and detachments. Receipt of his Royal Highness's despatch of 23 January off East of Jamaica. Is fitting out, expecting reinforcements from Windward, and hopes to be ready to execute his Royal Highness's orders. Does not give details, lest the merchant ship which takes this should be captured.

Pp. 1½. *Undated. Signed* "W.W." *Endd.* A duplicate. *S.P. Dom., Naval* 118, 101.

MAY.

1 May.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM to PAUL METHUEN.

Your father and the Portuguese Envoy give such good assurances of the King of Portugal's intention to enter the Grand Alliance, that the Queen sends this express, that no time may be lost in perfecting it. Directions are enclosed, and when M. Schonberg sees them (and you must in all things act in concert with him), it is probable he will consent to them. The

* See at 31 March, 1702. *Supra*, pp. 15, 16.

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things he objected to were so slight that I wonder your father despaired of convincing him, and left before the treaty was concluded.

I send enclosed a copy of the project to which the King of Portugal would have agreed if M. Schonberg had done so, but the 19th and 20th articles have been altered here and are sent as altered. To the 17th words have been added which I hope will be as satisfactory to the King of Portugal as if the words were inserted which his Majesty desired.* These could never be assented to, for no English fleet or squadron has ever been subject to any orders but those of the Sovereign. We have persuaded the Envoy on this point, who said he would write accordingly; so we hope his master will be persuaded also.

As to the 19th and 20th articles, they explain themselves. You, who know how jealous we are of our honour at sea, will recognise that it is impossible to subject our ships to the command of any other. I may mention, to satisfy Portugal, that when the English and Swedish squadrons were joined, as is mentioned in this article, the King of Sweden was aboard his fleet in person. For the same reason similar changes have been made in articles 6 and 7 of the project of defensive and offensive alliance (*No. 2*).

Details as to the form of signing the Treaty and precedence in signing. *Refers* to the precedent of the Marriage Treaty of King Charles II. *Proceeds*:—The Queen does not wish to claim anything against precedent, nor to yield any point of honour which her ancestors enjoyed. You should inform yourself of what was done in the case of King Charles II's Marriage Treaty. If it was then yielded that King Charles and the King of Portugal should be interchangeably first named, we cannot insist on anything else now. If the precedent is doubtful and Portugal insists on her contention, then it will be best that all the parts of the Treaty should not be signed by all the ministers, but that the Portuguese minister should sign parts to be given to the ministers of all the Allies, and the ministers of the Allies sign a part to be given to the Portuguese minister. A declaration should be added that if the practice has been different it shall be set right in the ratification.

You must look on the enclosed as instructions to you for concluding the Treaties. The captain of the ship has orders to wait till you dismiss him, for the Queen expects that a few days will shew whether the King of Portugal will sign or not. Your father thinks that he will not sign till the question of the salt has been adjusted. You must press him for a definite answer whether he will or will not sign, on these terms, when the salt question is adjusted, and send away this ship with his answer. We expect daily letters from Holland, which will bring orders to M. Schonberg about the salt.

Pp. 2¹/₆, with *note* that these papers were enclosed, *viz.*, *No. 1*, *No. 2* [*both unnamed*], and a copy of the articles to be left out of

* A marginal note says "words 'subject to his orders.'"

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the project for the offensive and defensive alliance. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 209*, pp. 36-38.

3 May.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to SIR GEORGE ROOKE.

I have had your instructions amended, to correct an error [*details*], and signed again by the Queen. There is an additional article *re* calling Councils of War, according to whose resolutions you are to carry out your instructions. As to getting information, you are to do no more than find out the state of mind of the people and what advantages may be gained on the coasts. You are not obliged to make any descent, or put any men ashore, unless a Council of War approves such a step. *Details*. I am sorry you have gout.

P. 1. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 208*, p. 75.

Same.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Lieutenant of the Tower.

Command :—To deliver to the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded the French officers and men named in a list which will be delivered to you herewith,* signed by them.

P. 1. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104*, p. 280.

2. To the Lord Treasurer.

The Queen desires the ship *Finesse* to be bought and employed in her service on the coast. Enclosed from the Admiralty will shew you what has been done [in purchasing her]. Pay for her.

Note of enclosure from the Admiralty Office of same date.

P. 1. *Ibid.*

Latest date, CERTIFICATE of the BRITISH CONSUL at the CANARIES.

3 May.

Whereas the *Anne* of Bridgewater (John Gruzilier, master) arrived from Bideford at Teneriffe on 15 May, 1702 (n.s.), laden with wheat and consigned to Richard Mead, of that island, and whereas having unladen such wheat, she was set to freight by Gruzilier and Mead to Dr. William Davies, also resident there, to go hence to Fuerteventura, and there to load with orchill and return to England, on the said Davies' account, and accordingly sailed for Fuerteventura on 25 or 26 May, and arrived there the 28th and began to load the aforesaid orchill, but on 2 June following was seized by the Spaniards in the said island, and the master and all the crew made prisoners, and the ship, her fittings &c., and all the orchill on her or about to be laden, declared confiscated, and because during the war no witnesses can be examined to verify the premises :—Therefore Michael Bigger appeared at Davies' request before me, her Majesty's Consul in the Canary Islands, and, on interrogatories, deposed as follows :—

Was resident here when the *Anne* arrived in May, 1702. Agreed to go as factor for Davies to Fuerteventura to load orchill on the *Anne* for Davies' account. Went there accordingly in May, 1702, and purchased 1,642 quintals of orchill, which was

* Not entered.

1703.

worth 39,260 ryalls. Of this 230 quintals were put on board the ship and the rest lay ready on shore for embarking. On 2 June the maestro of the ship was seized by Spanish officers (*names and details given*), and all her provisions and tackle, and all the orchill on her or on shore, were also seized. They arrested all the crew on her and deponent, and also seized scales, money &c. [*details*], all the property of Davies, all of which were made prize and confiscated to the King of Spain by the *Reprisalia*. All this was done before war was proclaimed between England and Spain, which was not declared in Madrid till 19 June or here till 9 August.

Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. Sworn at Teneriffe, 3 May, 1703, and signed by Bigger; also signed by Ambrose Roope, Consul. *Followed by*,

Certificate by James Thornehull and John Thomas.

They certify that Roope is her Majesty's Consul at the Canaries, and should be credited. They know all the parties and facts mentioned above and corroborate the foregoing statement. The venture to Fuerteventura was for Davies' account only, we have heard so from others and Bigger owned these depositions in their presence.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Dated as foregoing.*

In all pp. 2. S.P. Dom., Naval 118, 102. Also another copy of both certificates. Pp. 2. Ibid, 103.

Certificate by John Gruzilier*, William Gilles, Peter de la Tour, James Rowe and Henry Alleyn.

Corroborate foregoing statement. The Spanish officers who seized the *Anne* were armed with daggers and pistols. As the Spanish authorities will not suffer any attestation or protest to be made by any public notary, this testimony was procured by Davies that the matter of fact may appear to any assurers or others concerned in the said ship or cargo.

Dated Orotava, 3 October, 1702. Signed by the five deponents, Rowe and Alleyn signing by Gruzilier and William Gilles.

In all pp. 3 (large). Copy. Endd. Ibid, 104.

4 May.
Whitehall.

J. TUCKER to VICE-ADMIRAL LEAKE.

Sends enclosed packet for Sir G. Rooke.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 208, p. 76.*

Same.

HEDGES to SIR GEORGE ROOKE.†

Similar to same to same of May 3 [above, p. 702].

Proceeds :—Your instructions have been sent to Plymouth together with a packet from the Prince's Council. They were to be sent out to you when you arrive off Plymouth, but I now send duplicates to Spithead, as I hear you have returned there. Send any observations you may have to make on them, and I will try to get you satisfaction therein.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid, pp. 76, 77.*

* Also spelt "Gruzelier."

† Perhaps this is the enclosure in the foregoing.

1703.

4 May.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To Count de Mornay.

The Queen has given orders regarding your lodging and the payments asked of you, which I am sure will be carried out. La Touche was imprisoned not because he escaped, but because he behaved in a way which rendered him liable to be treated as a spy, and not as a prisoner of war. I have had his chains taken off. The jailor put them on without orders. *Details.*

P. ½. *French. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, pp. 284, 285.*

2. To the Lieutenant-General and Officers of the Ordnance.

The Queen approves your suggestion that the master-gunner at Jamaica be recalled as no longer useful. You are to give orders accordingly.

P. ¼. *Ibid.*, p. 281.

3. To Same.

I send a fresh report received from the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations as to what more is necessary for the boom at St. John's, Newfoundland, with the estimated cost, to be laid before the Lord Treasurer that he may order the money.

P. ¼. *Ibid. Enclosing :—*

1. *The report aforesaid.*

The boom is very necessary to protect shipping and the country, and the person who suggested it, who seems capable, should be sent out by this convoy for the more speedy completing of the work. The additional charge proposed for his attendance and for materials which he proposes to take out is 75l. 6s. over and above the former estimate of 158l. 10s.

P. ¼. *Dated, Whitehall, 29 April. Signed by [Lord] Weymouth and Robert Cecil, Ph. Meadows, Mat. Prior, William Blathwayt, and John Pollexfen.*

2. *Estimate by John Roope of the proposed increased expenses for materials and wages in connexion with the boom at St. John's.*

The materials and implements (axes, screws, saws, sledges, rope &c.) come to 23l. 6s.; and the proposed increase in Roope's wages [details given] is 52l. 0s. 0d., and he asks for an order to the Captain or Governor of the forest in Newfoundland to give him 25 or 30 men, as he may want them. Pp. 1½.

The letter and two enclosures in all pp. 2½. Ibid., pp. 281–284.

4. To the Prince's Council.

Command :—To write to the Earl of Orford for, and send in, copies of the instructions and orders as to command and councils given him when the fleets under his command were to join that of Spain, and [to send] the same for the time when the English and Dutch fleet under Sir G. Rooke joined with that of Sweden.

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These will be laid before her Majesty, who thinks Mr. Methuen should be informed of them.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 209, p. 38.

4 May.
St. James'.

COMMISSION to SIR CLOUDESLEY SHOVELL.

We have thought it fit to appoint a proper person to renew and confirm in our name the Treaty of Peace &c. made between our predecessors and the respective cities and kingdoms of Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli, and to make the proper alterations therein and additions thereto, and to conclude a peace in our name with the Emperor of Morocco, and, meantime, if necessary, to prolong the Treaty made [with Morocco] by Captain George Delevall, which has been already several times renewed and confirmed. We commission Sir Cloudesley Shovell, or such person as he shall authorise, to treat for and conclude such a peace with the Emperor of Morocco, or his appointed ministers, and with the Governors of Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli. *Promise to confirm, in usual form.*

Pp. 1½. *Overwritten* with copy of Royal Sign Manual. *Ibid*, pp. 39, 40.

Also warrant of same date to the Lord Keeper to affix the Great Seal to the foregoing Commission.

P. ¾. *Overwritten* as the Commission above, and *countersigned* (*copy*) by Lord Secretary Nottingham. *Ibid*, pp. 40, 41.

Same.

INSTRUCTIONS to SIR CLOUDESLEY* SHOVELL, Kt., Admiral of the White and in command of her Majesty's ships employed and to be employed in the Mediterranean Sea.

1. On arriving in the Mediterranean you are, notwithstanding any previous orders, to go to the coast of France over against Pequais and Porto Cete, and if you see any persons on the shore, observe if they signal to you. If not, signal to them according to the annexed paper. If you find they are friends, send a boat and bring aboard as many of them as desire to come to inform you of the condition of the Cevennois. If you find they can securely carry away shoes, arms and ammunition on shore, to their companions in arms in that country, give these to them in such quantity as you think fit, out of the stores sent with you, which are principally intended for them. Give them also money, as you think proper and needful.

2. Enquire particularly if there is any possibility of destroying the salt works at Pequais, and, if you find it practicable, land marines for the purpose, taking with them any Frenchmen who will go with them and may conduct our troops to the performance of this service.

3. Having performed these services, or as much of them as is practicable, you are to proceed to Palermo in Sicily and observe and signal [*as before*]. If you find it feasible you are to co-operate

* So spelt here; usually "Cloudesley"; but there seems, so far as I can judge from these papers, to be no right way to spell the name.

1703.

with them in "the attempt,"* assisting them with so many of our ships, bomb vessels and marines, as are necessary, and in such other ways as you think proper.

4. If you succeed in this attempt and find it practicable to take Messina, "you are in that and all other things to assist them in freeing themselves from the slavery of France and the present Spanish Government, and to reduce that island to the dominion of the House of Austria."

5. You are then to proceed to Naples and the coast of that kingdom, and, on signals given, to assist the people to shake off the French and Spanish power in favour of the House of Austria.

[6.] If any part of the Emperor's army should be in the Kingdom of Naples, you are as far as practicable to co-operate with the officer in command of it for the reduction of Naples or any other part of that kingdom, and, for that purpose, land our marines and supply them with mortars and cannon out of our ships, which you are to place on the land carriages you have with you; and in all ways "to support and assist the Emperor's army or any others that declare for the House of Austria."

[7.] When on the way to Sicily, send in a ship to Legorne to bring off any person who is there, and sent by Prince Eugene to tell you of his movements, so that you may better know the Prince's plans and better concur in any attempt he shall make against the enemy. Correspond with the Prince for this purpose and co-operate with him in all things in which it is fit for our ships to join.

Having performed these services, or as many of them as you have strength and time to do, pursue your other instructions for your return to England.

Pp. 2. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 209, pp. 41-43. *Followed by* :—

Signal for knowing our friends.

They on shore to make and continue three smokes at once in the day and as many fires in the night, about one rod distant one from another, and to continue them till they are answered from our ship or boat by setting three fuzes on fire one after the other. If we make the signal first, we will light out three fuzes all together, one at each end and the other in the middle of the ship or boat, which is to be answered by three smokes by day and as many fires by night.

P. 1. *Endd. Ibid.*, p. 44.

4 May.
St. James'.

[FURTHER] INSTRUCTIONS to SIR CLOUDESLEY SHOVELL.

1. When you arrive in the Mediterranean Sea you are, when you think it most consistent with the other part of your instructions, to go with our fleet, or detach one or more ships, to the coast of Barbary, authorising by a deputation under your hand and seal &c. [*details*], our Consuls at Tunis, Algiers and Tripoli, or such other person on our fleet as you think fit, to treat with the governments of those places for renewing the

* See next paragraph as to what it was.

1703.

Treaties we have with them, and conclude the same on the terms we mentioned in our instructions herewith, and "thereupon to make to them the several presents which we have ordered to be sent with you for that purpose."

2. If you can prevail with these Governments to declare war against France, you shall, on such declaration and some hostility actually committed, give such presents as you judge proper and expedient to induce them to it.

3. In case of such a rupture with France, and that the Dutch Admiral has orders to treat a peace with them, you are to assist him in that negotiation.

4. Some time before you return, detach two or more ships to Legorn with orders to the commander to take or destroy any of the enemy's ships going into or coming out of that port, notwithstanding any agreement made by our Consul for the neutrality of the said port, declaring the reason for your action to be that the French have not observed the same neutrality, and that the Great Duke has not done right to our subjects; as you will be fully informed by our Envoy, Sir Lambert Blackwell, on that account. The commander [of the detached ships] shall demand the immediate removal of the Governor of Legorn.

5. If Sir Lambert has not obtained satisfaction for [William] Plowman, gent., and our other subjects interested with him, the commander is to require it to be made at once.

6. He is further to demand a positive declaration and assurance from the Great Duke that for the future no seamen, our subjects, shall be detained in his dominions against their will, but shall be permitted to embark on our ships or those of our Allies. If these demands are not satisfied then or sooner, you shall return to Legorne and by all means exact reparation, both for the said injuries and for the damages we shall sustain in exacting it.

7. If you detach any ships into the Adriatic Sea, order the commander to take every opportunity to destroy any French ships which may be in the Venetian ports, directing them to require from the State of Venice a release of our subjects who are detained in their service in their ships, galleys or dominions. Direct him, if this is refused, to take such Venetian subjects as he can out of their ships and keep them till ours are delivered up, or bring them to England.

8. He is to require immediate satisfaction for the ship which they suffered to be burnt by the French at Malamoco, of which he will receive fuller information from Consul Broughton at Venice. In case of refusal, take reprisals and order the commander of the Adriatic detachment to do the same.

Pp. 2. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 209, pp. 44-46.

4 May.
Whitehall.

CIRCULAR LETTER sent to the CONSULS at ALGIERS and elsewhere.

Her Majesty has ordered a squadron of ships to proceed to the Mediterranean. Her Majesty expects you to correspond as often as you can with Sir Cloudesly Shovell, who is in command, giving him an account of all matters which occur in your parts,

1703.

and especially of such as will enable him to protect her Majesty's subjects and those of her allies, and to annoy the enemy.

If you have any account of the enemy's ships at Toulon, Gibraltar or Cadiz, you are as soon as possible to send it to Sir Cloudesly.

As you are to assure the Government of Algiers that her Majesty's officers have orders to protect their ships that shall come to our fleet and convoys, and that therefore, as they need fear no injury from the Dutch who are joined with us, so it is but just that they should not attempt to do any injury to the Dutch whilst they are under the protection of our fleet and convoys. You are to acquaint the Government with this, which the Queen thinks a very fair arrangement.

Note.—This letter was written to the Governments of Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli; the two first paragraphs to the Consuls at Genoa and Legorn, and the first paragraph only to the Consuls at Venice and Zant.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 209*, pp. 49, 50.

4 May.
Whitehall.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To the President and Governors of "Christ Church Hospital."

"The Queen thinking it is for her service that the boys of her Hospital of Christ Church that are by King Charles II's foundation bred up there in learning mathematics and navigation, should, when they are fit to go to sea, be placed on board her Majesty's ships, I am commanded . . . to signify . . . that such boys should be bound out to captains and commanders of her ships, and not to any others."

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101*, p. 301.

2. To Mr. Hill.

The Queen has directed Lord Secretary Nottingham to write to the Governor of Ostend that she hopes that Mrs. Wich and her children, who were lately taken going to Holland and carried into Ostend, will be treated as belonging to a public minister, her Majesty's resident at Hamburg, and released to go there. Command:—To mention the matter to your friend Mr. Zimmorain[?] at Ostend, ask him to press it, and say that if this privilege is not accorded, as many women and children and servants will be given up in exchange for them.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.*

3. To Dr. Bramston.

Complaints from Danish Envoy. Send a list of all Danish ships detained and condemned during this war.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.*, p. 302.

4. To the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded.

The Queen has consented to M. de Gallissonnière being exchanged for the daughter of a Dutch Consul, who is detained in France. Therefore do not exchange the Marquis for any English officer till you hear further.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.*

1703.

5. To Captain St. Loe.

Inform yourself as soon as possible whether a vessel called the *Freedom* (Floris van der Raet, master), from the Canaries with goods, brought thence upon occasion of the war, is detained at Plymouth and for what cause.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 101, p. 303.

6 May.
London.

PIERRE DU SOULEY[?] to NOTTINGHAM.

Prays that orders may be given for him to have *Gazettes* as [Lord Secretary Nottingham] had already promised. Has no other means of livelihood for his family.

P. $1\frac{1}{2}$ (*small*). (*Hol.*) *French. S.P. Dom.*, *Anne* 2, 93.

6 May.
Whitehall.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To the Prince's Council.

The Queen, on the report on the petition of Mrs. Hollyman, widow of Captain Hollyman, directs that she have a pension of 100*l.* a year settled on her to be settled on the ordinary estimate of the Navy. Inform his Royal Highness.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 101, p. 304.

2. To the Same.

As the Marquis of Carmarthen is not ready to go to sea, and as it is needful to have a Vice-Admiral of the Red, and Sir Stafford Fairborne has asked to be allowed to serve again in the fleet and is ready to go to sea now, the Queen directs a commission to be made out for him as Vice-Admiral of the Red and to John Graydon, Esq., now Vice-Admiral of the White, as same. Both commissions to bear the same date. Command :—To lay this before his Royal Highness, that he may please to give directions therein at once.

P. $\frac{2}{3}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 208, p. 77.

7 May.

ACCOUNT SHEWING the LOSSES in OFFICERS and MEN between 12 March and 7 May, 1703.

Officers killed :—Major Morgan, Captains Brooks and Knox ; Lieutenants Knox, Thompson, Holmes, Parron, Smith and Craven.

Officers wounded :—Colonels Bristow and Byam ; Captains Gery, Fitzpatrick, Sinklar, Curry, Delony, Earquott and Brooks ; Lieutenants Gossett, Crosby, Milliner, Morris, Moore, Boppell, Jefferyes and Godfrey ; Ensign Robins.

Officers dead :—Colonels Hamilton and Cary ; Lieutenants Crull, Milliner, Mabott, Buckton, Humes, Ennis and Smith.

Soldiers :—Killed, 154 ; wounded, 211 ; dead, 72 ; deserted, 59 ; prisoners, 12.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Endd. S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 118, 105.

7 May.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to the POSTMASTER[S] GENERAL.

Command :—The packet-boat from Harwich not to go with to-night's mail till the Queen's letters get there. These will be sent you to-morrow.

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 101, p. 303.

1703.
7 May.
Whitehall.

CERTIFICATE by HEDGES.

John Jones, who says he is riding surveyor of the Customs about Lydd in Romney Marsh, has said on oath in my office that he arrested John Perry, Thomas Yoward and Frances Richardson, three persons who lately came from St. Vallery in France and were put ashore by a French vessell at the lighthouses near Lydd. They confirm this by their examinations. They were taken before the magistrates at Lydd and sent here for further examination and to be dealt with according to law.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 304.*

Same.

HEDGES to ADMIRAL GEORGE CHURCHILL.

Sir G. Rooke being too ill to go to sea on the expedition, the Queen has appointed you to proceed on it as Admiral of the Blue. I send you instructions and wish you all success.

P. ¼. *Enclosing* :—

Instructions as aforesaid given at St. James', May 7, 1703.

These are similar to Sir G. Rooke's instructions of 30 April, 1703, q.v. above, pp. 699, 700.

In all pp. 2. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 208, pp. 78, 79.

Same.

NOTTINGHAM to SIR CLOUDESLEY SHOVELL.

You will receive herewith a commission to treat with Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli [*see above, p. 705*] for renewing the peace, and some instructions for that purpose; also instructions for services to be done in the Mediterranean [*see above, pp. 705-6*]; also some advices from Genoa with a plan of Toulon and account of the ships there [*see above, pp. 627, 681*], and some letters to the Consuls in the Mediterranean and those on the Barbary coast [*pp. 707-8*].

You may expect a friendly reception on the Barbary coast, and even the Dutch will be permitted to come into their ports with French or Spanish prizes, they doing no hostility in sight of the Barbary ports and putting up English colours.

You have already received a draught of Buccari in the Adriatic Sea, and I have to tell you that at Ragusa you will be well received and supplied, for money, with what the place affords.

You are directed to go first to Palermo, because the people there are disposed to revolt and expect your assistance.

The extra 2,000*l.* you will receive from the Lord Treasurer is intended for any occasion of land service, but especially for the Cevennois, if you can have any occasion of sending it to them.

Referring to the signals [*see above, p. 706*], they may be made on the French coast by people who are your enemy; so the word by which you will know your friends is "Londres."

The officers of Ordnance will describe to you the arms sent with you, which are chiefly intended for the Cevennois, as also are the 1,000 pair of shoes.

1703.

The Maltese have for some time treated our ships ill in the matter of provisioning, and now refuse to let Dutch privateers with prizes into their port. This is a breach of neutrality, and you must endeavour to secure for us in this matter treatment as good as our enemies enjoy, both for England and Dutch men-of-war, privateers and merchantmen.

Last and important. You cannot expect to hear from hence of any preparations the enemy may make to intercept you on your return at Cadiz. I therefore think it very advisable that when you return to Leghorn you should hire some neutral vessel to go on before you to the Straits and bring you back an account of what ships of war may be at Cadiz and Gibraltar for your better guidance. I wish you all success.

Pp. 14. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 209, pp. 53-55.

Followed by :—

List of papers sent to Sir Cloudesley Shovell on 19 May, 1703.

These are his commission, instruction &c. [see the preceding letters]; also treaties with the Barbary States, and additional articles made with them. All acknowledged received by Sir Cloudesley Shovell on board the *Triumph* on 20 May, 1703.

P. 1/2. *Ibid*, p. 55.

8 May.
Jersey.

COLONEL COLLIER to [NOTTINGHAM].

Has released the *Peter* of Royan, as ordered.

P. 1/4 (small). *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom.*, *Channel Islands* 2, 54.

8 May.
Sick and
Wounded
Office.

WARRANT by the COMMISSIONERS of SICK and WOUNDED to
KYMPTON MABBOTT.*

To deliver 200 of the French prisoners at war now in his custody to Captain F. Purchase, commander of the *Plymouth* transport. Choose first those in enclosed list; then all women and children with their husbands or fathers, then those who by age, wounds or other reasons are least able to endure imprisonment, then those who have been longest in prison. They are to go to St. Malo in France. Take Captain Purchase's receipt for them.

P. 1. *Copy. Signed (copies) by Herbert, Adams and Sherrard. S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 118, 106. *Enclosing :—*

List of French prisoners at war who are particularly desired to be sent from Plymouth in order to their exchange.

Gabriel Arnaud, seaman.

Dupassy Leger, shopkeeper of Nants—six guineas.

Captain De L. Boudavin, commander of a privateer and said to be very ill and much wounded.

Francis Boudavin or Bodavin, a youth, his brother.

John Thomas, master of the Belone.

John Cartheau, a passenger—gave two guineas.

Clement le Febure, Jacques Aubere and Guillaume L. Cardonier.

* Their agent at Plymouth.

1703.

These three are masters of French fishing vessels. The first two gave eight guineas, the last two.

Anthony de Jonchore, a seaman.

De la Vigne Buisson and Michael Quesnell, each of whom gave two guineas.

Johannes de la Ralde, a boy ten years old, with the ship's crew of his father, Martingo de la Ralde, who died at Plymouth.

Johannes Demetsagne, with four or five more seamen belonging to Captain Deturbide.

Johannes Buadart, master of the Golden Star, taken by the Mary galley.

Johanes Depré, cabin boy aboard the Laboucheine.

Jan Wanden, doctor on board the said ship.

Benedictus Cassier.

Francis and Benedictus, boys.

Captain Pont [and] Guil. Simon, commanders of the Fortune, of St. Malo.

P. 1. Signed by E. Burt, Clerk to the Commissioners. *S.P. Dom., Naval 118, 106A.*

8 May.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To Francis Jones [postmaster at Falmouth].

Send away the packet-boat for Lisbon as soon as you receive the enclosed packet for Mr. Methuen, the Envoy in Portugal.

P. 1. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 285.*

2. To the Lord Treasurer.

Queen's command:—To report on Mr. Methuen's demand (enclosed) for more than 700*l.* for expresses and other charges.

Also note of the demands [no details].

P. 1. *Ibid, pp. 285, 286.*

3. To the Officers of the Ordnance.

Sends by command a note of arms, powder, cannon, balls, &c. [*details given*], that they may report what portion of them may be supplied out of her Majesty's stores without prejudice to her service, and how soon the workmen employed could provide them, if money were found for the purpose.

P. 1. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 209, p. 56.*

9 May.
Whitehall.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To Sir George Rooke.

The Queen, on hearing of your indisposition, gave Admiral Churchill instructions to take the command of the expedition which you were to have taken. Hearing from you at Portland that you are better, she commands you, if you find yourself able, of which you alone are to judge, to keep the command, though Admiral Churchill's instructions are of a later date than yours. This is sent for security, though you and Admiral Churchill would no doubt have so read your instructions even without this letter.

P. 1. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 208, p. 80.*

1703.

2. To Admiral Churchill.

Similar to, and consequential on foregoing.

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 208, pp. 80, 81.10 May.
Hampton
Court.

ANTONIO VERRIO* to WILLIAM LOWNDES, "Secretary to the Queen in the Treasury."

Having finished the Queen's staircase at Windsor with her Majesty's satisfaction, and her Majesty having commanded me to do a great work at Hampton Court, I am unable to do it without money, and pray that you will intercede for me with my Lord Treasurer for payment for the staircase, according to the report thereof which will be made by Sir Christopher Wren.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$ (small). (*Hol.*) *In French. Add. S.P. Dom., Anne* 2, 94.10 May.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to LORD GRANVILLE, Lieutenant General of the Ordnance.

The Queen last night received news from the Duke of Marlborough of the surrender of Bonn. Command:—To cause the guns to be fired round the Tower as is usual upon such occasions.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 101, p. 305.

Same.

NOTTINGHAM to the LORD TREASURER.

Sends copy of a letter from the Commissioners of Trade &c. [*not entered*]; also one from the Office of Ordnance, that what is necessary therein may be forthwith dispatched.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Enclosing* :—

The principal Officers of the Ordnance to Lord Secretary Nottingham.

According to precedent, it is the business of the Navy, and not ours, to furnish what is needed for the boom at St. John's, Newfoundland.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Signed by Musgrave, Bridges and Lowther. Dated Office of Ordnance 6 May. In all p. $\frac{1}{2}$. S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, p. 286.

10 May.
St. James'.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS to SIR CLOUDESLEY SHOVELL.

These are for your guidance in making treaties with Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli, pursuant to your Commission [*above*, at 4 May, p. 705]. For this purpose we send you copies of the [existing] Treaties with them and also of the confirmation of the Treaty made in August, 1700, with Algiers by Captain Munden and Consul Cole, and of some additional articles concluded with Tunis and Tripoli, respectively, by Vice-Admiral Aylmer and Consul Baker. Consul Cole has renewed the Treaty with Algiers since our accession in general terms only. On consideration therefore of the Treaties with Algiers, we find that Captain Munden confirmed a Treaty which in one point differed from what had

* See *Dictionary of National Biography*, s. v., "Verrio."

1703.

formerly been agreed on concerning passes. We would have you stipulate in this matter that, in case of a ship having no pass, the ship shall be confiscated and the master may be detained, but that all the other seamen and the passengers shall be free, and that all the goods shall be restored without any embezzlement. You are to insert therein the second additional article concluded by Vice-Admiral Aylmer with Tunis in May, 1699, for preventing our subjects being seduced to turn Turks, a copy of which is herewith. This is a better article than that in the Treaty made in 1676 by Sir J. Narborough with Tripoli.

You will also have copies of four articles concluded by Consul Baker with Tripoli, in October, 1694, and confirmed on 1 June, 1699, by Vice-Admiral Aylmer. Insert them in the Treaty with that Government, and in all other respects renew the Treaty made with Sir J. Narborough in 1676.

In confirming the Treaty made by Consul Goodwin with Tunis in October, 1686, the Governors of that City and Kingdom promised within three months to reduce the customs on English goods to three per cent., and not raise them again, or else at the end of six months to raise the customs on the French nation to ten per cent. It having been afterwards agreed by Vice-Admiral Aylmer (absolutely and without reference to any other nation) that for the future English subjects should not pay more than three per cent, and this having been practised in the time of the late Dey, you must insist on its continuance and upon its being expressly stipulated for in the Treaty; since the present Dey has threatened to raise the customs again [against English goods] to ten per cent unless he be gratified in his unreasonable demands for arms, guns &c., to be sent to him.

Take care to insert in this Treaty the second additional article referred to above, and concluded in May, 1699, by Vice-Admiral Aylmer.

Several articles in the Treaties with Algiers and Tripoli do not appear in our Treaty with Tunis. Endeavour to get as many of them put in as you think right and advantageous to us.

These are the things which at present occur to us; but if you, on the place, or on getting further advice, think that some further points should be added, we leave it open to you to make such articles in that behalf as you think proper.

Endeavour to obtain these alterations; but if you cannot do so, confirm the Treaties as they now stand.

Pp. 2½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 209, pp. 46-48.*

10 May.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to SIR CLOUDESLEY SHOVELL.

I send your instructions, and will send further explanations if you desire them.

P. ¼. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 208, p. 81. Enclosing :—*

Instructions to Sir Cloudesley Shovell, Admiral of the White, and Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's ships in the Mediterranean.

1. *Having seen the merchant ships under your convoy close*

1703.

to Lisbon, Leghorn and Genoa, and having allotted particular convoys to Smyrna, Constantinople and Scanderoon, and sent away the Turkey trade, you are to sail with the remainder of the ships and with the Dutch ships under your command to the coast of Naples and Sicily. Having arrived there, you shall call a council of English and Dutch flag officers any colonels of English and Dutch marines and land forces on board and there consider how best to help any forces of the Emperor which you may find in those parts with marines, mortars and guns, and with the ships, in any attempt which those forces, or any others in favour of the House of Austria, may make. Join with them in annoying the enemy according to any resolutions which such Council of War may take.

2. Use all opportunities to sink or destroy the enemy's ships and stores, and to attack Toulon, Cadiz, or any other place on the enemy's coast, so as such attack shall not prejudice the main service on which you are employed.
3. If you should hear that there are any considerable magazines of the French near Genoa which may be destroyed by landing a party, and find, by a Council of War, that these may be destroyed by landing the marines at Porto Spezie or elsewhere, you are to make the attempt. Assist the landing and re-embarking of our men in all possible ways, so far as consistent with the safety of our ships.
4. If you capture store ships, you may use the stores after they have been valued by a prize officer, or some other officer appointed by you. A just account of such stores used must be kept and returned to the High Court of Admiralty. Part of the stores, as you think fit, may be given to refresh and encourage the men. You may dispose of such other prizes as you take, with the privity of the prize officer, provided the cargoes are perishable and cannot be preserved without great inconvenience to the fleet. If any cannot be sold, and are an incumbrance to the fleet, you may destroy them with the advice of the flag officers and the privity of the prize officer. An exact account to be kept in all cases.
5. If you are in want of water or of fresh provisions and can get them on the enemy's coast, you are empowered to make a truce and treat with them on those occasions.
6. You may give rewards for extraordinary services out of the contingent money for the fleet.
7. You shall treat with the subjects of the Grand Signor and with all other Princes and States who are in amity with us or the States General; and see that the Dutch do not molest any who are in amity with us, even though they be not so with the States General. If you are ill-treated by any neuter nation, and find that they do not treat you as well as they do the French, or act unfriendly towards you, you may demand satisfaction for such treatment, and, if it is refused, take it by force, provided it is done in your return.
8. After doing all the service you can for us and our allies, you shall, at a Council of War, consider the best time for

1703.

returning home, and the best means of getting back all men guns and stores which have been landed, unless it be judged best for the service of our allies to leave such stores or guns where they are. You shall consider the best means for annoying the enemy on the way home, and put into execution the plan resolved on, providing for picking up the convoy detachments and for bringing back as many ships as possible under your convoy.

9. If you hear that any French ships are in the "Adriatique" and molest the Emperor's convoys for Italy, you may, if it is judged safe for your ships after such a detachment is made, send thither such number of ships as may be thought expedient by a Council of War, to destroy any French or enemy ships "in any place or port within that gulf, except the roads and ports of the Grand Segnor, giving the commander-in-chief of those ships instructions to inform you of the condition of the port of Buccari and the forwardness of the fortifications thereof, and with what safety any of our ships may remain there"; and giving him orders when and where to rejoin you.

10. Communicate your instructions to the Dutch Admiral, and ask for his.

Pp. 5. Dated at St. James', 7 May, 1703. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 208, pp. 82-6.

11 May.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to the POSTMASTER[S] GENERAL.

Similar to same of 7 May, 1703 (*above*, p. 709).

P. $\frac{1}{3}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 101, p. 305.

Same.

NOTTINGHAM to FRANCIS JONES.

Delay the packet-boat for Lisbon till further order.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom.*, *Entry Book* 104, p. 287.

11 May.
London.

[SAMUEL EYRE] to LOUIS MAGETT.

I am providing a vessel [*details*] to bring over 200 French prisoners and to return with as many English as she can take in. I note M. de Saint Sulpice's undertaking to pay demurrage as *per* last cartel, and am satisfied. Ten *livres* for each French prisoner, which he offers, is not enough, owing to the debasement of the French coin. I must have a "louis de Oro" for each prisoner, which was equal to 10 but is now equal to 14 *livres*. Charity begins at home, and I can give no better terms. *Details*.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Endd.* with writer's name and note that the letter was not sent. *S.P. Dom.*, *Naval* 118, 107.

11 May.

RICHARD WARRE to JOSIAH BURCHETT.

Re the instructions sent to Lord Orford during the last war :— A part of them, which you know, is necessary, and it would be well if they could be produced without his taking the trouble to come to town. This might be done by sending his key to you, as you are so well acquainted with those papers that you might

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readily find this. My lord desires you to write something to this effect [to Lord Orford] by to-night's post. *Details.*

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 146*, pp. 5, 6.

11 May.
St. James'.

ROYAL LICENCE to SIR CLOUDESLEY SHOVELL.

On account of the distance which you are going in the Mediterranean, we authorise you to exchange any enemy prisoners which you may take for their English prisoners taken by them. Wherein you are to proceed by the same rule as we have enforced in England pending a cartel—i.e. man for man and quality for quality. We leave it, however, to your discretion to depart from this rule if special circumstances justify it.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 209*, p. 49.

14 May.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to ADMIRAL CHURCHILL.

Mine of the 9th, which missed you at Plymouth, has been sent in duplicate to meet you at Portsmouth. I am sorry it did not reach Plymouth in time to prevent your going further.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 208*, p. 87.

14 May.

NOTTINGHAM to the PRINCE'S COUNCIL.

I have acquainted her Majesty with Dr. Bramston's report re one Tyly, an Englishman, and an Irishman taken by Captain Lechmore out of a retaken English merchant ship. The Queen would have the Englishman pardoned and employed on one of her ships, and the Irishman also if he is a Protestant and you think fit.

Her Majesty approves the suggestion of Rear-Admiral Beaumont conveyed in yours to me of the 12th, and he should act accordingly unless you give him other directions.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 209*, pp. 56, 57.

15 May.

LIST of MERCHANT SHIPS BOUND from JAMAICA to ENGLAND:

Thirty-five ships, the names, guns and destination of which are given. The destination is in every case either London or Bristol, except in one, Liverpool, and in one, Virginia. The ships are all to be ready on 15 May. The names of the masters are as follows :—

Robert Ranson, Thomas Wilkinson, James Tanner, John Lodge, John Crowder, Robert Doulinge, John Sumners, Thomas Ward, William Hilliard, John Hicks, John Read, Thomas Upton, Gilbert Bant, James Smith, Daniel Noyes, Antony Madden, Thomas Richard, William Rowse, Antony Bristlebolt, William Wassall, Joshua Thomas, Henry Perryne, John Gladman, George Thomas, John Flavell, George Wake, John Hoart, James Osbourne, John Wright, Nathaniel Millner, William Rogers, John Ackerly, John Parker, William Beevin.

P. 1. *S.P. Dom., Naval 118*, 108.

15 May.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to the COMMISSIONERS of SICK and WOUNDED.

The Queen directs, on the petition of Burdon and Hogg, of Bideford (*enclosed*), that Joseph Laroffey, named in the petition,

1703.

and now prisoner at Southampton, be detained there till the petitioners' hostages be sent back from France and satisfaction made for robbing the ships.

P. 4. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101, p. 305.*

15 May.

Jersey.

COLONEL COLLIER to NOTTINGHAM.

Prisoners escaped from Dinant say that English prisoners there are much worse treated than heretofore. They heard that a squadron of ships was fitting out, but do not know whither it is bound.

Privateers have brought in prizes laden with charcoal and ballasted with sea-coal.

P. 1. *Signed. Endd. S.P. Dom., Channel Islands 2, 55.*

16 May.

Aboard the
Boyne, Nevis.

CAPTAIN HOVENDON WALKER to SAME.

Details as to receipt of letters. Has been ill. Proceeds :—

I have been at Antegua and had to supply the garrison with common powder for their musquets, having no small powder. Their arms were very bad, only 50 flints being serviceable out of 1,000. The musquet balls which I was able to give them were taken out of partridge shot-cases. I had to stop the victuallers going to Jamaica, otherwise we must have run short of provisions, and have made for Jamaica instead of "Gardeloupe." A collision between a transport ship and mine forced me in to Mountserat for repairs. We anchored at the north part of "Gardeloupe" on March 9, and after landing a small party, which met no opposition, we came in nearer to the town on the 10th.

The troops, which were on shore two months, had no other provisions but the Queen's. The English being masters of the town and fortifications, I supplied Major Codrington with some boats, and he sent out parties, which brought in some cattle and destroyed several plantations. But provisions fell short, especially bread, and on April 25 I had to put the men on short allowance, that it might if possible last to Jamaica, where I was to sail, by his Royal Highness's orders, on 20 May.

On April 25, at a Council of sea officers, all agreed that we should take 15 days to sail to Jamaica and should stay at some of the Leeward Islands to prepare for doing so.

On 30 April General Codrington, who had been very ill for some time, left "Gardaloupe" and returned in the *Maidstone* to his Government. He left Colonel Whetham in command, who being also very ill, handed over soon to Colonel Wills, and went to Antegua.

On 3 May, at a Council of sea and land officers, it was decided without dissent to re-embark the men, and this was done on 7 May without loss of a man. The town and fortifications were burnt, and the enemy's guns either burst or taken aboard. The latter were left at the Leewards to supply the ships whose guns had been split ashore at the batteries which were raised there by the seamen I sent ashore. This was a very difficult task, as we had no materials for it.

1703.

The mortality on board ship has been very great—in all 760 men, besides the many buried by the transports; but amongst the soldiers the sickness has not been so great.

The soldiers allotted to the Leeward Islands are all ashore, and on the 20th I shall sail for Jamaica, pursuant to his Royal Highness's orders.

Pp. 3½. (*Hol.*) *Endd.* "Received 12 July." *S.P. Dom., Naval* 118, 109.

17 May.
Whitehall.

HEDGES' LETTERS.

1. To the Prince's Council.

I have heard from Sir George Rooke from off Ushant on the 12th, and he sends resolutions of the Council of War, which decide that the fleet should go as far as Belle Isle, but that it is not safe to go further so early in the year; and that from thence frigates might be sent out to gain intelligence. He says that M. Coetlogon has left Brest. The Queen has decided to call his fleet home, as soon as the frigates rejoin him, to be sent on other services. The Lord High Admiral to send directions therein accordingly.

P. ¾. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 208, pp. 87, 88.

2. To George Clarke.

The Queen has further directed to add words to Sir G. Rooke's orders for bringing him home promptly without waiting for the frigates which he sent out, if it can be done with safety. *Details.* He is to send them word to follow him to England.

P. ¾. *Ibid*, p. 88.

Same.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Prince's Council.

Queen approves proposed pension of 300*l.* a year to Sir Edward Gregory in consideration of his age and long service. Lay this before the Lord High Admiral for his directions therein.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, p. 287.

2. To the Commissioners for Sick and Wounded.

Queen approves your proposals of the 15th to remove the French officer prisoners from Yarmouth to Norwich, from Dover to Canterbury, from Southampton to Winchester, and from Plymouth to some place ten or twelve miles from the port. Give orders accordingly.

P. ½. *Ibid*, p. 288.

3. To Sir Cloudesly Shovell.

I send this by the persons mentioned to you. The Queen would have you receive them aboard and desires that they be treated with civility.

P. ¼. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 209, p. 57.

1703.

4. To the Marquis de Miremont.

If you will send to my Lord Treasurer the French gentlemen whom you have destined to embark on the fleet, he will furnish them with money; because they are to leave here at once for Portsmouth. I send a letter herewith to Sir Cloudesly Shovell to receive them on board the ship which he shall find most proper for them.

P. 4. *French. S.P. Dom., Entry Book 209, p. 57.*

17 May.
Port Royal.

WARRANT by REAR-ADMIRAL WHETSTONE to CAPTAIN HUNTINGTON, of the *Dunkirk*.

By virtue of an order from the Lord High Admiral, you are to sail with your ship and the *Kingston* and *Greenwich* (who are to take orders from you), and take under your care all such merchant ships as are ready to go with you to England. Take all imaginable care of their safety. Direct the *Kingston* to sail at night in rear of the fleet, the *Greenwich* on either wing to keep the ships from straggling. You shall lead the van with the light and not suffer any of them to go ahead of you by day or by night or to go out of shot of you to windward. Be careful not to overpress the merchant ships by carrying too much sail, "they being deep and heavy ships." On all emergencies advise with the captains of her Majesty's ships with you, and make straight for England. Go into Plymouth for orders, if you get none to the contrary, go on to the Downs. Report as often as you can to the Lord High Admiral. See the ships of Bristol safe into Cork or Kinsale, or send one of the warships with them as far as Lundy Island. On arriving in England, give an account at once of all French prisoners in your charge. *Words of warranty.*

P. 1. *Signed. Dated as in margin "on board H.M.S. Bredah at the Keys before Port Royal, Jamaica." Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval 118, 110.*

Same.

SAME to CAPTAIN CHRISTOPHER FOGG, Commander of the *Falmouth*.

You are to sail with your ship and the *York* for Virginia, to pick up the ships at Virginia appointed for that convoy. If you are the eldest captain, you are to take from the ships there their orders for your further proceeding; but if not you are not so, you and the *York* are to take orders from the senior officer.

As a very rich and large fleet of merchantmen is going home hence with the *Dunkirk*, *Kingston* and *Greenwich*, and cannot (it is thought) go through the Windward passage, but must go through the Gulf, you are ordered, for strengthening that convoy, to join it till the ships get through the Gulf.

If then you see nothing that may do them harm, proceed as before and make the best of your way to Virginia. When with the Jamaica convoy, take command as the eldest officer. *Words of warranty.*

P. 4. *Signed. Endd. Ibid, 111.*

1703.

17 May.
St. James'.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

Present :—Queen in Council.

Samuel Alston's petition read. He was without cause turned out of the band of gentlemen pensioners, which employment cost him 500*l.*, by the late Lord Lovelace, as the Duke of St. Albans certified. *Prays* for confirmation of an Order in Council of 23 May, 1695, by which he was recommended by the then Lords Justices to the Duke of St. Albans for admission on the first vacancy.

Sets out the order of 23 May, 1695.*Order.* Petition granted.

Pp. 1½. *Signed* by John Povey. *Endd.* S.P. Dom., Anne 2, 95.

18 May.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM to the PRINCE'S COUNCIL.

I sent you on 24 March a representation from the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, approved by her Majesty. One article in it chiefly concerned the Treasury which I sent to the Lord Treasurer. He has now given orders in it, in so far as it relates to his office, and I send it to you inasmuch as some particulars in it require orders to the captains of the convoy and Victuallers of the Navy, who are under his Royal Highness's directions. Lay it before him for the necessary orders in conformity with her Majesty's pleasure in Council.

P. ¾. S.P. Dom., *Entry Book* 104, pp. 288, 289. *Enclosing* :—

Extract of a Representation (&c. as above) relating to the defence of Newfoundland, dated 19 March, 170¾, and approved by her Majesty in Council on 20 March, 170¾.

It is now time to send by convoy supplies for the company of — officers and 80 men quartered in Newfoundland. We send the annexed account of what is necessary in clothing and provisions.

In relation to the provisions, they cannot brew in Newfoundland in winter with malt, and can scarcely do it in summer, but brew much more easily with "molosses." They have in previous years been obliged to exchange the malt sent hence for "molosses," so we think that the price of the malt usually sent, and not the malt itself, should go. This would save freight, and avoid accidents of transit. The commodore in command to prevent embezzlement.

Pp. 1½. *In all* pp. 2¼. *Ibid*, pp. 288–291.

18 May.
Bredah,
at the Keys
[Port Royal].

REAR-ADMIRAL WHETSTONE to the SECRETARIES OF STATE.

I send duplicate of mine of April 17, which I hope arrived safe. I hope the ships to windward will come down before the season advances. Newfoundland coast dangerous in winter. No appearance or news of those ships yet.

Relates the detachment of convoy ships to take merchantmen to England, his orders to Captain Fogg &c. [see above, p. 720]. *Proceeds* :—They are taking home 130 French prisoners. The

1703.

Canterbury has returned from a cruise to Petit Guava. She took a French ship [*details of capture*]. I will send an account of the prize and her cargo.

P. 1. *Signed. Add. Endd. S.P. Dom., Naval* 118, 112.

18 May.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to the MAYOR OF DOVER.

You were right in putting the twenty-one soldiers lately come from France into quarters. Continue to allow them 5*d.* a day and to have care taken of them. You will be reimbursed.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 101, p. 306.

18 May.

NOTE from the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

To have it determined in the Cabinet Council whether the Lord Lieutenant shall offer a Money Bill (prepared at Council Board) to the Parliament of Ireland or not, and that whatever is resolved on be added to his instructions, which cannot be signed until this point is determined.

Further, if it be thought fit to offer such Bill whether this addition to the 29th instruction be sufficient :—

“Nor until a Money Bill and such other Bills as you and our Privy Council there shall think expedient for our service and the good of that our kingdom be first transmitted to us in form under our Great Seal of Ireland.”

P. $\frac{2}{3}$ (*small*), *Endd.* with date and “R. from D. of Ormond.” *S.P. Ireland* 363, 6.

18 May.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM to the SAME.

The Queen intends to summon a Parliament in Ireland this summer, and some Bills must be annexed to the Commission empowering your Grace to hold one. Command :—So soon as you arrive in Dublin transmit some Bills in form to be considered here and sent annexed to your Commission to call and hold a Parliament. This should be done at once.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Ireland, Entry Book* 3, pp. 129, 130.

19 May.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Lord Treasurer.

Queen's command :—I send you enclosed petition of the Yeomen of the Guard. Consider it and give such directions for their gratification as you think proper. *Note of enclosure.*

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, p. 291.

2. To Francis Jones, at Falmouth.

Continue to stop the packet-boat with the mail despatched from London on the 11th ; but send away at once the boat with the letters sent before that day and particularly those which I sent on the 8th for Mr. Methuen.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid*, p. 292.

3. To the Lord Treasurer.

The Queen intends to send Mr. Halley to Vienna and thence

1703.

to Buccari. Command :—To give him so much money as you think necessary for that service.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, p. 293.

4. To the Recorder of [London].

Command :—To suspend execution of Jane Housdon. The Queen has determined that she shall be transported, for which you are to take the proper steps.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.*

5. To the Attorney or Solicitor General.

I send by command the case of the French weavers for your consideration and report.

Also note that the French weavers set out their liberties under King Charles (II), King James and King William, which are now denied, and pray relief.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid.*, p. 296.

6. To the Lord Treasurer.

I send by command Elizabeth Barker's case for your consideration and report.

Also note. Petitioner set out that she is the daughter of Hugh Peters, who had a small estate, real and personal, in New England, that on 1 November, 1659, he by deed granted it all to her, but that in 1660 he was condemned and executed for high treason and his estate forfeited, but his small estate in New England was never seized for the Crown. She asks for the Queen's letters to the Governor of Boston Colony to pass a patent to her for the said lands, formerly her father's.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ibid.*, p. 297.

19 May.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

Re the twenty-one soldiers [mentioned in my letter to the Mayor of Dover of 18 May]. My Lords desire you will take proper care that they do not desert till Captain Brodie comes over, and meantime that they be subsisted and the Mayor of Dover repaid what he has paid out for them.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 101, p. 306.

20 May.
St. James'.

ROYAL LETTERS.

The following regulations shall be observed in St. James' Park under pain of the Queen's displeasure.

1. Sentinels or gatekeepers to be placed at every public gate leading into the Park, "and directions given them by the Deputy Ranger not to admit any ordinary or mean people, beggars or dogs into the Park, nor any persons who carry any sort of burthens."

2. No coaches whatever to be admitted to the Park except those bearing the Queen's livery or that of the Prince Consort, "except the Duke of Buckingham, and only from his house through St. James' Mews passage into St. James' Street and no otherwise, and except also the Earl of Bradford."

1703.

3. No public carting to be made through the Park, but only employees engaged in repairing the Park to be allowed to cart.

4. Nobody to ride through or about St. James' Park on horseback, except only Henry Wise.

5. "No person to walk on the grass, but on the Mall or gravelled foot-path, and in all wet weather to walk only on the gravelled foot-paths and not on the Mall; and that no person be admitted to walk in the Park with pattens."

6. "No person to presume to go into the wilderness or plantation where the deer lie, nor to disturb them or any of the wild fowls, nor to disturb the colts or fillies."

7. No person to make any doors, passages or encroachments into the Park or throw down or demolish any of the Park walls.

8 "No person to presume to sell anything whatsoever in the Park or dry any linen therein."

9. The officer on guard to send a corporal and soldiers when necessary to assist the keepers in enforcing these regulations and bringing offenders before a Justice of the Peace.

Pp. 2. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 352*, pp. 163, 164.

20 May.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to the PRINCE'S COUNCIL.

Queen approves Mr. Bowles' petition. He is to have 300*l.* a year pension out of the ordinary of the Navy for so long as he is out of employment.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101*, p. 308.

20 May.
Albuquerque.
[Albuquerque.]

COLONEL RICHARDS to HEDGES.

Albuquerque, a much more considerable town than Valentia, is ours, at least they have demanded to capitulate. "That which heightens our good fortune is that we have not cannon shot to continue firing two hours longer. I would not discover this secret did I find myself guilty of so great a fault."

I shall starve in this country if the Queen does not pay me, as frequently promised.

P.S.—I am told cannon shot has arrived.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ (*small*). (*Hol.*) *Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 2*, 96.

21 May.
Whitehall.

HEDGES to the ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Lord Montgomery having lately come into England and having presented himself to me, I have, by her Majesty's direction, taken bail for his appearance before me or Lord Secretary Nottingham whenever required. The Queen desires you to consult with the other Q.C.'s, to report what should be done in this case. You have already had the facts.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 101*, pp. 309, 310.

Same.

NOTTINGHAM to the PRINCE'S COUNCIL.

Do you think it well to give up M. Sorelli [de Sorel] in exchange for Lieutenant Baily and a Captain of Grenadiers?

1703.

The Queen has appointed a Cabinet Council to be held at Windsor every Sunday* in the afternoon during her stay at Windsor, and particularly that the Lords shall attend her there next Sunday. I let you know of this that you may attend there next Sunday and during the Queen's stay, as you did last summer.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 209, p. 58.*

22 May.
Whitehall.

[RICHARD WARRE] to MR. BURT.

Sends enclosed to be shewn to "the Commissioners" that something may be done to relieve the English mariners at Marseilles.

P. ¼. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 146, p. 5. Enclosing:—*

Memorandum from Genoa.

Here is come in a felucca in five days from Marseilles, where the English mariners begged up and down the streets, having no allowance.

P. ¼. *Dated, Genoa, 5 May, 1703. Ibid.*

24 May.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS:

1. To the Officers of the Ordnance.

I return yours of the 18th to the Lord Treasurer *re* the boom in Newfoundland, and the letter from the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, which have been laid before the Queen. Command:—To provide the materials represented in the memorials annexed to the Commissioners' letter, to go to Newfoundland by the next convoy. Apply to the Lord Treasurer for the necessary money.

Also note of enclosures.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, pp. 293, 294.*

2. To Kenrick Edisbury, Agent of the packet-boat at Harwich.

Send away at once the fastest sailor at Harwich [with enclosed]; to be given to M. Vanderpoole at the Brill, the captain taking his receipt for them, that he may despatch them with all speed. The captain is to throw them overboard in case of inevitable danger of capture, and to have a weight ready tied to them for that purpose. Express command of her Majesty.

P. ¾. *Ibid, pp. 294, 295.*

3. To the Prince's Council.

Command:—To send you enclosed from Scotland, that cruizers may be appointed to clear that coast, which the Queen thinks necessary for trade. Receive his Royal Highness' directions for prompt action in the matter.

Her Majesty approves his Royal Highness' memorial for stopping the press on or about the Thames on this side of the Hope point. Give the necessary directions.

P. ½. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 209, pp. 58, 59.*

* Note a regular order for the Cabinet to meet on Sunday.

1703.

25 May.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Lord Treasurer.

I send part of a letter from Sir C. Shovell *re* imprest money for the contingencies of his squadron, that you may give the necessary directions.

The discoverer of Daniel Fooe [De Foe] claims the 50*l.* reward offered in the *Gazette* for information which should lead to his arrest, but does not wish his name known. If you will pay the money to Mr. Armstrong, I will see that the right person gets it.

Note.—Sir C. Shovell asked for 2,000*l.* for contingencies. *Details.*

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 104, p. 295.

2. To Francis Jones, at Falmouth.

On receipt of this send away the packet-boat with the letters of the 11th and to-night's mails.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid*, pp. 295, 296.

3. To the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded.

Two French officers, Knights of Malta, captured in the Mediterranean by the *Sea Horse* (Captain Samuel Jones), will reach Deptford in her on Thursday. Send and take them into your care, treating them as prisoners of war.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *Ibid*, p. 296.

4. To Sir Cloudesly Shovell.

The Lord Treasurer will give directions to have you paid at Portsmouth.

P. $\frac{1}{8}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 209, p. 59.

24–27 May. *London Gazette* for this date.

Pp. 2. *Printed* by Edward Jones, in the Savoy. *S.P. Dom., Anne* 2, 97.

27 May.
London.

PIERRE DUZOLEY to NOTTINGHAM.

I am very poor and beg to be re-established in my small business. Having had no *Gazettes* for nearly nine months from the office, I have had to borrow more than 50*l.* to keep my children. I have always behaved like a good Protestant refugee and acted for the good of the State. I shall await your answer at the foot of your stairs. The Speaker will have told you of other circumstances of my case [*details*], so need say no more of them.

Pp. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. (*Hol.*) *In French. A subservient letter. Ibid*, 98.

29 May.
Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM to SIR CLOUDESLEY SHOVELL.

I send extract of a letter just received, which may be useful to you in the Mediterranean, and a translation. I do not know who wrote it, but he seems to give a good account of the Port of Toulon.

Note of the enclosure [*see above*, p. 627].

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 209, p. 60.

1703.

General date, DOCUMENTS RELATING to the CASE of MARGARET ATCHERLEY.
about
30 May.

Petition of Margaret Atcherley, an infant of 18 years only, daughter and heir of Richard Atcherley, deceased, Thomas Harwood and Margaret his wife (late the wife of Richard Atcherley, and mother and guardian of the said Margaret), and Richard Hill, uncle to Margaret Atcherley, shewing that :—

A marriage has been arranged by Tho. Harwood, Mrs. Harwood and Hill, between Margaret Atcherley and Robert Lowndes, Esq., son and heir apparent of William Lowndes, Esq. Hill has agreed to give the bride 4,000*l.* as a marriage portion. This is more than her whole estate is worth ; but Hill will give it if he may have all such estate.

Lowndes, in consideration of the said 4,000*l.*, has agreed to make a suitable provision for the said Margaret Atcherley and the children of her said marriage.

Part of Margaret Atcherley's estate consists of lands, tenements, tithes &c. in Weston Lullingfield in Salop, and of a messuage in Shrewsbury. These together are worth 100*l.* a year and no more. On the marriage of Margaret Atcherley's parents these lands were settled by indentures dated on 6 and 7 June, 1680, to the use of Richard Atcherley for his life, and after his death on his wife for her life for her jointure, and after her death on the heirs of his body lawfully begotten on hers and their issue, and, failing them, to the other heirs of the body of Richard Atcherley, and, failing them, to his right heirs for ever.

Margaret Atcherley, being the only daughter of the marriage, is thereby seized of all the premises in reversion expectant on her mother's life interest, to herself and the heirs of her body, with remainder to herself in fee.

It would be to her advantage to convey the estate for the considerations aforesaid to Hill, but this cannot be done unless she is permitted to suffer a common recovery by warrant under the Privy Seal.

Prays for letters under the Privy Seal to the Lord Chief Justice and other Justices of the Common Pleas to permit her to appear by her guardian in the said Court and suffer the said recovery for the purpose of a conveyance to Hill and his heirs in such a way as may be advised, according to the said agreement.

Order. 28 May, Whitehall. Referred to the Attorney or Solicitor General. *Further pleasure.*

P. 1, *large.* The reference signed by Nottingham. *Endd.* *S.P. Dom.*, Anne 2, 99.

Report of the Attorney General on the foregoing petition.

Recites the facts and submissions of law alleged. The value of the lands in Salop is under 100*l.* a year. *Proceeds* :—Privy Seals such as that now prayed have often been granted, and may be so in this case.

Pp. 14. *Signed.* *Ibid*, 100.

This concludes the documents relating to this case.

1703.

30 May.

L Leate
[Longleat].

LORD WEYMOUTH to HEDGES.

A relation of mine, Mrs. Thynne, has a suit in Chancery with one Brett, about a lease let by Mr. Thynne, who was murdered. She has great reason to think it "was made for brokage of the marriage with my Lady Ogle." At the hearing of the cause, Mr. Smith, who is nearly allied to you, will be called. He was then registrar of the Ecclesiastical Court, and examined Major Brett on interrogatories. The favour I would beg of you is to ask Mr. Smith to remember as many circumstances as he can of what happened at the time of Brett's examination.

P. 1 (*small*). (*Hol.*) *Add. Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 2, 101.*

31 May.

Whitehall.

NOTTINGHAM'S LETTERS.

1. To the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded.

Command:—Send the [two] Knights of Malta to the Tower to be treated as prisoners of war.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 104, p. 297.*

2. To the Prince's Council.

Command:—To order the Navy Board to pay Consul Erle's bills from Lisbon. They are for 49*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* for piloting her Majesty's ships in and out of Lisbon.

The Queen approves of five ships being joined to Sir Cloudesly Shovell's squadron. Give orders for them to be ready to proceed with Sir Cloudesly if ordered.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$. *S.P. Dom., Entry Book 209, p. 61.*

May.

NOTE on the DIVIDENT for MAY, 1703.*

The left column, 11*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*; the right, 47*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

P. $\frac{3}{4}$. *Endd. S.P. Dom., Anne 2, 102.*

1702.

6 Oct.
Teneriffe.

CERTIFICATE by the ENGLISH CONSUL and MERCHANTS at TENERIFFE.

That the persons who signed the certificate (*S.P. Dom., Naval 118, 104, q.y., supra, p. 703*) are the master and crew of the *Anne* of Bridgewater, and were on board when she was seized at Fuerteventura.

P. $\frac{1}{4}$ (*large*). *Copy. Signed* by Consul Roope and by M. Robins, C. Harrison, J. Whitton, Ch. Savage, P. Lynch, J. Lorking, T. Michell, J. Trollop and J. Thomas. *S.P. Dom., Naval 118, 104 verso.*

* See entry of 31 March, 1702, at pp. 15, 16.

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GENERAL INDEX.

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